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IŚVARA KAULA

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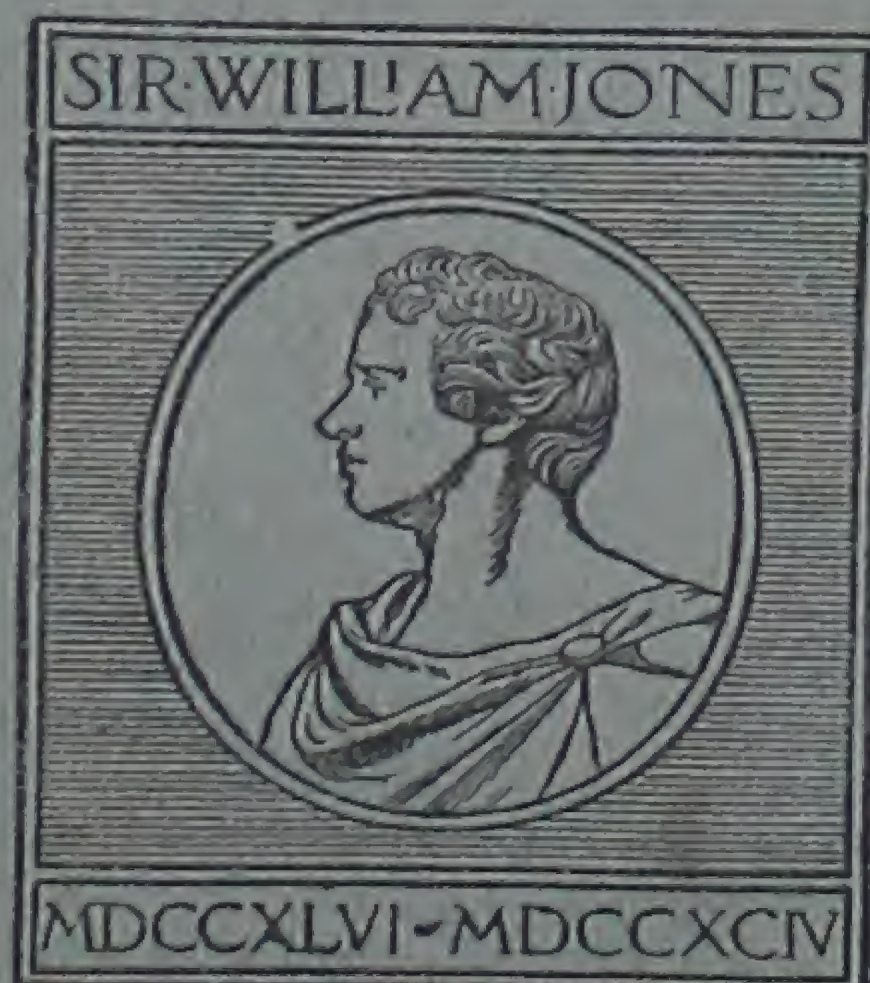
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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

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The prices of the Bibliotheca Indica as revised in 1922 are based (with some exceptions) on the following scale per unit of 96 or 100 pages in a fascicle as the case may be:—

or senior angry with a servant or junior). -phol^u -फोल । लवणखण्डम् m. a lump of salt (not more than about two pounds in weight) (K.Pr. 95). -phālī gaṣhānī -फलि गहनि । अतिशीतसंकोचापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become lumps of salt; (of the hands or fingers) to be shrivelled and shrunk with cold. -pal -पल । चतुर्धटकमितलवणम् m. a piece of salt weighing about four tōlās. -pēn -पेन । बलाद्धवणसमर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. -pīn^u -पीन्), forcibly putting lumps of salt into the mouth of a cow or similar animal. -pyush^u -पिशु । अत्यल्पमात्रलवणम् m. a flea of salt, a very small speck of salt. -shrād -श्राद् । लवणश्राद्धविधिः m. an offering of salt to the manes of the deceased made on the fourth day after death by his heirs. -tūjī -टुजि or -tūj^u -टुजू । लवणलोष्टम् f. a lump of salt; f. of -tūl^u, bel. in a dim. sense. -tūkh -टुख । अत्यल्पमात्रलवणखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. tūkas टुकस्), a very small piece of salt. -tūl^u -टुल । लवणलोष्टम् m. a lump of salt (larger than -tūj^u, q.v.) (K.Pr. 147). -tral -त्रल । लवणमहाखण्डम् f. a large heavy lump of salt. -trēsh gaṣhūn^u -त्रेश गहञ्जू । निरोधेन खेदापत्तिः f. inf. salt-thirst to occur; hence, distress to be experienced by the non-obtainment or withholding of necessary supplies preventing the performance of some urgent and necessary work. -trēsh kariūn^u -त्रेश करञ्जू । निरोधेन खेदनम् f. inf. to cause distress, as ab. -ṣāl -ञाल । लवणप्रसृतिः f. a handful of powdered salt scattered through the fingers. -ṣamal -ञमल । मलिनचर्मा adj. e.g. salt-skinned, having the skin fouled by sweat, etc. -ṣop^u -ञपु । लवणचुद्रखण्डम् m. a small amount of salt (esp. powdered). -wān -वान् । लवणप्राप्तिस्थानम् m. a place where salt is to be got (e.g. a pit where it is dug, or a site where it is piled, or where it is sold). -wōn^u 1 -वोज्जू । लवणसंसृष्टजलम् m. salt water, water in which salt is dissolved, or which tastes salt. -wōn^u 2 -वोज्जू । लवणवणिक् m. a salt merchant. -wānil -वाञिल । लवणवाणिज्यम् f. the business of a salt merchant. -zābār -जहार । बहुललवणविकृतः adj. e.g. (of food) spoiled, uneatable, on account of being too salt.

nun^u नुनु । अतिलवणः adj. (f. nuñ^u नुञ्जू), salty, too salt (of food or the like) (Gr.Gr. 15, nun; W. 6, nun; K.Pr. 93, nun).

nunⁱ-pōsh नुनि-पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain wild flowering plant, the violet (so called because villagers exchange violets for salt; L. 464, nuna pōsh).

nuñ^u ṣam नुञ्जू षम् । मलिनचर्म f. the skin of a person foul with sweat.

nōnchēr नाञ्छर, see nōchēr.

nōnch^arun नाञ्छरुन, see nōch^arun.

nand 1 नन्द m. happiness, pleasure, joy; a son (cf. jasōdā-nand, p. 377b, l. 49); N. of a cowherd who was the foster father of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 990, 1461; K. 108, 127, 403, 471, etc.); (abl. of gen.) nandani, in Nanda's house (K. 44).

nanda-gōph नन्द-गोफ् (sg. dat. -gōpas -गोपस्), or nanda-gūr^u नन्द-गूरु (sg. gen. -gōryun^u -गोर्युन्), Nand, the cowherd (common as a N.P.) (-gōph, K. 99, 115, 317, 345, 357; -gūr^u, K. 48, 66, 72, et passim, gen. 48, 71, 76, 143, 235, etc.). -lāl -लाल m. Nanda's darling, a N. of Krushna (Śiv. 947, 1320, 1380, 1434, 1436, 1447). -pūr^u -पूरु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a large village on the Dal lake near Śrīnagar.

nand 2 नन्द । द्यूतविशेषगणना f. a certain term in gambling. (One player holds in his fist an unknown number of cowries, and his opponent guesses how many will remain over (three, two, one, or none) after dividing the whole number by four. The game thus is on the lines of our 'odd and even'. If the whole number is exactly divisible by four, so that there is no remainder, the result is called nand.) nanda-pur नन्दपुर । द्यूतविशेषः f. the name of this gambling game.

nandī नन्दी m. N. of Śiva's door-keeper and chief attendant (cf. nandikēshōr). nandi-rāza नन्दि-राज m., id. (Śiv. 214).

nēnd 1 न्यन्द । भक्तपिण्डिका f. a piled-up large heap of stale boiled rice (solidified owing to its staleness) (cf. bata-n°, p. 137a, l. 34, and nēng 1).

nēnd 2 न्यन्द । कृषिशोधना f. (sg. dat. nēndi न्यन्दि), the weeding of a rice-field (L. 327-8, 464, nind, ninda, 456; Śiv. 1111, 1532; K.Pr. 10); (cf. atha-nēnda, p. 60b, l. 6; dal-nēnd, p. 209b, l. 16; gupan-n°, p. 294b, l. 40; kach-n°, p. 383a, l. 44).

nēnda -cōbur न्यन्द -चुबुर् । कृषिशोधनशूरः m. (sg. dat. -cōbaras -चुबरस्), a man who is energetic at weeding. -drāv -द्राव । संपन्नकृषिशोधनं (चेचम्) adj. e.g. that which has issued from weeding, (a field) that has been weeded. -kāb -काव । कृषिशोधनभोजनम् m. food brought in a cauldron to the field for the people engaged in weeding (cf. کاب). -kā or -kad^ar -काद् । कृष्याकर्षण कर्मकरः n engaged to work at weeding.

nēndi drāmōt^u न्यन्दि द्रामंतु । संपन्नकृषि. perf. part. (f. drāmūṣ^u द्रामञ्जू), (a field) of all the weeding has been completed. —kod^u —कडु-मंतु । समापितकृषिशुद्धिः perf. part. (f. —mūṣ^u —कडु-मञ्जू), id. —kadun —कडुन् शोधनसमापत्तिः m. inf. to draw out from weeding of a field to be completed.

—वसुन् । कृषिशोधनारम्भः m.inf. to begin the weeding (of a field).

nēndā नंदा । अपवादः f. blame, censure, reproach, reproof.
nōndī नंदि, see nōdī.

nunda-bōn^u नुन्द-बोनु । अतिवत्सलः (बालकः) m. (f. -bōn^u -वा^{त्रू}), a darling child (esp. a child born in old age, or born in a wealthy family); a darling generally (Śiv. 940, 1543; Rām. 247; YZ. 148, 173, 378); (of a child) pretty (El. *nundbōn*) (K.Pr. 156).

nundī-kōl^u नुन्दि-कोलु । नन्दिचेत्रम् (चेत्रविशेषः) m. N. of a sacred lake on Mount Haramōkh (see p. 343a, l. 31) below lake Gangabal (see p. 291b, l. 33). Its Sanskrit name was Kālōdaka or Nandisarasa (see RT.Tr. II, 407).

nēndakh नंदख । निन्दनशीलः m. (as subst., sg. dat. nēndakas नंदकस्), blaming, reproachful; censorious, abusive, scurrilous.

nandikēshōr नंदिकेश्वर m. N. of one of Śiva's chief attendants (in Skt. Nandikēśvara) (Śiv. 84, 116, 388, 1167); a N. of Śiva himself (Śiv. 867).

nandun नंदुन् । नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. nandanas नंदनस्), a rejoicer; a son ('the rejoicer of his father'), esp. a darling son or the son of a wealthy person (Śiv. 1435-6, 1461).

nēndun 1 नंदुन् । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. nēndanas नंदनस्), a certain vegetable (described as having round leaves and a long sweet stalk). —wōsta-hākh —वस्त-हाख । सूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —wōsta-hākas —वस्त-हाकस्), a certain stew made up of the two vegetables nēndun and wōsta-hākh.

nēndan-bar^{ag} नंदन-बरग् । शाकविशेषपत्रम् (समूहः) m. the leaf of the nēndun plant. —wōsta-hākh —वस्त-हाख । सूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —wōsta-hākas —वस्त-हाकस्), i.q. nēndun wōsta-hākh, ab.

nēndun 2 नंदुन् । अपवादविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nyond^u न्यंदु), to blame, reproach (K. 1053).

nēnd^{ar} नंदर् । निद्रा f. sleep (müs^u nēnd^{ar}, deep sleep, see mot^u 1) (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1311, 1512, 1631; Rām. 674, 908, 1059, 1104; H. v, 6; K. 94, 119, 601; YZ. 34; K.Pr. 35, 95, 139, 154, 189, 253);

nāga-n^o, p. 624a, l. 29. —kariün^u —करिनु to sleep (El.; H. v, 6; K. 605-6; K.Pr. 257).

—यत्र । निद्रालीनीभवनम् f.inf. sleep to fall, to be overwhelmed with sleep, to fall asleep (Rām. 10; H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 92, 153). —trāvün^u

—चावनु m.inf. to betake oneself to sleep, to be asleep (v. 861, 1702).

ēnd^{ar}i-āchⁱ नंदरि-अछि । निद्राव्याप्ताक्षि f. a sleepy eye that cannot keep open owing to sleepiness.

डिंग् or -dingir -डिंगिर् । ईषत्स्वापः f. a short nap (cf. dingir). -dēv -दव । अतिनिद्राविकारः

(अतिनिद्रालुः) m. a sleep-demon; hence, sleeping sickness, a disease marked by excessive sleep night and day; a person who is habitually a great sleeper. -hot^u -हत्तु । निद्रालीनः adj. (f. -hūts^u -हूत्तु), attacked by sleep, sleepy (Gr.Gr. 136); sound asleep (L.V. 32; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1866; YZ. 47); (of a flower) closed, asleep. -haṣar -हृत्तर । निद्राहतत्वम् m. sleepiness; the condition of sound sleep; the closed condition (of a flower). -mag^{an} -मगन् । गाढनिद्रालीनः adj. e.g. plunged in deep sleep. -mōth -मोथ । निद्रामोहः m. (sg. dat. -mōtas -मोतस्), sleep-death, a very sound sleep (such that no sound can break it), a dead sleep. -nāsh -नाश् । निद्रानाशविकारः m. breaking of sleep, (as a disease) broken sleep. -nōth^u -नोत्तु । नष्टनिद्रः adj. (f. -nōth^u -नोत्तु), one whose sleep has been broken (e.g. by a noise). -tāch -ताक् । अञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of powder (made from a certain black seed) which is used as an eye-medicine. -thōla -ठूल । निद्राकुलत्वम् f.pl. 'horn-thrusts of sleep', great sleepiness, the being unable to keep awake. -wud^u -वुदु । तत्कालतो गतनिद्रः adj. (f. -wuz^u -वुज्जू), just awakened from sleep. —wud^u-mot^u —वुदु-मत्तु । प्राप्तजागरः perf. part. (f. —wuz^u-müts^u —वुज्जू-मत्तु), awakened from sleep, awake. —wōthun —व्यथुन् m.inf. to rise from sleep, to become awake (El.). -zōla -ज्वल । अल्पनिद्रा f. a pleasant little sleep, a doze, forty winks.

nūnadār नूनदार् । लवणरससंयुक्तः adj. e.g. salty, salted (of food).

nang नंग ننگ । लज्जा f. honour, esteem, reputation; shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy; impropriety (El.). —anün^u —अननु । ब्रीडोत्पादनम् f.inf. to do blaming, cause remorse. —yiñ^u —यिनु । ब्रीडोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shame to come, remorse to be felt.

nanga नंग । निरावरणः adj. e.g. naked, nude, bare (Gr.M.; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1258, 1309; K. 273, 276, 277; K.Pr. 154); (of a criminal or the like) detected (K.Pr. 221); (of a woman showing humility) uncovered, unveiled (K. 453). —karun —करुन् ।

आच्छादनहीनीकरणम् m.inf. to make naked, make bare, strip (Gr.M.); to make manifest, display without concealment. —gaṣhun —गकुन् । निराच्छादनीभवनम्

m.inf. to become nude; to become manifest, to be displayed without concealment. —mast —मस्त or

-masth -मस्थ । नमो मत्तः m. naked and mad, a naked madman; stark naked (K. 276, K.Pr. 133). —mastān

-मस्तान् or -mastāna -मस्तान । दिगम्बरः m. naked and mad, a naked Hindū ascetic. —non^u -ननु । नमः adj.

(f. -nün^u -ननु), naked, bare, nude; bared of all necessities, absolutely desolate.

nēng 1 न्यंग् । अतिभक्तम् f. a great pile of cooked rice.
Cf. nēnd 1.

nēng 2 न्यंग्, see nēnga.

nēnga न्यंग । समयः(अवसरः) m. a time, an occasion, the time at which anything occurs (cf. bata-nēng, bel.) (L.V. 50); —° as adv. (in this connexion often nēng न्यंग् or nēngan न्यंगन्), at the time of, in the season of, in the period of. Cf. bud^an-nēng, in the period of old age, p. 87, l. 23; bata-nēng, dinner time, p. 137a, l. 36; bata-nēngan, at dinner time, id., l. 38.

nangagī नंगगी । आच्छादनापगमात् प्रकाशीभवनम् f. nakedness, nudeness, bareness; bareness, absence of covering, complete revelation, unveiling (a secret). —gaṣhūn^u —गर्हजू । गूढस्य प्रकाशीभवनम् f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), complete revelation to occur, to be disclosed. —kariūn^u —करजू । गूढप्रकाशनम् f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), entirely to reveal, to disclose.

nōngil नांगिल्, see nōgil.

nēngalan न्यंगलन् or ningalan निंगलन् । निगरणम् m. the act of swallowing, gulping down (cf. El. nyīngal, swallowing).

nēngalun न्यंगलुन् or ningalun निंगलुन् । निगरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēngol^u न्यंगलु; f. nēngūj^u न्यंगजू), to swallow, gulp down (cf. grōkh n°, p. 302a, l. 26; grōth n°, p. 305a, l. 17) (El. ningalun; Śiv. 980, 1451; Rām. 415; H. vi, 15; K. 191, 345, 737; K.Pr. 216).

nēngol^u-mot^u न्यंगलु-मंतु । निगीर्णः perf. part. (f. nēngūj^u-müts^u न्यंगजू-मंतू), swallowed, gulped down.

nēngalith ṭhunun न्यंगलिथ् कुनुन् । जीर्णनम् m.inf. to swallow down, to swallow completely (Rām. 413); to swallow and digest; met. to make away (another's property) and convert to one's own use.

nēngalāwun न्यंगलावुन् । निगरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēngalōw^u न्यंगलोवु), to cause to swallow, to put something into a person's (or animal's) mouth with a view to his swallowing it, to induce a person to take (food, medicine, or the like); to swallow (Rām. 915, 985). nēngalōw^u-mot^u न्यंगलोवु-मंतु । निगीर्णः perf. part. (f. nēngalōv^u-müts^u न्यंगलावू-मंतू), caused to be swallowed.

nēngan न्यंगन्, see nēnga.

nangar नंगर् । निष्किञ्चनः adj. (f. nangūr^u नंगूरु), absolutely destitute, possessing nothing at all (as if he were naked; cf. nanga) (Śiv. 1651).

nāngr नांग्, see nāgr.

nān-gār नान-गार m. a menial cultivator (H. xi, 10).

nēngur न्यंगुर or nēngur जंगुर । अस्थिरभाषणः, अरोचकाक्षपः m. (f. nēngūr^u 1 न्यंगूरु or nēngūr^u 1 जंगूरु), one who speaks as if continually gulping

(cf. nēngalun); one who gabbles, who does not speak clearly, who swallows his words.

nēngūr^u 2 न्यंगूरु or nēngūr^u 2 जंगूरु or nēngūr^u न्यंगूरु । किट्टगुलिका, वडा विट् f. a small hard lump of human ordure as excreted (esp. a child's) (cf. g^asa-n°, p. 307a, l. 21).

ninagrākh निनग्राख्, see nyun^u.

nāngrilad नांग्रिलद्, see nāgrilad.

ninahār निनहार, see nyun^u.

nānukh नानुख् । मुद्रामुर्त्यादिचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. nānakas नानकस्), the inscription or device on a coin. The nānak-shāhī rupee is worth 12 to 16 British annas (L. 242).

nōnikh नोनिख् । नाडीव्रणः f. (sg. dat. nōniki नोनिकि), a cut or wound in a vein or artery.

nēnam न्यनम् or nēnum न्यनुम् a jingle of anam or anum, q.v., in the compound anam-nēnam or anum-nēnum.

nanun ननुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nanyōv नन्योव्), to be (or become) naked; to be manifest, well known (Rām. 736, 1066, 1779); (of a secret or of a hidden thing or act) to be unveiled, to become disclosed, to become revealed, made manifest (cf. bēd nanūn^u, p. 83a, l. 31) (L.V. 4; Śiv. 559, 817, 990, 993, 997, etc.; H. vii, 1). nanyō-mot^u नन्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूतः perf. part. (f. nanyē-müts^u नन्ये-मंतू), made naked; unveiled, disclosed, revealed, made manifest.

nunun ननुन् । लवणास्वादीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. nunyōv नुन्योव्), to be (or become) salted (esp. too salt); (of something not salted, but for some other reason) salty, tasting saltish. nunyō-mot^u नुन्यो-मंतु । (अति-)लवणास्वादमापन्नः perf. part. (f. nunyē-müts^u नुन्ये-मंतू), salted, esp. too salt; become salty in taste (without salt, as ab.).

nunar 1 नुनर् । यामविशेषः m. N. of a village about fourteen or fifteen miles north of Śrīnagar in Lār Pargana, and (according to El.) said to be fruitful, populous, and salubrious (Śiv. 1681, 1889; Rām. 244 (nūnar)).

nunar 2 नुनर् । शाकविशेषः f. N. of a certain vegetable, described as cooling, bland, and purificatory of the blood. According to L. 75 it is used in medicine as an internal styptic. nunari-byōl^u नुनरि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम् m. its seed.

ninas निनस्, ninis निनिस्, see nyun^u.

nōnth नांठ्, see nōth.

nōnthā नांठ्, see nōtha.

nūnth^u नून्थ, nūnth^u-mot^u नून्थ-मंतु, see nūth^u, nūth^u-mot^u, s.vv. nashun and nōthun.

nönthun नांठुन्, see nōthun.

ninawōl^u निनवोलु, see nyun^u.

nanawōr^u ननवोरु । नमपादः adj. (f. nanawōr^u ननवारु), bare-footed (Śiv. 173; Rām. 1424, 1434, 1436; K. 1011, 1128; YZ. 99; K.Pr. 96, 153, 248).

nanawāri - nāv nērun ननवारि - नाव् नेरुन् । सद्गोषे सदा परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. the name of 'Bare-foot' to issue; hence, a bad reputation to come from a single fault.

nanawāth ननवाथ् । नमपादः adj. e.g. bare-footed (K. 494).

ninaway निनवय् । नयनभृतिः f. the wages for portage.

nünz^u नंजू । शाला f. a house, esp. a large dwelling in a village or in a forest. According to El. the word is in use towards Warahmul (Bāramūla).

ninay निनय्, see nyun^u.

nān नान् । पितामही, मातामही f. a paternal grandmother, the mother (or stepmother) of a father (K.Pr. 24, 159, 165); a maternal grandmother, a mother's mother. Cf. bada-n^o (p. 82b, l. 23) and māsa-n^o, p. 596a, l. 27, and ōra-nōn^u (p. 42a, l. 2).

nānē-rost^u नान्-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रूश्), without a grandmother, one who has no grandmother (W. 141, nāni-rust). -shrād -श्राद् । पितामह्या मातामह्या वा श्राद्धविधिः m. the shrād (Skt. śrāddha) or memorial rite in honour of the departed spirit of a paternal or maternal grandmother. -tōn^u -तोन् । पिता(माता)महीवदृत्तिः m. the condition or state of being a paternal or maternal grandmother; affection, etc., such as that shown by a grandparent.

nañē नञ्, nañi नञि, nūñ^u नञू; see non^u.

nēñē 2 न्यञ् (for 1, see nyoñ^u) or nēñē चञ् । मांसम् f.pl. flesh (of man or beast), mutton (El. ninyi).

-bōkh^aca -बुखच । अतिमांसलः adj. e.g. 'a bundle of flesh'; hence, a stout, fleshy man or woman.

-bōkut^u -बुकुतु । मांसलशरीरः adj. (f. -bōk^u -बुक्), 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a stout, fleshy person (esp. a child); a fine solid lump of meat (esp. cooked meat).

-bōk^u -बुक् । मांसखण्डः f. a fleshy woman (esp. a girl), as ab.; a solid lump of spiced and cooked meat.

-kut^u -कुत् । मांसखण्डः m. 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a lump of spiced meat. -phol^u -फल् । मांसखण्डः m. a piece of flesh ready cooked.

nēñē 3 न्यञ् in nēñē-mōndūc^u न्यञ्-म्वंडचू or -mōndūj^u -म्वंडजू (Gr.M.) f. a female frog; -mōndukh -म्वंडुख m. (sg. dat. -mōndakas -म्वंडकस्), a male frog (Gr.M.; L. 156, 460, ninyi mundak). Cf. minē-mōndukh, p. 485a, l. 48.

nōn^u नांन् for nān, q.v. in ōra-nōn^u, p. 42a, l. 2.

nañēr नञर् । नम्रता, प्रकाशीभवनम् m. nakedness, bareness (cf. nētha - nañēr, s.v. nētha); the having had the covering removed, clearly visible (e.g. the sun or stars by the dissipation of clouds) (cf. naba-n^o, p. 619a, l. 1); manifestness (Śiv. 1068, Rām. 167); the condition of being revealed (of a secret or the like) (cf. ad-n^o, p. 10a, l. 42). —wanun -वनुन् m.inf. to speak nakedness, to say unspeakable things, to reproach harshly, to abuse (Rām. 265, pēth, against).

nuñēr नुञर् । लवणास्वादता, गुणोत्कर्षः m. saltiness, a salty flavour, piquancy; the possession of excellent qualities, a deservedly high reputation. —gathun -गठुन् । स्थाघाशोभासंभवः m.inf. saltiness to become; hence (of one who has long been childless, or whose position in life has been humble, etc.), a sudden rise in prosperity, repute, or happiness (by the birth of a son, increase in possessions, elevation in rank, etc.).

nañ^uran नञ्रन् । प्रकाशनम् f. (sg. dat. nañ^urūn^u नञ्रंजू), the act of making naked; revealing, unveiling (something secret or hidden), revelation.

nañ^urun नञ्रन् । प्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nañ^ur^u नञ्रू), to make naked, unveil; to reveal, unveil, make manifest (some secret or hidden thing) (cf. bēd n^o, p. 83a, l. 34). nañ^ur^u-mot^u नञ्रू-मंतु । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. nañ^ur^u-müts^u नञ्रू-मंतू), made naked; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.

nañ^urāwun नञ्रावुन् । नप्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nañ^urōw^u नञ्रोवु), to make naked, unveil (Gr.Gr. 7); to reveal, unveil, make manifest (anything secret or hidden). nañ^urōw^u-mot^u नञ्रोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. nañ^urōv^u-müts^u नञ्रोवू-मंतू), made naked, unveiled; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.

naph नफ् in napa-napa नप-नप । देदीप्यमानता m. splendour, sheen, glitter, refulgence; cf. nōpun. napa-napa karawun^u नप-नप करवुन् । देदीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. —karavūn^u —करवञू), brilliant, sparkling, glittering, refulgent.

nāph नाफ नाफ । नाभिनाडी f. (sg. dat. nāphi नाफि), the navel (El. nāfah) (Śiv. 201, 501); cf. nāb. —dalūn^u —डलञू । नाभिनाडीप्रच्युतिविकारः f.inf. the navel to be ruptured. —gandūn^u —गंडञू । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सा f.inf. to tie up the navel, to cure rupture of the navel.

nāphi-gor^u नाफि-गर् । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सकः m. (f. -gūr^u -गर्, a female of this profession) a person whose profession it is to cure rupture of the navel.

napha नफ (= نفع), i.q. **naphā**, q.v.; (in Kāshmīrī) plenty, enough; **napha chuh**, it is enough (El.).
-rost^u -रस्तु adj. (f. **-rūsh^u** -रूश), useless (El.).

naphā नफा or **naphāh** नफाह (= نفع) । लाभ: m. gain, profit, emolument, proceeds, interest (Gr.M. *naḥā*, Rām. 164). —**āsun** —आसुन् । लाभसंभव: m.inf. profit to become, i.e. to accrue (esp. from trade). —**yun^u** —यिनु । लाभाग्नि: m.inf. profit or interest to accrue (esp. from invested capital).

nāpha नाफ نائف m. the bag or bladder of musk, a musk-pod (as found in the musk-deer) (L. 116, 462).

nēph न्यफ् or **nēph** नफ् । यासविशेष: f. (sg. dat. **nēpas** न्यपस् or **nēpas** नपस्), to eat with a champing sound, to crunch. Cf. **nyōph**.

naphadār नफदार نفعدار adj. e.g. useful (El.).

nāphaham नाफहम ناهم adj. e.g. not understanding, unintelligent, stupid (Śiv. 164, K.Pr. 149).

naphakh नफख نفخ । कुबिशूलरोग: m. (sg. dat. **naphkas** नफकस्), blowing, puffing; inflation; flatulence (El.). —**karun** —करुन् । शूलरोगोद्भव: m.inf. an attack of flatulence to come on. —**yun^u** —यिनु । वातशूल-रोगोत्पत्ति: m.inf., id.

naphka-dījⁱ नफक-डीजि or **-dīj^u** -डीजू । वातगुल्म: f. 'a flatulence lump', flatulence accompanied by gout or rheumatism. —**tujⁱ** -टुजि or **-tuj^u** -टुजू । वातव्याधिगुल्म: f., id.

naphul नफुल् (= نفل) । विज्ञप्तिविशेष: m. a voluntary act of religion which is not prescribed; certain prayers, the reading of which is not compulsory; special prayers made in times of calamity or the like, rogations (L. 288); a work of supererogation.

naphar नफर् or **nafar** نافر । सेवक: m. an individual; a servant; (in Kāshmīrī revenue terminology) **nafrē** نفري a unit of persons for cultivation, consisting of a man, his wife, and one adult son, entitled to four acres of irrigated land. The **nīm nafrē**, or half unit, consisting of a man and his wife, entitled to two acres; and the **pāv nafrē**, or quarter unit, consisting of a bachelor, entitled to one and a half acres (L. 402).

nā-phōrmān ना-फूरमान نافرمان adj. disobedient, refractory; subst., m. N. of a purple-coloured flower, a species of poppy.

nā-phōrmōnⁱ ना-फूरमनि (= نافرمانی) । ईषत्सिन्दूरवर्ण: adj. e.g. of the colour of the *nā-farmān* poppy, purple.

naphratī नफरती i.q. **naphrath**, q.v. (Gr.M. *nafratī*).

naphrath नफरथ نفرت m. (sg. dat. **naphratas** नफरतस्), abomination, horror, disgust (El.).

naph^as नफस् نفس or **naph^as** नफस् । उदरम् m. breath of life; soul, spirit, self (K.Pr. 150); concupiscence,

lust, inordinate desire (K.Pr. 150); (in Kāshmīrī) the belly (as the claimant for food), the craving for food (Śiv. 1633, K.Pr. 149); the belly (as the receptacle of food) (Śiv. 1795; H. x, 3). —**brūthⁱ yun^u** —ब्रूथि यिनु । उदराग्रेसरत्वम् m.inf. the belly to come in front, to fill the belly greedily and without shame. —**kala kadun** —कल कडुन् । उदरशीर्षान्नत्वम् m.inf. the belly to thrust up its head, i.e. to do anything (e.g. importunate begging, praising the unworthy, serving wicked people, taking to evil ways) under pressure of hunger or poverty. —**manz thawun** —मज्ज थवुन् । परोचोक्तोच: m.inf. to put the belly between, i.e. (when acting as a go-between in business matters) to seek or hope to make a profit unknown to either party. —**phatun** —फटुन् । लुब्धत्वोद्भव: m.inf. the belly to split, (when suffering from extreme hunger) to become ready to eat anything (no matter how unwholesome or unlawful). —**phutun** —फुटुन् । अत्यल्पभोजित्वम् m.inf. the belly to be brought low, (of a formerly hearty eater) to eat very little (owing to distaste, sickness coming on, or the like), to lose one's appetite.

naphsa-dôd^u नफ्स-दोदु । उदरवाधा(प्रीति:) m. difficulty of breathing (YZ. 398); belly-pain, i.e. belly anxiety, anxiety for food (which compels a man to take to uncongenial work). **naphsün^u hād** नफ्सूनू हाड । उदरपूर्तिक्लेश: f. lamentation of the belly, labour to fill the belly.

nāpōkī नापाकी ناپاکی । अशुद्धता f. impurity, uncleanness, foulness, defilement, pollution, dirt; lewdness, licentiousness.

nāpōk^u नापोकु । असिद्धपाक: adj. (f. **nāpōc^u** नापाचू), badly cooked, imperfectly cooked and consequently indigestible.

nāpākh नापाख ناپاک । अशुद्ध: adj. e.g. impure, unclean, dirty, filthy, polluted, defiled; lewd, licentious.

naipāl नेपाल m. Nepal (Śiv. 865, 1257, 1411).

napumsakh नपुंसख् m. (sg. dat. **napumsakas** नपुंसकस्), a eunuch, one who is impotent (K. 617).

napun नपुन । क्लनम्(उत्कोचग्रहणम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nop^u** नपु), to swindle or beggar (a person) (esp. by gambling), to rook (a person); to take dishonest bribes (for services the taker has no intention of rendering). Cf. **nēpun**.

nop^u-mot^u नपु-मंतु । क्लित: perf. part. (f. **nüp^u-müts^u** नपू-मंचू), swindled, rooked, as ab.; swindled into giving a bribe, as ab.

napith thawun नपिथ थवुन् । निःस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to beggar another by swindling. —**thunun** —थुनुन् । उत्कोचादियहणेन निःस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to beggar a

person by swindling (esp. in gambling) or by taking bribes for some service that will never be performed.

nēpun न्यपुन । क्लनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nyop^u न्यपु), to swindle another (esp. by taking bribes for services which the taker has no intention of rendering); cf. 5 napun. nyop^u-mot^u न्यपु-मत्तु । क्लितः perf. part. (f. nēp^u-müts^u न्यपू-मच्चू), swindled, as ab.

nōpun नौपुन । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nōpyōv नौप्योव्), to shine, gleam, beam, glow, sparkle, glisten, glitter, glare (Śiv. 1707, Rām. 1755); cf. naph. The 10 causal of this verb is nōpanāwun, not nōp^arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174). nōpyō-mot^u नौप्यो-मत्तु । द्योतितः perf. part. (f. nōpyē-müts^u नौप्ये-मच्चू), polished so as to shine, (of something formerly not bright, but now rendered) brilliant, glittering, etc.

nōpanāwun नौपनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōpanōw^u नौपनोवु), to cause to shine (Gr.Gr. 174). See nōpun.

nipari (? spelling), breakfast (L. 458). Cf. nēph.

nāparhēza-gīrī = ناپرهيز گاري f. incontinence, in-temperance (Gr.M.).

nēpōth^ar न्यप्थर् or nēpōtur^u न्यप्थतुर् । निष्पुत्रः adj. (as subst., sg. dat. nēpōtras न्यप्थत्रस्; f. nēpōt^ur^u न्यप्थतृ), sonless (either through not having begotten a son, or whose son is dead) (W. 132, K. 606, K.Pr. 126).

nēpāv न्यपाव । विनाशः m. ruin by a fall from a height (lit. or met.).

nōpawun^u नौपवुनु । दीप्यमानः ntag. (f. nōpavūn^u नौपवञ्चू), gleaming, glittering, brilliant.

nar 1 नर् । नडतृणम् m. a (hollow) reed (Śiv. 1806, K.Pr. 155); a reed generally, a reed-like plant (e.g. sugar-cane) (K.Pr. 155). -both^u -बत्तु । नडपूर्णकूलम्

m. a bank covered by reeds. -gāsa -गास । नडतृणम्

m. a reedy kind of grass, a reed with leaves.

-kacul^u -कचुलु or -kacur -कचुर् । शुण्ठीविशेषः m. 35

Zingiber zerumbet. -kōn^u -कोनु । नडदण्डः m. a stick of reed (such as that used for making a pen), a pen.

-kōnⁱ dēl -कानि-दल । नडत्वक् m. the outer bark of the preceding. -kōnⁱ-kākaz -कानि-काकज् । नडान्तरत्वक्

m. the inner paper-like bark (lining the hollow pipe) 40 of this stick-reed. -kōn^u -काञ्चू f. a reed found chiefly in the Anchar lake, of which the weaver's brush is made (El.) (cf. gangaṇ). -nambal -नंबल् ।

नडलं सरः f. a reedy marsh, a marsh in which reeds grow. -pahör^u -पहार् । नडसदनम् f. a reed hut, 45

a hut built of reeds. -pash -पश् । नडमयपटलम्

m. a reed thatch. -posh^u -पशु । नडमयपटलकः adj.

(f. -püsh^u -पशू), (a house, etc.) possessing a thatched

roof. -patul^u -पतुलु । उडुपम् m. a reed raft. -wōn^u

-वोञ्चु । नडलसारसजलम् m. the water of a reedy marsh. 50

nara-gand नर-गण्ड । नडयन्त्रिः m. a knot in a hollow reed; the length of reed between two knots.

nārⁱ -khārⁱ 1 नरि-खरि (for 2, see nor^u) ।

नडादिव्याप्तम् adj. e.g. (of land) covered with reeds and swamp plants. —khārⁱ gaṭhun —खरि गह्वन ।

नडतृणादिमात्रफलितोभवनम् m.inf. to become covered with reeds and swamp plants (esp. of land sown with rice, but which produces only reeds).

nar 2 नर् । पुंरूपः adj. e.g. a man, a male (of any animal) (Gr.M., W. 17, Śiv. 1771); a male human

being (K.Pr. 262); as adj. e.g. male, masculine

(H. viii, 1). -kala -कल । अतिधृष्टः adj. e.g. male-headed, bold, and intelligent (esp. of a child).

—māda —माद ماده نر । अर्गलविशेषः, ओषधिविशेषः

m. male and female; a hinge; a male and female

screw; a certain medicinal plant (the tubers of which

are said to grow in closely connected pairs, and are

used as a tonic) (*Aconitum heterophyllum*, L. 74).

-māda-kyul^u -माद-किलु । अर्गलविशेषोपयोगि कीलकम्

m. the pin of a hinge. -māda-tākh -माद-ताख ।

अर्गलविशेषचतुष्कम् m. the square projecting part of

a hinge.

nara-nārāyēn नर-नारायण(ण) m. Nara and

Nārāyaṇa, originally regarded as identical (used hence

as a N. of Kṛṣṇa (Kṛṣṇa)), but also considered as

distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara

and Kṛṣṇa with Nārāyaṇa (Śiv. 1618). -sing -सिङ्ग

m. Narasimha, N. of the fourth incarnation of

Vishnu (Śiv. 857).

nār 1 नार । अग्निः m. fire, light, flame (cf. bēbi-n^o,

p. 77b, l. 26; basa-n^o, p. 131a, l. 45; bāthⁱ-n^o,

p. 140b, l. 33; dramba-n^o, p. 245a, l. 43; gāsa-n^o,

p. 307b, l. 42; kāndⁱ-n^o, p. 455a, l. 25; kash^ari-n^o,

p. 481b, l. 36; mēngan-n^o 1 and 2, p. 578a, l. 46,

and p. 579b, l. 4; nabuk^u nār, p. 619a, l. 42; nūna-

nār, p. 640b, l. 48) (Gr.M.; W. 11; L. 460; L.V. 23,

25, 97; Śiv. 68, 118, 122, 417, 827, 948, 1685-6

Rām. 58, 93, 157, 186, 212, 257, 279, 1065 ff., etc.;

H. iii, 4; YZ. 10, 60, 202, 307, 497, 514, 524;

K.Pr. 3, 30, 60, 65, 101, 112, 125, 128, 137, 155,

204); met. rage, fury (cf. dana-n^o, p. 272, l. 11).

—badāwun —वडावुन । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to draw

out the fuel from a cooking range (after cooking),

to extinguish a fire. —dyun^u —दिनु । गृहदाहनम्

m.inf. to set fire (to a house), to commit arson

(Rām. 179, 393, 407, 718); to light (firewood, etc.)

(H. xii, 21-2, 24; K. 631). —gōhun —गव्हन ।

अग्न्यद्युज्ज्वलनम् m.inf. a fire to be or become bright,

(of a conflagration) to blaze up, increase in fierceness;

met. (of prosperity) to show manifest increase.

—gandun —गंडुन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. fire to catch, fire to be kindled (Rām. 378, 507, 725); to set fire (to) (cf. landis nār g°, p. 526a, l. 1) (Rām. 715, 739); met. (as a disease) internal burning to attack (a person). —hyon^u —ह्युन् । औत्पातिकाग्न्यापातः m.inf. a conflagration to occur to, fire to seize (such-and-such) (Rām. 103, 1014, 1169, 1560). —kadun —कडुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to draw a fire, to extinguish a fire (by withdrawing the fuel from a cooking hearth). —lagun —लगुन् । औत्पातिकाग्निसंयोगः m.inf. fire to catch, to be set on fire, to catch fire (K.Pr. 95). —shēmūn —शमुन् । अग्निशान्तिः m.inf. a fire to be extinguished; met. passion, rage, a violent quarrel, or the like, to be assuaged. —shom^urun —शमुरुन् or shom^urāwun शमुरावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay, or assuage, rage, passion, a violent quarrel, or the like. —shāntun —शान्तुन् । अग्निशान्तिः m.inf. fire to go out, to be extinguished. —shōṣ^urun —शौचरुन् or shōṣ^urāwun शौचरावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish a fire or a conflagration; met. to calm passion, rage, or the like. —trāwawun^u —त्राववुन् n.ag. (f. —trāwavūn^u —त्राववञ्जू), an incendiary (El.) (cf. —trāwun, Rām. 1386). —ṣhēta gaṣhun —छत गड्डुन् m.inf. fire to become extinguished (Rām. 58, 1028; H. xii, 23). —ṣhēwun —छवुन् । अग्निदाहशान्तिः m.inf. fire to be extinguished; passion, rage, etc., to be allayed. —ṣhēw^urāwun —छवरावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay or assuage passion, rage, or a violent quarrel. —ṣāpun —ज्ञापुन् । अतिप्रभावतैरुष्णाविष्करणम् m.inf. 'to gnaw fire'; hence, to show unconquerable and violent energy in any work. —wahārun —वहारुन् । औत्पातिकाग्निरुत्तरोत्तरव्याप्तिः m.inf. a conflagration to spread. —wōthun —व्युन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. fire to rise; a burning feverish sensation to be experienced; rage, passion, etc., to arise. —zālun —जालुन् m.inf. to make a fire, light a fire (Rām. 1069; H. iii, 1).

nāra-bād नार-बाद् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain unbearable disease, of which the symptoms include fiery rheumatism. —bāgay —बागय् । अग्निन्यसनस्थानम् f. the fire-box of a stove, a fire-place. —brah —ब्रह् or —brāh —ब्राह् । अग्निज्वाला f. (sg. dat. —brūsh^u —ब्रंशू or —brōsh^u —ब्रांशू), a high flame of fire, a pillar of flame. —brāhⁱ —ब्रंहि । अग्निज्वाला f. a high flame of fire, a pillar of fire. —busar —बुसर् । खराग्निपूरः f. a torrent of blazing sparks (such as that from a rocket). —basta —बस्त । दाहविस्फोटः f. a blister caused by burning. —büth^u —बटू । चुल्लिरोधः f. the edge of the upper part of a stove (on which the burnt-out ashes

are thrown). —dod^u —ददु । अग्निदग्धः adj. (f. —düz^u —दञ्जू), burnt by fire (Rām. 1209). —damölⁱ —दमालि । अग्न्युत्पातसंभवः f. the trampling of feet at a fire, the excitement (marked by people rushing about) at a conflagration. —drāv —द्राव् । अग्निशुद्धः adj. e.g. issued from fire, purified by cleansing fires (K.Pr. 155). —dēv 1 —दव् । अग्न्युत्पातः m. a fire-demon, a conflagration. —dēv 2 —दव् । अत्यग्न्यासक्तः m. (f. —dēviñ —दविञ्), one who cowers over fire, a slave to the fire-place, a fire-worshipper. —gāh —गाह् । अग्निप्रकाशः m. the glare of fire (esp. when this is visible but the fire is not itself seen); cf. —gāsh, bel. —gājⁱ —गजि or —gūj^u —गञ्जू । अग्निपूर्णा चुल्लिः f. a stove full of fire, a cooking stove (in which food is actually being cooked), a furnace (K.Pr. 54). —gāsh —गाश् । अग्निप्रकाशः m., i.q. —gāh, ab., q.v. —han —हन् । अग्निमात्रा f. a little fire, a small piece of fire handed to another, or a small fire collected together. —har —हर् । अग्न्युत्पातसंमर्दः f. a riot at the scene of a conflagration. —jōsh —जोश् । अग्न्यौष्ण्यम्, अङ्गारधानिका m. the heat of fire; met. (from the heat it gives forth) a filled portable brazier or kāngrī (kāg^ur^u). —jōsh tapun —जोश् तपुन् । हसन्तिकापरिग्रहः m.inf. to warm oneself with a kāngrī. (This is done by keeping it close to the bare abdomen under the long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmirīs); cf. —tot^u, bel. —kod^u-mot^u —कडु-मंतु । अग्नौ संशोधितः perf. part. (f. —küđ^u-müs^u —कडू-मञ्जू), pulled out from the fire, purified by cleansing fires; (of a person) taught good manners, etc., by a course of abuse, beating, etc. —kadun —कडुन् । अग्निशोधना m.inf. to pull out of the fire, to purify (e.g. gold or silver) by cleansing fire; to teach a person decent behaviour by abuse, etc. —kāg^ur^u —काँग्रू । अग्निपूर्णा हसन्तिका f. a kāngrī (see kāg^ur^u) or portable brazier filled with burning coals. —khōd —खुड् । अग्निश्वभ्रम् m. a fire-pit. —khal —खल् । अग्निपत्रः m. 'a fire threshing-floor', anything of metal or the like which is white or red hot. —kan —कन् । स्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark of fire. —kang —कङ् । अग्निराशिः m. a great blazing heap of fire (Rām. 1082 vr.l.). —krakh —क्रख् । अग्निदाहकोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. —kraki —क्रकि), the outcry at a conflagration, the confused clamour on such an occasion. —krotsh^u —कक्रु । अग्निनिरासनदर्विः m. a fire-shovel. —kūt^u —कूटु । अग्निस्तम्भः m. a pillar of fire. —katur^u —कतुर् । अङ्गारधानिकाविशेषः m. an earthenware basin or bowl (such as the bottom of a broken water-crock) filled with burning charcoal. —kyom^u —क्यमु । कीटविशेषः m. a certain winged insect. (It suddenly issues from the forests, and is believed to be produced by forest-fires.) —lējⁱ —लैजि or —lēj^u

-**tyōl** : अग्निस्थापनोखा f. an earthenware vessel with a cover, into which the burning charcoal is cast when withdrawn from a stove (at the end of cooking); cf. -**lyol**^u, bel. -**lēl**ⁱ - **bata** - **ललि-वत** ।
स्थालीशुष्कधान्योत्थतण्डुलभक्तम् m. boiled rice, the grain of which has been dried by putting it outside such a jar as the -**lēl**ⁱ or -**lyol**^u (instead of drying it in the sun); cf. **nārāl**ⁱ **hōkh**^u, s.v. **nārāl**ⁱ. -**lyol**^u - **ल्यलु** ।
अग्निस्थापनस्थाली m., i.q. -**lēl**ⁱ ab., but larger. -**muhūj**^ū - **मुहजू** । **अग्निसंतप्तलोहदण्डविशेषः** f. an iron rod heated red hot (e.g. for boring a hole in wood). -**muhul**^u - **मुहलु** । **उल्काविशेषः** m. a terrible flash of lightning or a thunderbolt (looked upon as resembling a pestle). -**mahanyuw**^u - **महनिवु** । **अग्न्युत्पातसूचकभूतविशेषः** m. a kind of man-shaped demon or spirit believed to give warning of a forest conflagration. (In former times he was believed to give warning beforehand.) -**manan** - **मनन्** । **अग्निपूर्णाङ्गारधानिका** f. (sg. dat. **maniūn**^ū **मनजू**), a portable brazier (*kāngri*). -**mōy** - **म्यय** । **अग्निमात्रा** f. a small fire. -**nār** - **नार्** ।
अग्न्युत्पातवाङ्मयम् m. fire on fire, a great conflagration, spreading on from place to place. -**pahōr**^ū - **पहारू** ।
अग्न्युत्पातिकशाला f. a temporary hut used by people whose home has been destroyed by fire. -**pahur** - **पहर्** । **अग्न्युत्पातमनु नूतनगृहनिर्माणम्** m. the building or rebuilding after a house has been burnt down (esp. when, as often happens, only the upper stories of a house, containing the living rooms, are burnt down). -**pōr** - **पोर्** । **अग्न्युत्पातोत्तरकनूतनपुरम्** m. the new upper stories of a house, as rebuilt after a fire (the stone lower story remaining unharmed). -**puran** - **पुरन्** । **दग्धगृहावशेषभूमिः** f. (sg. dat. **purūn**^ū **पुरजू**), the site of a burnt-down house (on which nothing has been rebuilt). -**rēh** - **र्यह** or -**र्यह** । **अग्निशिखा**, **अग्निज्वाला** f. a flame; the glare of fire. -**thapul** - **थपुल** । **अग्न्युत्पाते लुण्ठकः** adj. (f. -**thapūj**^ū - **थपजू**), 'a fire-snatcher,' a man who plunders during a conflagration. -**thip**^ū **rū** - **ठिपूरू** । **तीक्ष्णाङ्गारचूर्णपूर्णाङ्गारधानिका** m. a portable brazier (*kāngri*) filled with a quantity of burning charcoal. -**tēmb**^{ar} - **त्यम्** । **सूक्ष्मोऽग्निकणः** f. a spark of fire (Rām. 1613). -**trath** - **त्रठ** । **उल्काविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. -**traṭi** - **त्रटि**), a lightning flash of fire, a very bright torchlike flash of lightning, a thunderbolt (El. *nārtraṭ*). -**tot**^u - **तंतु** । **तपनचिह्नम्** m. a scar caused by the use of the *kāngri* or portable brazier. (It is carried for warmth under the clothes against the belly or thighs); cf. -**jōsh** **tapun**, ab. -**tāt**ⁱ **gaṭhān**ⁱ - **तति गहनि** । **अग्नितापकिणसंभवः** m. pl. inf. such scars to be formed. -**tyūgul** - **त्यूगुल** । **स्फुलिङ्गः** m. a spark, esp. a large one

(El. -*tēngul*, fire). -**tyol**^u - **त्यलु** । **विस्फोटविशेषः** m. a painful kind of blister or swelling. -**ṭhath** - **ठठ** । **दाहकदुर्वातः**, **अग्निशिखासमापातः** f. (sg. dat. -**ṭhati** - **ठटि**), a burning wind-storm (said to be caused by contact with lightning); a flare projected from a fiery source (igniting objects at a distance). -**ṭhēw**^{ar} **an** - **ठ्वरन्** । **अग्न्युत्पातप्रशमनम्** f. (sg. dat. -**ṭhēw**^{arūn^ū - **ठ्वरन्तू**), extinguishing (or trying to extinguish) a conflagration. -**ṭhēway** - **ठवय** । **अग्निप्रशमनम्** f. the being extinguished of fire. -**ṭūnd**^ū - **ठून्डू** । **अग्निप्रचण्डः** f. great fierceness of fire. -**ṭūr** - **तूर** । **अग्निदः** m. a fire-thief, one who privily sets fire to other people's houses, an incendiary. -**wōkhul** - **वखुल** । **अग्निपरिचायकः** adj. (f. -**wōkhūj**^ū - **वखजू**), 'a fire trough,' one who, and without fear of being burnt, is always ready to heap up or collect fire. -**wōkhur** - **वखुर्** । **अग्न्यूर्ध्वाधःकरणम्** m. raising up and down, i.e. stirring the burning mass of charcoal in a portable brazier (*kāngri*). -**wura** - **वुर** । **अग्निपूर्णादीर्घचुल्ली** f. a large stove, with many openings, such as is used for cooking meals for many guests on festive occasions. -**wuzamal** - **वुजमल** f. fire-lightning, blazing lightning (Rām. 482, 862, 1017). -**wuziñ** - **वुजिञ्** । **अग्निसंदीपनोद्गमः** f. 'a fire-fount', the beginning of fire starting from some hidden place, the beginning of a burning sensation in the body. -**zōw**^{ar} **an** - **जोव्रन्** । **अग्निसंदीपनम्** f. (sg. dat. -**zōw**^{arūn^ū - **जोव्रन्तू**), lighting a fire, nursing a newly lit fire.}}

nāras narē diñē नारस् नर्य दिञ । सर्वथा अनङ्गीकारः f. pl. inf. to refuse entirely.

nār 2 नार् । **सञ्चभ्राभूमिः** m. a long chasm or narrow valley at the foot of a mountain (often overgrown with brushwood), a glen, a defile, the 'nullah' of Anglo-Indian parlance. The word is a frequent termination of local names (cf. RT.Tr., notes to viii, 595 and 959, and **nōr**ⁱ - **wath**, s.v. **nōr**^u); a precipice (El.). -**bal** - **बल** । **सञ्चभ्रोपत्यकास्थानम्** m. such a 'nullah', esp. when possessing a stream or waterfall; N. of a place about 14 miles to the south-west of Śrīnagar, where there is a confluence of two mountain streams forming the **Chaba-kōl** (q.v., s.v.) River. It is a sacred bathing-place of some repute (RT.Tr. II, 418).

nār 3 नार् ^u m. a pomegranate, *Punica granatum* (YZ. 8).

nār 4 नार् m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.).

nārⁱ **नरि** f. a kind of reed used as a swamp fodder (L. 71, 359). Cf. also **nar 1** and **nor**^u.

nēr नेर् for **nyūr**^u 2, in the following (cf. **aṭa-nēr**, p. 70a, l. 30).

nēra-nēr नेर-नेर । शीघ्रता(संभवः) f. a coming out at once, speedy production, speedy completion.

nēran-bāna नेरन्-वान । धनापयानदिष्टम् m. 'a vessel of goings forth', i.e. a man whose wealth is habitually being dissipated. -kāl -काल । आवश्यकनिर्वाहावसरः m. the time for goings forth, i.e. the period, from first to last, during which a number of successive obligations must be performed.

nēri नेरि, see nyūr^u 1, 2, and 3, and nērun.

nīrⁱ नीरि, see nērun.

nīr^ū नीरू, see nyūr^u.

nor^u नरू । वस्त्रभुजभागः m. the arm or sleeve of a coat (cf. ok^u-n^o, p. 19a, l. 28; cūri-n^o, p. 175a, l. 17; kōrāba-n^o, p. 468b, l. 2; marda-n^o, p. 589b, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 9, 33; W. 135; K.Pr. 154, *nurū*; 248, 262). —phirith —फिरिथ् adv., lit. having turned back the sleeves, i.e. with the cuffs turned up (L. 459).

nārⁱ-kōca नरि-कोच । वस्त्रवाङ्गखण्डः m. a piece of cloth cut for making a sleeve. —khārⁱ 2 —खरि (for 1, see nar 1) । विषमः adj. e.g. unevenly made or divided (of a garment, or piece of land). —khārⁱ karun —खरि करन् । विषमविभागः m.inf. (of a garment or piece of land) to make uneven, to divide unequally or unevenly. -kūt^u -कूट । आधारस्तम्भविशेषः m. a ceiling rafter. -ṣhōt^u -छूट । इस्त्रभुजभागकः m. (of a coat) short-sleeved. -ṣhyon^u -छ्यन् । छिन्नवाङ्गभागकः (f. -ṣhēñ^ū -छ्यैन्), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut or torn off. -ṣot^u -छूट । भिन्नभुजभागकः adj. (f. -ṣūt^ū -छूट), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut off. -wār -वार । वस्त्रभुजाग्रवस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of embroidered cuff (made of brocaded silk, etc.) worn at the ends of the sleeves, donned by rich women or brides. -wār khōt^u -वार खूट । वस्त्रभुजप्रान्तिकवस्त्रभेदयुग्मैककम् m. the half of a pair of such cuffs, a single cuff of a pair. -zyūth^u -ज्यूथ । दीर्घ(वस्त्र)वाङ्गभागकः adj. (f. -zīth^ū -जीथू), (of a garment) long-sleeved (cf. zēthēn narēn, a sign of respectability, K.Pr. 262).

nari-nērē नरि-नेरे adv. very near, close by (Rām. 248); cf. nyūr^u 3. -nor^u -नरू । गुप्तप्रायम् adv. from sleeve to sleeve; hence, secretly, privately (esp. between two persons). -nor^u bōzun -नरू बोजुन् । गूढव्यवहरणम् m.inf. (between two persons) to act in mutual privacy.

nōr^u नोरू । नालिका, अन्तम् m. a pipe, tube, drain-pipe, water-pipe, tubular conduit (cf. añēma-n^o, p. 37b, l. 4; dāhi-n^o, p. 108b, l. 24; daman-n^o, p. 220a, l. 25; ganda-n^o, p. 289b, l. 8; kalam-n^o, p. 439b, l. 46); any long hollow receptacle (cf. kāna-n^o, p. 449a, l. 17); a tubular intestine (esp. one of larger size)

(cf. and^aram-n^o, p. 32b, l. 44; bika-n^o, p. 99b, l. 33; dasta-n^o, p. 256a, l. 41; guhⁱ-n^o, p. 280b, l. 32; m^atra-n^o, p. 605b, l. 20; nika-n^o, p. 627b, l. 21); a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. nādi, q.v.) (Śiv. 1889).

nōrⁱ-dag नरि-दग् । जलनिपातः f. the fall of a spout of water issuing from a pipe high up. -kūt^u -कूट । धमननालिका m. a blow-pipe (the implement). -kaṣul -कचुल् । अर्घपात्रम् m. a vessel with a spout, used in offering liquid libations; cf. kaṣul. -wan -वन् । मङ्गलसूत्रम् m. a red yellow and white thread used for tying round the fore-arm on festive occasions. -wan-band -वन्-वन्द् । प्रादेशमात्रमाङ्गलिकसूत्रम् m. such a thread only one span long. -wan-dastār -वन्-दस्तार् । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a turban ornamented with this thread, worn (esp. by boys) on festive or ritual occasions. -wan khārānⁱ -वन् खारनि । माङ्गलिकसूत्रेण केशवन्धनसंस्कारः m. pl. inf. (at the ceremony of a Brāhmaṇa boy's initiation with the sacred cord) the particular ceremony of tying his hair with this thread. -wath -वथ । नालिकात्मपदवी f. the narrow path along the bottom of a 'nullah' (cf. nār 2).

nōr^ū 1 नारू । स्नायुः m. (pl. nom. nōr^ū नारू), a muscle, a tendon; a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. nādi, q.v.) (Śiv. 969); a vein (El. nār, *naur*); the tough fibres or strings in a vegetable (cf. nōr^al). —kadānⁱ —कडेनि । अतिकुट्टनम् m. pl. 'to pull out the muscles'; hence, to pound rice till it is reduced to powder. —khasānⁱ —खसनि । नाद्युच्छसनम् m. pl. the tendons to rise, i.e. the muscles to swell up (from anger, e.g. the swelling of the muscles of the cheek).

nōr^ū 2 नारू । गलनिका f. (pl. nom. nārē नार्य), a water-jar, shaped like a gourd, with a neck (cf. cāhⁱ (or cāyē)-n^o, pp. 158a, l. 12; 179a, l. 22; kalashē-n^o, p. 441a, l. 49); a cup, a dish, a trough (cf. añēma-n^o, p. 37b, l. 6; dōda-n^o, p. 189b, l. 40; dōyēn-n^o, p. 269b, l. 46; guras-n^o, p. 304b, l. 2). nārē-gol^u नार्य-गंलु । कुम्भगलः m. the neck of such a jar.

nōr^ū 3 नारू । कुल्या f. (pl. nom. nārē नार्य), a small stream, a conduit (such as that used in irrigating a rice-field).

nūr नूर نور m. light, brilliance, splendour (cf. bē-nūr, p. 114a, l. 40) (Śiv. 325, 619, 833, 1292, 1775; H. vii, 6; YZ. 61, 114, 174; K.Pr. 159, 243); brightness, cheerfulness (K.Pr. 84, 160). nār path gav az-nūr, the fire retreated from brightness, i.e. ceased blazing (Rām. 1081).

nūr, see nyūr^u 1.

nür^u नरु । वाङ्गः f. the arm (from the shoulder to the hand) (cf. *khōvür^u* n°, p. 425b, l. 23; *nāras narē diñe*, p. 648b, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 10, 33; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1065, 1441, 1725; Rām. 410, 630, 1578; H. xii, 15; K. 161, 563, 791, 827; K.Pr. 25, 57, 248, 261); the arm (of a garment) (K. 419).

narē-hol^u नर्य-हलु । वक्रवाङ्गः adj. (f. *-hūj^u* -हजू), crooked-armed, bent-armed. *-hor^u* -हर् । वाङ्गयुग्मम् m. the pair of arms (of a man). —*tarañē* -तरञ् । कलहाभिनयनम् f. pl. inf. to wave or flourish the arms, as if in a fight. *-ṣhōt^u* -क्षुटु । ह्रस्ववाङ्गः adj. (f. *-ṣhōt^u* -क्षुटु), short-armed. *-ṣhyon^u* -क्ष्यनु । क्षिन्नवाङ्गः adj. (f. *-ṣhēñ^u* -क्ष्यन्), one whose arm has been cut off, armless. *-ṣot^u* -चटु । क्षिन्नवाङ्गः adj. (f. *-ṣūt^u* -चटु), id. (cf. K. 791, 827). —*wāyēñē* -वायञ् । वाङ्गप्रक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to throw the arms up and down (as in pain or trouble). *-zyūth^u* -ज्यूथु । दीर्घवाङ्गः adj. (f. *-zīth^u* -ज्जिथु), long-armed.

nari nyūr^u नरि न्यूर् adj. (f. —*nīr^u* —नीरु), close to the arm, very near (Rām. 248).

nērbal न्यर्वल् or *ni°* नि° । बलहीनः adj. e.g. without strength, powerless, impotent, weak, feeble (esp. from sickness) (El. *nyerbal*, Gr.M. *nirbal*, K. 1026); weary, fatigued (Gr.M.).

nērbalī न्यर्वली or *ni°* नि° । चीणता f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness.

nērabimān न्यरवि(भि)मान् or *ni°* नि° adj. e.g. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egoism (Śiv. 1602).

nērbandan न्यर्वदन् or *ni°* नि° । निष्प्रीतिगौरवः adj. e.g. impertinent, unmannerly, wanting in due respect.

nērābās न्यरावा(भा)स् or *ni°* नि° adj. e.g. without splendour, without lustre (Śiv. 1458).

nard नर्द نرد । द्यूतविशेषः m. a man or piece (in any game such as chess, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 280); any game played with counters or pieces, such as backgammon, chess, draughts or *causar* (Gr.M.).

narda-bāz नर्द-बाज़ । द्यूतविशेषप्रस्तावः m. a single game of chess, etc., as ab. *-khor^u* -खर् । अचद्यूतसमासक्तः m. 'a gambler scald-head', a man who is a habitual or professional dicer (and hence with an evil reputation). *-pūt^u* -पटु । अष्टापदम् f. a chess-board or the like. *-zōrⁱ* -ज़ारि । द्यूतविशेषासक्तधूर्तः (अचधूर्तः) m. a habitual or professional dicer, a gamester (and, as such, a rogue).

nārad नारद or *nārada* नारद, i.q. *nārod^u*, q.v. (K. 39, 172, 359, 573-4, 581, 628, 630, 749, 806, 918, 934, 964, 1000); esp. in the compounds *nārad-munīshōr*, Nārada, the chief of sages (Rām. 1682, K. 47); *nārada-munīshōr* (K. 355, 384, 386, 577,

582, 961); *nārad-ryosh^u*, Nārada the sage (Rām. 49, 144, 639; K. 817).

nārod^u नारदु or *nārud* नारुद् or *nārad* नारद । कलहोत्पादकः m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a divine Rishi (in Skt., *ṛṣi*) or Saint, regarded as one of the four sons of Brahmā, and one of the ten principal *munis* or *rishis*. He acted as a messenger between gods and men, was a friend of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa), a leader of the heavenly musicians, and the inventor of the *vinā*, or lute. In the story of Krishna he often appears as a kind of Tempter, leading on Kāṁsa and other evil people to further wickedness, so as to insure their destruction. He had a reputation for promoting quarrels by tale-bearing (false or true) (Śiv. 392, 631, 639, etc.; Rām. 590, 847, 943; K. 38, 296, 340, 358, 383, 387, 573, 584, 741, 896, 930-9, 1000); hence, anyone who makes quarrels, one who sets people at variance (esp. by tale-bearing, etc.).

niradhar (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta reflexa* (El.).

nērdan न्यर्द(र्ध)न् or *ni°* नि° adj. e.g. without wealth, poverty-stricken, poor (W. 110, *nerdān*, probably a misprint) (Śiv. 1041, 1211).

nāradār नारदार् । कठिनाङ्गारजनकः adj. e.g. (of wood or other fuel) causing (when burnt) an exceptionally fierce flame.

nērdōr^u न्यर्दोरु or *ni°* नि° । कातरा f. a woman who is disheartened, heavy-hearted, downhearted, downcast.

nērādar न्यरादर् or *ni°* नि° । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt, scorn.

nērdūsh न्यर्दूश् or *ni°* नि° । निर्दोषः adj. e.g. without fault, without defect, faultless (W. 110, *nirdush*).

nērday न्यर्दय् or *ni°* नि° adj. e.g. unmerciful (Gr.M.).

nrug नृग् or *nruga-rāza* नृग-राज़ m. N.P. name of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, who was reborn as a lizard (K. 840).

nērgōn निखन् or *ni°* नि° adj. e.g. devoid of all properties or qualities, without attributes (Śiv. 193, 275, 689, 770, 977, 991, etc.).

nargis नर्गिस نرگس m. *Narcissus tazetta* (El., Rām. 649).

nirāhār निराहार adj. e.g. foodless, fasting, abstaining from food (Śiv. 200, 689, 1272).

nörjil नरिज् or *nörjil^u* नरिजू । प्रणालिका f. a gutter, drain, conduit, waterpipe (Gr.Gr. 65, Śiv. 1213).

nörjia-dag नरिज-दग् । प्रणालिकाप्रवाहाहतिः f. the fall of a stream of water shooting out of an elevated drain or gutter and falling from a height to the ground. *-wōñ^u* -वोञ् । प्रणालीजलम् m. water flowing through a conduit.

nörjil नरिजील m. a coco-nut. Cf. *nörila*.

narājāth नराजाथ् । पौरुषयुक्तः adj. c.g. manly, of a manly character.

narakī नरकी । नारकः adj. c.g. relating to hell, hellish, infernal.

narukh नरुख् । नरकः m. (sg. dat. **narakas** नरकस्), a hell, a place of torment (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 161, 417, 1539; Rām. 58, 366, 651, 1028, 1234; K. 495); the place to which souls go after death for judgment. —**anun** —अनुन् । नरकापाताक्रोशनम् m.inf. to curse a dead enemy or villain (the curse being one which consigns him to hell). —**yun^u** —यिनु । नरकवासापातः m.inf. to come to hell, to fall into hell (after death).

naraka-wösⁱ नरक-वासि । नरकवास्तव्यः adj. (as subst., f. **-wāsēñ** -वास्यन्), one who dwells in hell, or fit to dwell in hell (Rām. 667, 1159). **-wāsēñ** -वास्यन्, see the preceding.

narakuk^u mēnzur नरकुक् स्यंजुर् । अतिदुर्गतः m. (f. **naraküc^u** mēnzarēñ नरकचू स्यंजर्यन्), a wood-cutter of hell, a man who sells firewood in hell; hence, met. a vile, dirty, ugly, wretched fellow.

narakun^u tsākⁱwār नरकुनु चक्रिवार् । अतिदुर्गतिः m. one who has a hell-bowl; hence (used in curses) as miserable as one who lives in the lowest pit of hell.

nērākār न्यराकार् or ni^o नि^o adj. c.g. formless, without form; a N. of the Supreme (Śiv. 178, 204, 284, 393, etc.; Rām. 846).

nārālⁱ नारलि in **nārālⁱ** hōkh^u नारलि ह्यु । स्थालीशुष्कधान्यम् m. paddy (unhusked rice) dried by the application of artificial heat (as is done in winter when the sun has no heat). Cf. **nāra-lēlⁱ-bata**, p. 648a, l. 4.

narēl नर्यल् adj. c.g. possessing an arm, used —^o as in **ok^u-narēl**, one-armed (p. 19a, l. 29).

narēla नरेल । नारिकेलपात्रम् m. a vessel made of an empty coco-nut.

nör^al नार्ल् । नाडीव्याप्तः adj. c.g. stringy (of some vegetable which, even when cooked, is full of tough stringy fibres). Cf. **nör^u** 1.

nörila नारिल । नालिकेरफलम्, नारिकेलफलकधूमयन्त्रम् m. a coco-nut (Gr.M.); a *hugga*, or tobacco-pipe, made of a coco-nut; cf. **nörⁱjil**. **-död** -दद् ।

नालिकेरफलरसः the milk of the coco-nut. **-gūj^u** -गूजू । नारिकेलसारः f. the kernel of a coco-nut.

nērlāb न्यरलाब् or ni^o नि^o adj. c.g. profitless, useless (El. *nyerlāb*).

nērlūb न्यर्लूब् or ni^o नि^o adj. c.g. free from desire (Śiv. 772, 888).

nāralad नारलद । औत्पातिकान्निहतकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nāraladīñ** नारलदिन्), one who suffers from a conflagration, one who suffers heavy loss from his

house having been burnt down, one who is burnt out of house and home.

nērālam न्यरालम् (Śiv. 1754) or **nērālab** न्यरालब् (Śiv. 1846) or ni^o नि^o adj. c.g. having no prop or support (lit. or fig.).

nērlīph न्यर्लीफ् or **nīrlēph** निलेफ् adj. c.g. unsmeared, stainless (Śiv. 1021, 1757).

narm नर्म نرم । कोमलः adj. c.g. soft (to the touch), delicate, tender (Gr.M.); smooth, sleek (H. vii, 24); ductile, plastic; mild, tender (in disposition), peaceable (Gr.M., Śiv. 873); soft, low, subdued (of a sound); slack, depressed, dull (of a market, trade, or the like). **-dil** -दिल् دل نرم adj. c.g. gentle, kind, soft-hearted (Gr.M.). **-garm** -गर्म گرم । उच्चनीचः, न्यूनाधिकः adj. c.g. neither very hot nor very cold, of moderate heat; mild and sharp, mild and rigorous, now forbearing and now severe; the good and the bad, the vicissitudes of fortune; (of the market of anything) sometimes rising and sometimes falling, sometimes in demand and sometimes not. **-hyuh^u** -हिहू । कोमलतमः adj. (f. **-hish^u** -हिशू), very soft (etc., in all the meanings of **narm**). **-pahān** -पहान् ।

ईषत्कोमलः adj. c.g. somewhat soft, moderately soft, a little soft (etc., in all the above meanings). —**zamīn** —जमीन् । सर्वसहः adj. c.g. soft soil; met. meek, tolerant, patient, submissive, long-suffering.

narmī नर्मि نرمي । कोमलता f. softness, smoothness, sleekness (K.Pr. 167); pliancy; tenderness, delicacy, gentleness, mildness, civility (Gr.M.); want of firmness, tameness.

nāram नारम् in **nāram-nôr^u** नारम्-नोर् । लताविशेषः m. name of a certain medicinal creeping plant. When pounded it is applied to boils, etc.

narmadā नर्मदा f. N. of a river in Central India, the Nerbudda of the maps.

narmadēshōr नर्मदेश्वर् m. 'the Lord of the Narmadā', a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 857).

nērmajyār न्यर्मज्यार् or ni^o नि^o । प्रसन्नता m. clearness, brightness, (of the sky) freedom from clouds.

nērmal न्यर्मल् or ni^o नि^o । निर्मलः adj. c.g. free from foulness, clean, clear, bright, shining, translucent (Gr.M.; W. 110; Śiv. 24, 27, 162, 330, 348, etc.; Rām. 87, 1056, 1063, 1692, 1703, 1707, 1728); (of the sky) clear, serene (Gr.M.).

nērmāl न्यर्माल् or ni^o नि^o । निर्माल्यजलम् m. the remains of an offering made to a deity; esp. water which has been used in a libation.

nērmālⁱ न्यर्मलि or ni^o नि^o । निर्मलाचारः adj. c.g. cleanly conducted, one who is particular as to cleanliness, including his dress, appearance, food, and drink.

nërmöli नर्मलि or ni° नि° adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a nërmāl or libation water. —karun —करुन ।

अभक्ष्यादित्वापादनम् m.inf. to make like water which has been used in a libation, to make any food or drink taboo or unusable, to make food unconsumable.

nërmūl नर्मूल or ni° नि° adj. c.g. without root; hence, baseless, unreasonable (Gr.M.).

narmun नर्मन् । कोमलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. narmyōv नर्म्योव), to become soft; to become mild, gentle, appeased. narmyō-mot^u नर्म्यो-मंतु । कोमलीभूतः perf. part. (f. narmyē-müts^u नर्म्ये-मंतू), softened; become mild, become gentle.

narmāwun नर्मावुन । कोमलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. narmōw^u नर्मोव), to soften; to make mild, appease, assuage (a person's wrath). narmōw^u-mot^u नर्मोव-मंतु । कोमलीकृतः perf. part. (f. narmōv^u-müts^u नर्मोव-मंतू), made soft, appeased, etc., as ab.

nërmāyā नर्मया or ni° नि° adj. c.g. free from illusion, free from unreality, free from the delusion by which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1430, 1803); (as subst.) freedom from such illusion (Śiv. 1742, 1824).

nëramay नरामय or ni° नि° adj. c.g. free from disease, free from defects or blemishes, infallible (Śiv. 1759, 1863).

nārān नारान् । नारायणः (ईश्वरः) m. a Kāshmīrī corruption of Nārāyēn, q.v., generally used as a N. of the Supreme Deity (El. Nārān) (L.V. 107, 109; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 79, 178, 226, 975, etc.; K. 14, 16, 58, 98, 113, 153, 173, etc.). The word is also a common proper name, as in Gr.Gr. 96, 97. -chith -छिट् । चित्रपटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -chiti -छिटि), a kind of cloth coloured with patterns of yellow and red, and specially used in religious worship.

nërun नेरुन । निर्गमनम् conj. 2, irreg. (1 p.p. drāv द्राव, Gr.Gr. 229, 236; 2 p.p. drāyōv द्रायोव, Gr.Gr. 229, 241. The regular past participle nyūr^u न्यूर occasionally occurs in compounds, see nyūr^u-mot^u, bel. In Śiv. 56, the 1 p.p. is drōw^u द्रोव for the sake of rhyme), to go out, come out, issue forth, emerge (cf. bara n°, p. 116b, l. 38; brōth n°, to go out ahead (of so-and-so), p. 128a, l. 31; brōtha n°, to go out to meet (a guest), id., l. 43; canga-tala n°, p. 173a, l. 16; gang nērūn^u, p. 291b, l. 21; nēbar n°, p. 620b, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 21, 246, 249-50; Gr.M.; Śiv. 56, 85, 97, 121, 349, etc.; Rām. 121, 239, 299, 371, 390, 462, 467-8, etc.; K. 178, 245, 408, 416, 491, 738, etc.; YZ. 113, 178, 208; K.Pr. 57, 62, 102);

to appear, become manifest (cf. bruk^u n°, p. 122a, l. 28; g^{ar} nīrith yun^u, p. 295a, l. 9; khashur^u n°, p. 419b, l. 3) (Śiv. 347, 523, 666, 668, 1503, 1548); to rise (as a heavenly body), come out (Gr.M.; Rām. 1013, 1257); to go forth (from privacy), to become celebrated, to become well known (of reputation, a person, etc.) (cf. mātⁱ mātⁱ n°, p. 607b, l. 4; nāv n°, s.v. nāv 1) (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353-4; Rām. 92; K. 842); to go beyond bounds, to overflow (Gr.M.);

to be produced, take rise (from), issue (from) (Śiv. 25, 30-1, 60, 99, 181, etc.; Rām. 97, 1517; K. 114; YZ. 394); to issue, be born, be produced (Rām. 88, 621, 1456); to issue (from), be the son (of) (cf. dala n°, p. 210b, l. 7) (Rām. 634, 1458, 1493); to germinate, shoot (cf. hēli n°, p. 364b, l. 16) (Śiv. 1291, 1297, 1848);

to depart, disappear (of pain, etc.) (cf. mus^u n°, p. 596b, l. 5) (Śiv. 923; Rām. 50, 348 (life), 647 (winter), 1106 (a stain), 1127; K.Pr. 154); to depart (from a custom) (cf. krāni n°, p. 472a, l. 46); to go forth (from), be excluded (from), have no part or share (in) (cf. bāgi n°, p. 90b, l. 49); to go forth (in the sense of being pulled out, or of being put an end to) (cf. bēkh, or bum, nērūn^u, pp. 99b, l. 16; 107b, l. 16; baṭha n°, p. 139b, l. 26; cilikh nērūn^u, p. 171a, l. 48; haḍ nērānⁱ, p. 322b, l. 8, or haḍa nērāñē, id., l. 26; mūl n°, p. 567a, l. 22) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427, 1633);

to come out of a certain condition, to have done with a condition (cf. bēmāri drāv, p. 108a, l. 46; kama n°, p. 442b, l. 42; nīji drāmot^u, p. 627a, l. 1); to come out or appear (as a balance or share) (cf. bāganay or bāgay nērūn^u, pp. 91b, l. 44; 93b, l. 15; mōth^{ar} nērūn^u, p. 606a, l. 27); to result, prove, turn out (cf. chiwalayē nērāñē, p. 168a, l. 12; dēka n°, p. 204b, l. 14; hyot^u n°, p. 367b, l. 37) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 585, 995, 1820, 1830, 1899; Rām. 487; H. vi, 11; ix, 9; K. 860; YZ. 23); to be deduced (Rām. 1261);

to sally forth, go out (from a house, etc.), go away, set out, depart (cf. āli n°, p. 23b, l. 21; ātⁱ ātⁱ n°, p. 69a, l. 10) (Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 92, 102; Śiv. 927, 998-9, 1493; Rām. 119, 165, 174, 192, 515, 560, etc.; K. 28-9, 76, 83, etc.; YZ. 30, 40, 138, 159, 474; K.Pr. 10, 67); to sally forth (for combat) (cf. mōkha n°, p. 560a, l. 15) (Rām. 917, 975, 1300; K. 452, 553, 745, 760, 775, etc.); to go forth (with an intention), to take to something out of doors as a profession (cf. bēchani n°, p. 80a,

l. 48; māgayē n°, p. 552b, l. 36); (of an order, etc.) to be issued (Rām. 794, 1069; H. xi, 4);

to issue (from some process or preliminary treatment), to be completed (so far as that treatment is concerned), to be performed, accomplished, effected (cf. atha n°, p. 60b, l. 10; bēha drāv, issued from sitting, i.e. cleared of sediment, p. 94b, l. 7; braka n°, p. 122b, l. 5; byāli n°, p. 150b, l. 38; dōbi n°, p. 183a, l. 2; dala-draka n°, p. 209b, l. 22; khati n°, p. 422a, l. 8; lāy nērūñ^u, p. 543a, l. 27) (L.V. 23; Śiv. 49; Rām. 736, 1066, 1607; K. 573); to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1104-5, 1140, 1233, 1283; Rām. 1573, 1576, 1763; K.Pr. 59); to rise (of cream on milk) (Gr.M.).

drāmot^u द्रामंतु । निर्गतः perf. part. (f. drāmūt^u द्रामंतू), gone forth, issued, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 110; Śiv. 678, 1475; Rām. 1672); celebrated.

nīrⁱ nīrⁱ gaṭhun नीरि नीरि गकुन् । अतिशीघ्रता-विधानम् m.inf. to arrange hurriedly (esp. a marriage or the like without regard to the advice of seniors).

nīrith gōmot^u नीरिथ गोमंतु । उल्लङ्घितसीमः perf. part. (f. —gōmūt^u —गोमंतू), gone forth, esp. gone beyond bounds (e.g. off the side of a road, out of a country, or beyond the rules of good conduct). —gaṭhun —गकुन् । सीमोल्लङ्घनम्, उल्लङ्घनीभवनम् m.inf. to go forth (beyond some limit) (Śiv. 409; Rām. 1541; H. ii, 3; xii, 15; K. 153, 908); to go over a boundary, to go beyond recognized or existing limits, to pass over a frontier, leave a country (Rām. 1528); to run away, bolt (K. 658); to abandon good conduct, take to evil practices; to depart (K. 450); (of a woman) to take to loose conduct; (of food) to be over-cooked. —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come forth (from inside), to emerge (H. xii, 12; K. 624, 839).

nyūr^u-mot^u न्यूर-मंतु perf. part. (f. nīr^u-mūt^u नीरू-मंतू). (This is the regular form which, however, appears to be used only in a few compounds, such as hada nyūr^u-mot^u, issued beyond bounds, p. 322a, l. 30.)

nirun निरुन् । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. (sg. dat. niranās निरानस), thatching-grass, thatching-reeds.

niran-bod^u निरन्-बटु । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. a handful or similar bundle of thatching-reeds. —gor^u —गर् । पटलशाखायोजनशिल्पी m. a thatching-reed worker, a thatcher. —kōñ^u —कांजू । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः f. a small bundle of thatching-reeds. —zand —जंड । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. a small bundle of thatching-grass (esp. when not enough for what is required).

nārang नारंग m. or (Gr.M.) nārangī नारंगी f. an orange.

niranjan निरंजन् (Śiv.) or niranzan निरंजन (Rām.) m. one who is unstained, a N. of the Supreme Being (Śiv. 363, 689, 994, 1339, etc.; Rām. 846, 1704, 1746).

nēranth नैरन्थ or ni° नि° adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. nērantas नैरन्तस्), without end, without limit, limitless (K. 385).

nērantar नैरन्तर or ni° नि° adj. c.g. incessant, continual (Gr.M., Śiv. 1426).

nērnay नैर्नय or ni° नि° । सिद्धान्तः (निर्णयः) m. decision, conclusion (after discussion, e.g. the decision of a law-court) (Gr.M.); decision (as to an atonement); discussion, investigation, consideration (Śiv. 27, 376, 1024, etc.); explanation (of a difficult problem or passage in a book).

nēri-nyur^u नेरि-न्यूर, see nyūr^u 3.

nērāparā नैरापरा । असमीक्षया adv. without consideration, precipitately. Cf. parī 1.

narpīrastān नर्पीरस्तान् । स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in the city of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the river Vēth (Jehlam). It was anciently known as Narēśvarīmāṭha.

nērēr नैर्यर् । सामीप्यम् m. nearness, proximity. Cf. nyūr^u 3.

nērargal नैरर्गल् or ni° नि° । निर्निरोधः adj. c.g. unbarred, unimpeded, free, irresistible (Śiv. 1426, ni°).

nērarth नैरर्थ or ni° नि° । निष्फलः adj. c.g. useless, vain, fruitless.

nīris नीरिस्, see nyūr^u 1, 2, and 3.

nērāsh नैराश् or ni° नि° adj. c.g. hopeless, despairing (of, nishē, Rām. 236) (El., Gr.M., nīrāsh; Śiv. 1710; Rām. 236, 1256). According to W. 110, nīrāsh is a subst. m. meaning 'disappointment, despair'. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make hopeless, disappoint (El.).

nāruṭh^u नारुहु । नाराचदण्डः m. a forked fishing-spear (the 'fork' consisting of several spikes) (L.V. 23, nāruts^u); a hook (El. nāruts).

nārāṭhⁱ-dan नारहि-दन् । शूलीयन्त्रदण्डः m. the shaft of a fishing-spear. —gōd^u —गोडू । शूलीयन्त्रविद्धमत्स्यः f. a fish caught on a fishing-spear. —kān —कान् ।

nārāchvaṇṇ m. the iron-forked point of a fishing-spear. —kāndⁱ —कंडि । मत्स्याघात्यग्रसमूहः m.pl. the thorns, i.e. the forked points, of a fishing-spear.

nērwhāh नैर्वाह or ni° नि° । निर्वाहः m. carrying on, conduct, management, accomplishing.

nērwan नैर्वान् or ni° नि° । शमनम्, सुखम्, अन्त्यसंस्कारविधिः m. extinguishing, extinction; emancipation or salvation (after death) (Śiv. 1014, 1660); a ceremony for the peace of the soul of a dead Hindū; happiness in life as an ordinary householder, a peaceful life.

nērawun^u नेरवुनु । निर्गच्छन्, निर्गमनशीलः n.ag. (f. nēravūn^u नेरवञ्जू), one who goes out, etc., in all the meanings of nērun, q.v. (H. v, 8); one who is in the habit of going out.

nērawaṇ^u नेरवञ् । उत्सर्जनशीलता f. a habit of making gifts or oblations, generosity. —zānūn^u —ज्ञानञ्जू । दानशीलतां विज्ञाय पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f.inf. to know generosity, having recognized a person's generosity to implore him over and over again for something more.

nārⁱwār नरिवार् adj. e.g. (of a garment) sleeved, in chith-n°, p. 166b, l. 45, and jāwār-n°, p. 379b, l. 31.

nērⁱwair नैर्वैर् or ni° नि° adj. e.g. devoid of hatred, incapable of feeling hatred, absolutely passionless (Śiv. 1271).

nērⁱwāsan नैर्वासन् or ni° नि° । निश्चिन्तः adj. e.g. without fancy or imagination; free from desire (Śiv. 1013, 1694, 1849); free from anxiety, happy and careless (as, e.g., a child).

nēryuk^u नैर्युकु, see nyūr^u 1, 2, and 3.

nārāyēn नारायन् or (m.c.) narāyēn नरायन् । नारायणः m. a N. of the god Vishnu (in Skt. *Viṣṇu*) (considered as the being who existed before all worlds, and who moved on the waters of creation (Skt. *Nārāyaṇa*). This word should properly be spelt nārāyēn, with the first syllable long, but in poetry the first syllable is often shortened m.c., so that we find narāyēn, e.g. in Śiv. 162, 796, 1101; Rām. 75, 145, 223, 970, 986, 988-9, 1478-9, 1751). The word is commonly used in Kāshmīrī as a name of the Supreme Deity, whether identified with Vishnu or not (Śiv. 700, 781, 1053, etc.; Rām. 846, 851, 984, 1157, 1704). Cf. nārān.

nārāz नाराज़ ناراض । अन्तःकोपयुक्तः adj. e.g. dissatisfied, discontented (Gr.M.); unwilling; displeased, offended, affronted (Gr.M.).

nārōzⁱ नाराज़ि (= ناراضی) । अन्तःकुपितः adj. e.g., i.q. nā-rāz, q.v.; as subst., f. dissatisfaction, discontent; unwillingness; displeasure.

nau-rōz नूरुज़ m. New Year's day according to the Persian calendar, counted by Musalmāns in Kāshmīr as the beginning of spring (L. 325, 362).

nārāzagī नाराज़गी ناراضگی । अन्तःकुपितत्वम् f. displeasure, discontent, dissatisfaction.

nērⁱzālā-kāh नैर्ज़ला-काह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -kōsh^u -काशू), N. of the eleventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Zēṭh (in Skt., *Jyāiṣṭha* = May-June) on which Hindūs fast.

nērzan नैर्ज़न् or ni° नि° । मनुष्यादिजन्तुहीनस्थानम् m. unpeopled, uninhabited, desert, lonely, desolate; depopulated, deserted.

nīrāzan नीराज़न् । नीराजनम् f. (sg. dat. nīrāzūn^u नीराज़ञ्जू), lustration with lamps of a bride and bridegroom, of a newly arrived king, or other highly honoured person.

nas नस् f. the nose, i.q. nast, q.v. (Rām. 929). -dōg^u -द्वेगु । नासिकायसंहतिः m. snub-nosedness. -sēr -सेर् । नासारक्तस्रावः f. bleeding at the nose. —ṣōmbūn^u —झ्वंञ्जू । नासिकाये रन्ध्रविधानम् f.inf. to bore the nose. -ṣēmbur^u -च्यंबुर् or -ṣēmur^u -च्यमूर् । संकुचितनासायः adj. (f. -ṣēmbūr^u -च्यंबूर or -ṣēmūr^u -च्यमूर), snub-nosed. -ṣēpot^u -च्यपटु । नतनासिकः adj. (f. -ṣēpūt^u -च्यपटू), flat-nosed. -ṣot^u -चटु । छिन्ननासिकः adj. (f. -ṣūt^u -चटू), having the nose cut off or slit. —ṣūt^u phērūn^u —चटू फेरञ्जू । कलहप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. the initial stages of a fight or quarrel to take place.

nās नास् । नस्यम् m. snuff. Cf. nāst.

nasīb नसीब نصيب m. luck, destiny (cf. kam-n°, p. 442b, l. 16).

nēsⁱbath नैस्वथ نسبت (in Kāshmīrī) adj. convenient (El.).

nisf نصف, see nēsph.

nāsh नाश् । नाशः m. destruction, ruin, perdition, annihilation (cf. ōlⁱ-n°, p. 23b, l. 25; dath^ari-n°, p. 258a, l. 47; kōla-n°, p. 437a, l. 31; nēnd^ari-n°, p. 642b, l. 13) (Śiv. 91, 170, 311, 1818; Rām. 8, 1104; H. ix, 3; K. 796; K.Pr. 112); death; cf. nōshⁱ. —gaṭhun —गहून् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be destroyed, annihilated (Śiv. 268); so nāshēs gaṭhun (K. 547).

—karun —करन् । सर्वथा नष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to annihilate (Śiv. 257, 347, 603; Rām. 170; K. 377, 872).

nāshē-rost^u नाश्-रस्तु । अविनाशः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रहू), indestructible (Śiv. 736, 1387, 1736).

nashē नश् (= نشا) । मदः, गर्वः m. intoxication (lit. and fig.), drunkenness (W. 24); an intoxicating liquor or drug, an intoxicant; pride, arrogance. —āsun —आसुन् । अतिगर्वः m.inf. to become, or be, intoxicated; to be intoxicated with pride. —khasun —खसुन् । (गर्व)मदारोपः m.inf. intoxicating drink, etc., to get to the head, to be or become intoxicated (Śiv. 1874); the intoxication of pride to arise. -woth^u -वथु । अपगतमदः adj. (f. -vūth^u -वहू), one whose intoxication has descended (i.e. departed), sobered.

nashī नशी । मादकासेवनशीलः adj. e.g. addicted to intoxicating drugs, a drunkard, a sot, an opium-eater, hashish-eater, or the like.

nish निश् or nishē निश् । समीपम् adv. and postpos. [governing dat. and abl. In the first case it indicates primarily rest in a place or motion to a place, and in the second case (with an important exception noted

below) motion from a place. In the first case it is the equivalent of the Hindī *pās*, in the second of *pās sē*. According to some authorities **nish** is used only in the sense of rest in a place or motion to, and **nishē** only in the sense of motion from, but this distinction is not commonly observed in manuscripts].

A. As adv., near, close by (**nishē**, L.V. 30, 46; Śiv. 251; Rām. 1552).

B. Governing the dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, near, at hand, close by (**nish**, W. 97; Śiv. 683, 702, 1066; Rām. 313, 757, 1246, 1466; H. x, 5, 12; K. 170; **nishē**, Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L.V. 31; Śiv. 572, 727; Rām. 992, 1283; H. ii, 9; vii, 20; x, 4); **asē nish**, near us, i.e. in our family or caste (such-and-such a thing is allowed or prohibited) (Rām. 324); **amis nishē**, with him, i.e. his custom or nature (is such-and-such) (Rām. 1661); **pānas nishē**, near oneself, in one's own heart (Rām. 18, 45, 129, 236); **nyūn pānas nish**, he took (it) with him (K. 204); in the possession of (**mē nishē chuh sēthāh**, I have plenty, Gr.M.) (**nish**, Śiv. 432, 900-1; Rām. 1524; **nishē**, Śiv. 58-60);

(after verbs of motion, bringing, sending, showing, etc.) to, up to (**tim tālī rāzas nishē**, they fled to the king) (**nish**, Śiv. 698, 880, etc.; Rām. 81, 133, 223, 255, etc.; H. ii, 11; iii, 2; v, 8, 10; viii, 5, 13; x, 1-5, 11, etc.; K. 485; **nishē**, Śiv. 208, 388, 720, 847, etc.; Rām. 1710; H. ii, 7; x, 7; xii, 19, 22; K. 37, 81-2, 123, etc.); **nishē pānas** (to summon) to oneself (K. 374); **tas nishē prakhot**, known to him (K. 128);

in the opinion of (so-and-so) (**chuh mē nishē jān**, in my opinion it is good, Gr.M.) (**nish**, Rām. 1460; **nishē**, Rām. 1650, 1656);

owing to, because of [in this sense more often governing the abl. (**nishē**, Rām. 29)].

C. Governing the abl., with the important exception that, in the case of singular masculine animate nouns, it optionally governs the dative, from near, from (Gr.Gr. 48, 49; W. 98, *nishi*) (**nish**, with abl., Śiv. 22, 125, 681, etc.; Rām. 83, 1304, 1386; with dat., Śiv. 431, etc.; Rām. 895, 1060, 1177, 1190; **nishē**, with abl., Śiv. 61, 99, 106, etc.; Rām. 2, 20, 27, 111-12, 174, etc.; H. vi, 12; vii, 2; K. 114, 212; with dat., Śiv. 30, etc.; Rām. 83, 424, 683, 895, 1347, etc.; K. 392, 576, 630); occasionally, in poetry, it takes the dative case even of an inanimate noun, as in **wanas nishē**, from the forest (Rām. 1198), **phalis n°**, (issued) from the seed (Rām. 1456);

from, owing to, because of (**nishē**, L.V. 27, Rām. 802);

with, by means of (**rājē nish sēr**, sated with royalty, Rām. 365; **nāra nish**, by means of fire, Rām. 1203; with dat., K. 573);

from, beyond, more than (**nishē**, L.V. 48);

used after verbs of fearing or the like, as in **chuh dāndas nishē khōsān**, he is afraid of the bull (an. sg. m.) (Gr.M.); **mōkalana nishē nā-wumēd**, despairing of accomplishment (Gr.M.); (**nish**, with dat., Rām. 932).

Governing the abl. (or an. sg. dat.), or the abl. (or an. sg. dat.) of the genitive, it indicates comparison, as in **rōpa nishē chuh sōn jān**, gold is better than silver (Gr.Gr. 49); **kañē-handi** (or **kañi**) **nishē chuh trakur**, he is harder than a stone (id.) [**nish**, with abl., Rām. 270, 600 (**tawa nish dōgan zīth**, twice as long as that), 771; cf. Rām. 352 (**tawa nishē kō-na**, why not than that, i.e. why not rather); with dat. Rām. 559].

nōsh नश (or, by pandits, नष) । सुषा f. a son's wife, a daughter-in-law (cf. **bēnath-n°**, p. 114b, l. 12; **bāpath-n°**, p. 116a, l. 44; **bāw^aza-n°**, p. 148a, l. 43; **dyārath-n°**, p. 271a, l. 43; **dyārath^r-n°**, p. 271b, l. 1; **hashē-nōshē**, p. 352b, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 16, 72; W. 142; Rām. 136, 848; K. 750, 752, 831, 914; K.Pr. 80, 141, 157-8, 164, 214, 246).

nōshē-bāv नश-बाव । सुषात्वम् m. the relationship or condition of daughter-in-law. **-mahanyuw^a** -महनिवु । सुषाजनः m. a daughter-in-law person, i.e. a woman who bears the relationship of daughter-in-law to some one. **-tōn^a** -तोनु । सुषावृत्तिः m. the conditions implied by the relationship of daughter-in-law.

nōsh नोश نوش m. a drink, a draught, an antidote (cf. **nōshē-dārōh**, p. 236a, l. 49) (Rām. 901).

nōsh^a नोशु m. a destroyer, as in **wata-nōsh^a**, a way-destroyer; hence, a highway robber (L.V. 43).

nōshⁱ नाशि f. destruction, waste (cf. **dōha-nōshⁱ**, p. 200a, l. 21), i.q. **nāsh**, q.v.

nōshī नाशी । नाशस्वभावः adj. e.g. destructive, destroying; perishing, perishable, destructible, mortal (Gr.M.).

nēsh^bōd^a नशब्दु or **nishbōd^a निशब्दु** । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **nēsh^bōz^a नशब्जु**), wanting in intellect, without understanding, uneducated, silly, a fool (Gr.M., L.V. 83, Śiv. 1310).

nēshⁱbōzar नशिवृजर । बुद्धिहीनता m. want of understanding, want of intellect, want of sense, silliness, foolishness (Gr.M. **nēshbōzar**).

nishcay निश्चय m. certainty (Śiv. 159, 1759); **-thawun —थवुन** mainf. to be assured (Gr.M.).

nēshēd न्यशद् । निषिद्धः adj. e.g. prohibited, forbidden.

nēshīd न्यशीद् । निषेधः m. hindering, stopping, obstructing; preventing, prohibition.

nēshīkī न्यशीकि, see nēshyūk^u. nēshūk^u न्यशूक, i.q. nēshyūk^u, q.v.

nāshēkēbā नाशकेबा ناشکيبا adj. e.g. impatient, restless, unsteady (Rām. 1272).

nāshukh नाशुख् m. (sg. dat. nāshēkas नाशकस्), a destroyer (cf. kōl-n°, p. 437a, l. 1).

nēshkal न्यशकल् or ni° नि° । निर्वासनः adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety, without solicitude, contented, tranquil (Śiv. 232, 275, 682, etc.; K. 509); unconcerned, thoughtless, unreflecting.

nēshīkāl न्यशिकाल् or nishkāl निश्काल् adj. e.g. that which has no destruction, immortal, everlasting (Śiv. 1256, 1331); as subst., m. an evil time; hence, the result of an evil omen, in the following:—
—dēshun —डेषुन् । दुष्फलप्राप्तिः m.inf. an ill omen to come true. —hāwun —हावुन् । दुररिष्टापातः m.inf. an ill omen to occur. —wuchun —वुक्नुन् । दुररिष्टापातः m.inf., id.

nau-shikam नौ-शिकम् نو شکم f. 'new-belly', a buffalo with her first calf, exempt, under that name, from tax (L. 360).

nēshkām न्यशकाम् or ni° नि° adj. e.g. free from wish or desire, free from all worldly desire (Śiv. 275, 344, 682, etc.); as subst., m. freedom from such desire (Śiv. 58, 1113).

nēshīkapath न्यशिकपठ् or nishkapath निश्कपठ् । कपटहीनः adj. e.g. free from deceit or fraud, guileless, veracious.

nēshīkāran न्यशिकारन् or (Gr.M.) nishkāran निश्कारन् । अहेतुकम् adv. without cause, without reason, causelessly, needlessly (Gr.M.).

nēshīkriy न्यशिक्रिय् or nishkriy निश्क्रिय् adj. e.g. inactive, not performing actions, actionless (Śiv. 772).

nashēl नशल् । मदगुणकः adj. e.g. (of a drug) intoxicating, producing intoxication, intoxicant.

nashēlad नशलद् । मादकासेवनशीलतया सदावस्थायुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. nashēladiñ नशलदिन्), one who is perpetually fuddled owing to the habitual consumption of intoxicants, a drunken sot.

nashun नशुन् । नष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. nūth^u नूठु or nūth^u नूठु or nosh^u नशु; 2 p.p. nashyōv नश्योव्. Cf. nōth^u and nōthun), to become destroyed, to disappear (Gr.Gr. 206, Śiv. 1255, K.Pr. 36); to go wrong, be spoilt, spoil; to be worn away, worn out (W. 156, K.Pr. 262).

nosh^u-mot^u नशु-मत्तु, nūth^u-mot^u नूठु-मत्तु or nūth^u-mot^u नूठु-मत्तु । नष्टः, नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. nūsh^u-mūṣ^u नशू-मञ्जू or nū(nū)th^u-mūṣ^u नू(नू)ठू-मञ्जू), destroyed; gone wrong, spoilt.

nashēnī नशनी । भाविनाशः impers. fut. part. e.g. it is to be destroyed, destruction is about to occur; (personally) destined to destruction, sure of eventual destruction.

nashun नशुन् m. destruction, in the following:—
nashēn-bāna नशन्-वान । नाशार्हता m. a vessel of destruction, i.e. fitness for destruction, showing every sign of imminent destruction.

nāshun नाशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōsh^u नोशु), to destroy, spoil, ruin (Rām. 1472, nōshⁱ for nōsh^u).

nishāna निशान نشان, चिह्नम् m. (El. also nishān), sign, signal, mark (Gr.M.; Rām. 462, 775, 904, 1505) (cf. nēb-n°, p. 619b, l. 23); impression (Rām. 1125); a mark, a trace, a small fragment (Śiv. 651, 921, 1121); a token (as a sign of recognition) (H. x, 8, 14; xii, 21); esp. a mark indicating quality or the like, or a mark (e.g. a signature) indicating approval (Śiv. 1599); a target, butt, bull's-eye (Śiv. 1715, Rām. 999); proof (El.); address (of a person), intimation of a person's residence (Rām. 501). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to aim, to take aim (El.). —marun —मरुन् । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. a mark to be hit (Śiv. 175); entire concurrence with another's opinion to occur. —mārun —मारुन् । संगतीकरणम् m.inf. to hit the mark; to lead another person to complete concurrence with one's own opinion. —pyon^u —प्यनु । लक्ष्यनिपातः, संगतीभवनम् m.inf. the mark to present itself; also i.q. —marun, ab. —rōzun —रोजुन् । चिह्नावशेषः m.inf. the mark to remain or abide (e.g. the mark of a blow, or a paint-mark); met. (of a dead person) his memorials still to remain.

nishin निशिन् adv. and postpos., i.q. nish, q.v.; near (H. ii, 8); near (governing dat. after vb. of motion) (Śiv. 431, 790; Rām. 64, 147, 598, 616, 821, 841, 1256, 1352, 1369; H. viii, 4, 10);

(governing abl., or, with sg. au. m. noun, dat.); (with abl.) from (Rām. 32 (far) from, 1398 (free) from, 1426 (far) from); (with dat.) (Rām. 1442, tas n° (designing) against her, Rām. 1150).

In poetry the word (like nishē) sometimes governs the dat. of an inan. noun, with this sense, as in pōnis n°, (born) from water, Rām. 1517.

nishōnī निशानि نشانی । हस्ताक्षराद्यङ्कना, विवाहसंबन्धसंमतिः f. a mark, sign, token; a distinctive mark; a token of remembrance, keepsake, souvenir; (among Musalmāns) a marriage agreement, a betrothal (L. 268, nishān).

nēshēphal न्यशफल or nēshīphālī न्यशिफल or nishphal निशफल । फलहीनः adj. c.g. without fruit, bearing no fruit, fruitless; useless, unprofitable, inefficacious (Gr.M. *nishphal*); as adv., in vain, fruitlessly. —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to become fruitless; (of a missile) to miss the mark (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make fruitless; to waste (time) (Gr.M.).

nēshīphālī karun न्यशिफल करुन् । निरर्थतामापादनम् m.inf. to render useless or valueless (Rām. 8); to cause to be not used (by displaying defects or the like).

nēshpartīth न्यशपतीथ् adj. c.g. distrusted, one who is not trusted, suspected (Rām. 1211).

nāshpātī नाशपति (= ناشپاتي) । फलविशेषः m. a pear, *Pyrus communis*.

nēshīpath न्यशिपथ् or nishpath निशपथ् adj. c.g. without trust, unbelieving (L.V. 36).

nēshīpōtur^u न्यशिप्वतुर् । पुत्रहीनः adj. (f. nēshīpōtūr^u न्यशिप्वतूरू), (of a living person) having no son; (of a dead person) leaving no male issue.

nāshēran नाशरन् । नाशनम् f. (sg. dat. nāshērūn^u नाशरून्), destruction, causing to be lost or perished (Śiv. 338); spoiling. Cf. nōshēran.

nāshērun नाशरन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nāshōr^u नाशरू), to destroy, to cause to be lost or perished; to spoil, mar; cf. nōshērun, nāshērāwun, nōshērāwun. nāshōr^u-mot^u नाशरू-मत् । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nāshōr^u-mūt^u नाशरू-मत्तू), destroyed (by some one); spoiled.

nōshēran नाशरन् । नाशनम् m., i.q. nāshēran, q.v. The word is reported to be m., but nāshēran is f.

nōshērun नाशरन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōshōr^u नाशरू), i.q. nāshērun, q.v.; cf. nōshērāwun. nōshōr^u-mot^u नाशरू-मत् । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōshōr^u-mūt^u नाशरू-मत्तू), i.q. nāshōr^u-mot^u, s.v. nāshērun, q.v.

nāshērāwun नाशरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nāshērōw^u नाशरोवु), i.q. nāshērun, q.v. (Śiv. 1003). nāshērōw^u-mot^u नाशरोवु-मत् । नष्टतामापादितः perf. part. (f. nāshērōv^u-mūt^u नाशरोवु-मत्तू), i.q. nāshōr^u-mot^u, s.v. nāshērun, q.v.

nōshērāwun नाशरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōshērōw^u नाशरोवु), i.q. nōshērun, see nāshērun (Rām. 959). nōshērōw^u-mot^u नाशरोवु-मत् । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōshērōv^u-mūt^u नाशरोवु-मत्तू), i.q. nōshōr^u-mot^u, s.v. nōshērun.

nishēsta 1 निशस्त । लावाद्रवविशेषः m. a kind of juice or resin issuing from certain trees.

nishēsta 2 निशस्त نشسته adj. c.g. seated, sitting; settled (as dust).

nasht नष्ट[ष्ट] adj. c.g. destroyed, (of a ship) wrecked (Gr.M.).

nasīhath नसीहथ نصيحت f. (sg. dat. nasīhūth^u नसीहूथू), advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation, precept (El., Gr.M., Rām. 827). —karūn^u —करून् f.inf. to advise, admonish (El., K.Pr. 149).

nishth निशठ[ष्ट] adj. c.g. intent on, devoted to, used —° as in *brahma-nishth*, p. 120b, l. 48 (Śiv. 1859).

nishthā निशठा(ष्ट) f. position, condition, state (Śiv. 1492); belief, firm adherence, devotion, close attachment (Śiv. 1621, 1770).

nishāth निशाथ (= نشاط) । उद्यानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. nishātas निशातस्), liveliness, sprightliness, cheerfulness, glee; N. of certain beautiful gardens, situated on the north shore of the Dal lake near Śrīnagar. They are said to have been laid out by one of the servants of 'Alī Mardān Khān, a former ruler of Kashmir (El., Śiv. 1823).

nēshītur न्यशितुर् । नक्षत्रम् (सुहर्तः) m. (sg. dat. nēshītaras न्यशितरस्), a lunar asterism, a lunar mansion; the period or time when the sun or some star is in, or enters into, this asterism (important for astrological calculations) (Rām. 124, 508); cf. nēshot^u, nēchatur. nēshītar ganzārānī न्यशितर् गज्जरनि । चिन्ताकुलत्वम् m.pl.inf. to count the asterisms, to exhibit anxiety as to what is to be done for the accomplishment of some desire, or for warding off some ill.

nēshītiz न्यशितोज् । तेजोहीनः adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless, dull.

nēshīstītan न्यशितीतन् । निश्चिन्तः adj. c.g. free from thought, or anxiety, or care; heedless, unconcerned, careless.

nēshyūk^u न्यशूक । शङ्काविनाभूतः adj. (f. nēshīc^u न्यशीचू), free, or freed, from fear or anxiety, careless, secure (K. 152, 383, 427, 815). nēshīkī pōthī न्यशीकि पांठि । शङ्कानुज्ञावनपूर्वकम् adv. fearlessly; in a way so as to relieve fear, encouragingly, cheerfully.

nasakh नसख نسق । दण्डः m. (sg. dat. nasakhas नसखस्), punishment by mutilation (such as cutting of the nose, ear, finger, etc.); (in Kashmir, also) punishment generally. —karun —करुन् । दण्डपातन् m.inf. to punish (esp. by mutilation). —kūrun —कूरुन् । दोषारोपणबुद्ध्यवणम् m.inf. to spy upon a person (esp. an innocent person) as if he were guilty of some offence.

nāsikh नासिख f. (sg. dat. nāsiki नासिकि), the nose (L.V. 33).

nōskha न्वसख نسخہ or nōksa न्वक्स m. a copy; a writing-book, copy-book; a recipe, prescription (of medicine, or ingredients for any composition) (Gr.M.).

nā-sakrī ना-सक्रो f. in the following: —karūn^u 5
—करजू । अपथ्यसेवनम् f.inf. to take unwholesome food (esp. when this is done by an invalid); cf. sakrī.
—gaṣṭhūn^u —गङ्गजू । अपथ्यसमापातः f.inf. unwhole-
some feeding to occur (e.g. when an invalid is given
wrong medicine or wrong food, with the result that 10
he becomes worse).

nēsom^u न्यसंमु । असमः adj. (f. nēsūm^u न्यसंमू), unequal
(by birth or in quality), different.

nēsamer न्यसम्यर् । असादृश्यम् m. inequality (by birth or
quality), difference. 15

naisān नैसान نيسان m. N. of a certain month, April–May,
in the phrase ab⁴r-i-naisān अब्रि-नैसान ابر نيسان
vernal showers (Rām. 1141).

nēsang न्यसंग । सङ्गानासक्तः adj. e.g. not attached to,
indifferent, not caring for association (with any work 20
or person).

nēsangā न्यसंगा । नग्नः adj. e.g. naked, nude, stark naked
(esp. when connected with impropriety). —pōthiⁱ
—पाठि । प्रकाशं निर्लेज्जम् adv. nudely, barefacedly and
shamelessly. 25

nasnās नसनास نسناس । दुष्टाचरणः adj. e.g. a satyr; (in
Kāshmīrī) monstrous, horrible, very bad.

nēsph न्यस्फ, nēsaph न्यसफ or nisph निसफ نصف s.m.
the half (of anything); adj. half, semi-. —sheb —शब्
شب m. midnight (K.Pr. 176). —shēban 30
—शबन् adv. at midnight (Śiv. 1661).

nēsph-ā-nēsph न्यस्फा-न्यस्फ نصفًا adv. half-
and-half, by halves (Rām. 82).

nāsūr नासूर ناسور m. a running sore, an ulcer (W. 141,
nāsūr, 154, nāsūr; K.Pr. 37).

nēsar न्यसर । गाढनिद्रा f. deep unconscious sleep
(L.V. 32). —pēñ^u —प्यजू । गाढनिद्रोद्भवः f.inf. deep
sleep (esp. as the result of excessive labour) to fall.

nēsār न्यसार । सार-(फल-)हीनः adj. e.g. sapless, pithless,
fruitless, worthless, vain, unsubstantial.

nōsūr नोसूर f. a stove, a fire-place with a chimney,
i.q. bukhōrⁱ, q.v. (Rām. 1069).

nēsraṅv न्यस्राव । दानविशेषः (निवापः) m. an offering or
oblation (of raw rice, fruit, clarified butter, etc.) made
at a Śrāddha ceremony in honour of deceased relatives,
and given to the Brāhmaṇa celebrant. 45

nast नस्त or nasth नस्थ । नासिका f. (sg. dat. nasti नस्ति).
This word, especially in composition, often takes the
form nas, q.v.), the nose (cf. kh^anē-n^o, p. 405b,
l. 1; muka-n^o, p. 559a, l. 32 (Gr.Gr. 66, 137; 50

L. 462; Rām. 335, 1268; YZ. 6, 449; K.Pr. 147,
155); the nose, or point, of a shoe or other pointed
object.

nasta-hol^u नस्त-हलु । आभुप्रनासिकः adj. (f. -hūj^u
-हजू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. nasti-hol^u,
bel. -khanzar -खंज़र् । शोभना नासा m. a 'nose-
dagger', a well-formed nose (dagger-shaped, i.e.
curved and thin). -mōnd^u -मंडु । स्थूला नासा m. a
'nose-stump', a thick coarse nose. -nasth -नस्थ ।
(नासासंयोगात्) दुर्निमित्तम् f. (sg. dat. -nasti -नस्ति),
(of a pair of shoes) nose to nose, which is a bad omen
foreboding a quarrel. -ṣhyon^u -छ्यनु । क्षिप्रनासिकः
adj. (f. -ṣhēñ^u -छ्यजू), having had the nose wholly
or partly cut off; having a nose of such a shape
that has apparently been cut off. -wōj^u -वाजू ।
नासाभरणम् f. a nose-ring (worn by female Brāhmaṇas)
(El.). -wājē-raz -वाज्य-रज्ज् । नासालङ्कारस्रक् m. a
gold chain connecting the ear with a nose-ring and
partly supporting its weight.

nasti-dōg^u नस्ति-दंगु । निष्कारणरोषोत्पादनम् m. a
(sudden) blow on the nose; met. causelessly raising
another's rage. -dōgur^u -दुगुरु । वर्तुलस्थूलनासः adj.
(f. -dōgūr^u -दुगूरु), a short globular nose. -dōgis-
pēth rōzun -दगिस्-पथ् रोजुन् । रोषार्थक्षिप्रान्वेषणम्
m. 'to remain (waiting) for a nose-blow', to seek
for an occasion for enraging a person. -hol^u -हलु ।
वक्रनासिकः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), crooked-nosed, wry-
nosed; cf. nasta-hol^u, ab. -r^akh -रख् or -rikh
-रिख । शपथविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -r^akhi -रखि or -rikhi
-रिखि), a line on the nose, esp. when a person
convicted of some fault makes a black line on his
nose with his first finger, indicating, as it were, that
if he ever commits the like fault again his nose may
be cut off.

35 nāst नास्त or nāsth नास्थ । नस्यम् f. (sg. dat. nāsti
नास्ति), snuff (according to El. most of the snuff used
in the Valley is imported from Peshāwar. The home
manufactured article is cheaper but much inferior;
cf. kōshir^u n^o, p. 481b, l. 50) (L. 464). Cf. nās.

40 nāsti-chōd नास्ति-कुद् । नस्याद्यभीषा f. (sg. dat.
-chōz^u -छूजू), craving for snuff (e.g. when a habitual
snuff-taker is deprived of it). -daba -डब । नस्यसंपुटकः
m. a snuff-box. -dūj^u -दजू । स्यन्दानमार्जनपटखण्डः f.
a pocket handkerchief used by snuff-takers for wiping
the nose. -gor^u -गर् । नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-maker
or -seller. -gārⁱ-wān -गरि-वान् । नस्यविक्रयिस्थानम्
m. a snuff shop. -gōṣ^ur^u -गव्जूरु । नस्यस्यूतिः f. a
small bag for holding snuff, a snuff-bag. -kh^un^u
-खजू । नस्यस्यन्दानम् f. the mucus expelled by snuff.
-mushikh -मुशिख । अङ्गुष्ठतर्जन्यग्राह्यमितनस्यम् m.

(sg. dat. **mushikas** मुशिकस्), a pinch of snuff (L. 464, *nāst mushk*). -**phēkh** -फय्ख । नस्यपूरविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**phēki** -फय्कि), 'snuff-powder,' as much snuff as can be lifted up in the hollow of the bent fingers. -**phut^{aj}** -फुटजि । बृहती नस्यपूरिका f. a parcel of snuff (e.g. for use when travelling). -**phutul^a** -फुटलु । बृहती नस्यपूरिका m. a larger parcel of snuff than the foregoing. -**phyok^u** -फय्कु । नस्यपूरः m., i.q. -**phēkh**, ab. -**phyot^u** -फय्दु । नस्यपूरविशेषः m. as much snuff as can be lifted on the ends of two or three fingers. -**pūrⁱ** -पूरि । नस्यपूरिका f. a packet of snuff. -**shōda** -शोद । नस्यव्यसनी m. a person addicted to snuff-taking, a slave to the habit. -**shīshē** -शीश । नस्यकाचसमुद्रकः m. a glass jar for holding snuff.

nēsāta न्यसात । अशुभमुहूर्ते adv. at an unlucky time. Cf. **sāth**.

nöstⁱ नास्ति । नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-seller.

nost^u नस्तु । ह्रस्वनासिकः, वियः adj. (f. **nüst^u** नस्तू), one whose nose has been cut off, noseless; one with a very small nose (cf. **kh^anē-n^o**, p. 405a, l. 47; **muka-n^o**, p. 559a, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nasth नस्य, see **nast**.

nāsth नास्य, see **nāst**.

nāstēkh नास्त्यख । नास्तिकः m. (sg. dat. **nāstēkas** नास्त्यकस्), an atheist, an unbeliever, a denier of the existence of supernatural beings.

nastān नस्तान् । अशोभननासः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nastōn^u** नस्तानू), ugly nosed (whether long, thick, flat, cut off, or whatever its defect may be) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nistar निस्तर (= نشتَر) । सूचीविशेषः m. a lancet, a fleam (Rām. 1117). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । सिरामोचणम् m.inf. to lance, to apply the lancet (to); to bleed, phlebotomize.

nēstār न्यस्तार् । निर्वाहः m. carrying through, accomplishing, accomplishment.

nastūr^u नस्तूरु । दुर्नासिकः, खुरणसः adj. (pl. dat. **nastūrēn** नस्तूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56; f. sg. nom. **nastūr^u** नस्तूरु), flat-nosed, having a nose like a hoof, having a deformed nose (Gr.Gr. 56, 137). **kh^anē-n^o** means having a nose plugged with mucus, see p. 405b, l. 4.

nēstraph न्यस्त्रफ । पूर्णः adj. c.g. (of a vessel) full. —**yun^u** —यिनु । निःशेषेण पूर्णोभवनम् m.inf. to be filled to the brim, to be chock full.

nastuv-nō नस्तुव-ना । नकारः m. the N. used in schools for the letter न *na*, when written in the Śāradā character. -**nō karun** -ना कर्नु । विलासविशेषविधानम् m.inf. to say 'na, na', i.e. 'no, no' (coquettishly, or through modesty).

nāsīyēth नसियथ् or **nasīyēth** नसीयथ् (= نصيحت) f. (sg. dat. **nāsīyūth^u** नसियथू or **nāsīyūth^u** नसीयथू), advice, counsel, admonition (H. xii, 17). —**karūn^u** —कर्नु f.inf. to give instruction (H. xii, l. 16).

nā-sazā ना-सज़ा ناسزا adj. c.g. unworthy, improper, impertinent, rude; as subst. (with suff. of indef. art.), **nā-sazāh** ना-सज़ाह m. an improper thing. **nā-sazāh parun** ना-सज़ाह परन् m.inf. to recite an improper thing, to use rude or impertinent language (Rām. 964).

na-ta न-त, see **na**.

nata नत in **nata-nata** नत-नत । नित्यनियमेन adv. regularly, in regular system, by regular method (cf. **aki nata aki laṭi**, p. 20a, l. 42).

nāta नाट, see **nāth**.

nāṭā नाटा in **nāṭā-ṭūṭī** नाटा-टूटी । खण्डितबोधः adj. c.g. imperfectly educated or trained (in any subject), an amateur. Cf. **nāth**.

nēṭ^u न्यटु । वञ्चना f. (sg. dat. **nēcē** न्यच्य), swindling (in the distribution or giving of any article, by interfering with its proper distribution); cf. **nēth**. —**kadūn^u** —कडनु । दानवञ्चना f.inf. to swindle one of the sharers in some gift by giving him far less than his due share.

nēcē-tār न्यच्य-तार् । अल्पेन निर्वाहः m. to carry through (some work involving large expenditure, such as a marriage festival) meanly and at very small expense although one has plenty of means to do it lavishly.

nitē नित्य, another spelling of **nityē**, q.v.

nitō नितो in **nitō-nēth** नितो-न्यथ, see **nēth** 2.

not^u नटु । कुम्भः m. a jar, a pitcher, a jug with a long neck (cf. **ācār-n^o**, p. 9b, l. 47; **māga-not^u** darun, p. 551b, l. 33) (Śiv. 1503, 1559, 1818; H. iii, 5, 9; xi, 13; K.Pr. 11, 12, 82, 155, 159, 160); an earthenware well-bucket (cf. **nāṭⁱ-bāv**, p. 146b, l. 27).

nāṭⁱ-ōr^u नटि-आरु । कुम्भाधारिका f. a circular ring of grass-rope used for supporting a full jar on the head or on the ground, etc. -**bēha** -ब्यह । कुम्भाधारः m. a wooden or rope ring for supporting a full jar. -**gol^u** -गलु । कुम्भग्रीवा m. the neck of a water-jar. -**kāh** -काह । एकादशीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**kōsh^u** -काशू), the eleventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Zēth (Skt. Jyāiṣṭha = May-June) on which high caste Hindūs fast and worship with fruit, flowers, and jars filled with water and with milk. -**katur^u** -कतुरु । कुम्भकपालः m. a broken part (of the lower globular portion) of a jar. -**katūr^u** -कतूरु । कुम्भखण्डः f. a potsherd. -**mal** -मल । कुम्भमलम् m. the sediment which collects and fouls the bottom

of the inside of a jar. -sag -सग् । कुम्भसेकः m. watering a garden or the like with water from a jar (and not directly from irrigation channels). -sör^u -सारू । कुम्भशः संग्रहः f. collecting water or the like by carrying it in jars.

nôṭ^u 1 नोटु । मांसखण्डम् m. a piece of flesh (cf. nika-n°, p. 627b, l. 24, and nyuk^u n°); cf. nāth. nōṭⁱ-wāza नाटि-वाज । अशिक्षितसूपकारः m. an imperfectly trained cook, a bad cook.

nôṭ^u 2 नोटु or nōṭ^u नोटु (cf. p. 461b, l. 23) । शिलाखण्डम् m. a round piece of rough stone, a pebble (cf. kañi-n°, p. 461b, l. 23).

nath नथ a nose, used in the compound nath-wōj^u नथ-वांज f. a nose-ring (W. 115).

nāth 1 नट । नटः m. (sg. dat. naṭas नटस्), a dancer, a tumbler, a mime, actor, buffoon.

nāth 2 नट । कम्पः f. (sg. dat. naṭi नटि), trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 66, Śiv. 1752, K.Pr. 149) (cf. nad^aharūn^u n°, p. 622b, l. 26); shaking palsy, paralysis agitans (cf. atha-n°, p. 60b, l. 12). —aṣūn^u —अञ्जु । कम्पोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shivering, trembling, etc., to attack a person (K.Pr. 246). —lāgūn^u —लागञ्जु । व्याजकम्पः f.inf. to pretend shivering or trembling (e.g. to excite pity for apparent poverty). —nath —नट । अतिकम्पः f. severe continued trembling, shivering, etc. —ṣānūn^u —ज्ञानञ्जु । कम्पप्रादुर्भावनम्, कम्पोद्भावनम् f.inf. to cause an attack of trembling, etc., to occur (e.g. by terrifying or the like); to cause oneself artificially to tremble, etc. (so as to excite pity in others).

nāth नाथ । स्वामी m. (sg. dat. nāthas नाथस्), a master, lord (L.V. 7); a common termination of proper names (esp. of gods or saints) as in amarnāth, see s.v., bōlānāth, see s.v., bōravnāth, p. 130a, l. 7, dīnānāth, see s.v., all names of Śiva; dwārakā-nāth, p. 264b, l. 11, gōpī-nāth, p. 294a, l. 41, names of Kṛṣṇa; kamalaza-nāth, the lord who was born in a lotus, i.e. Brahmā (L.V. 8); sura-guru-nāth, the lord of the chief of the gods, i.e. the Supreme Śiva (L.V. 5, 65). So Śiv. 43, 66, 82, 168, 210, 438, 514, 536, 783, 1038, etc.

nāth नाट । मांसम् f. (sg. dat. nāṭi नाटि), flesh, the whole flesh of an animal (considered as food) (cf. drōṭi-n°, p. 249a, l. 50; nadārⁱ-nāṭa, s.v. nador^u) (El. nāṭa; K.Pr. 11, nāṭan, misprint for nāṭan, 61 pl. nom., 155 id.); cf. nōṭ^u 1 and nāṭa. —aḍij^u —अडिजु । मांसास्थिसङ्घः f. flesh and bone, flesh with the bone.

nāṭa-dēgul^u नाट-दगुलु । मांसपूर्णोखाविशेषः m. a kind of earthenware cauldron for stewing meat.

-dēv -दव् । मांसभोजी m. (f. -dēviñ -दविञ्), a 'flesh-devil', a gluttonous meat-eater. -jōrāba -ज्वराव । सूक्ष्मोपानदाच्छादनम् m. a kind of stocking made of fine woollen yarn, covering the foot and ankle. —khasañē —खसञ् । पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the flesh to rise, to become fat (owing to prosperity, etc.). -khāv 1 -खाव् । मांसादनशीलः adj. (as subst., f. -khōviñ -खाविञ्), a habitual meat-eater (esp. one who eats it to excess). -khāv 2 -खाव् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease in which the flesh (usually of the thighs and the neighbourhood) is corroded by dangerous sores. —ladañē —लदञ् । मुदा पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to 'build flesh', to swell with joy. -lēj^u -ल्यजु । मांसलघूखा f. an earthen saucepan for cooking meat. -pash -पश् । मांसपूर्णता m. a thatch of meat, a dish filled up to the top with a covering of stewed meat. —vēndañē —व्यंदञ् । अतितुष्ट्याप्तिः f. pl. inf. great satisfaction to be experienced. —vēz^arañē —व्यञ्ज्रञ् । आयासाद्य-विचारणया असहकार्यनियोगः f. pl. inf. to set a person to work over and over again without consideration of the labour involved.

nāṭi-han नाटि-हन् । मांससमूहः f. a small piece of meat (K.Pr. 101); a helping of meat. -phol^u -फलु । मांसखण्डम् m. a bit of meat.

nāthⁱ नथि f. a thread by which papers are tied together; hence, a file of papers (Gr.M.).

nēth 1 नथ् । पशुरोमहन्तम्, अवेतनभृतिः f. (sg. dat. nēṭ^u 1 न्यञ्जु, for 2, see nēṭun), removing (by cutting or plucking) the wool of a sheep or similar animal, shearing (cf. atha-n°, p. 60b, l. 15, and pōha-n°, s.v. pōh) (Gr.Gr. 126); the wool so plucked or shorn (cf. atha-n°, as ab.); met. doing work without payment, slave labour, forced gratuitous labour. —hēñ^u —ह्यञ्जु । अवेतनभृतिविधापनम् f. inf. to afflict a person by compelling him to work for nothing.

nēth 2 नथ् । नित्यम् adv. continually, constantly, regularly, perpetually (L.V. 46, 65; Śiv. 57, 114, 204, etc.; Rām. 8, 73, 573, 893, 1124, 1127, 1629, 1635; K. 125, 229, 265, 525, etc.; obligatorily. Cf. nityē.

nēta-mamun^u न्यत-ममुनु । आपन्ननिश्चेष्टताविकारः adj. (f. -mamūn^u -ममञ्जु), paralyzed, permanently deprived of motion or the power of motion. -mamañēr -ममञ्जर् or -mamañār -ममञ्जार् । निश्चेतनत्वम् m. paralysis, motionlessness. -nēm -नेम् । नित्यकर्म m. obligatory religious rites performed at regular intervals; cf. nityē-karm, p. 663a, l. 45. -nīmī -नीमी । नित्यदा adv. continually, daily, everyday. -sōtī -स्वती । निश्चेतनता f. the insensibility of profound

sleep or the like. -sōth -स्वथ् । निश्चेतनः adj. e.g. dead asleep, comatose, so sound asleep that one is insensible.

nētiⁱ न्यति । नित्यम् adv. continually, regularly, perpetually.

nēti-nēma-kinⁱ न्यति-नेम-किनि । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, day by day, and according to rule. -nēma-wōl^u -नेम-वोलु । नित्यमासक्तः adj. (f. -nēma-wājēñ -नेम-वाज्यञ्), one who works diligently and with daily regularity.

nitō-nēth नितो-न्यथ् adv. continually, without cessation (Śiv. 642).

nēth 3 नथ, see yih 1.

nēth नथ् । असदुपहासः m. (sg. dat. nētas नथत्स्), cheating or swindling by the help of laughter or ridicule. Cf. nēth^u.

nētha नथ in the following:— nētha-non^u नथ-ननु । नमः adj. (f. -nūñ^u -नञ्), naked, bare, nude (Gr.M.; W. 132; L. 462, netnūn; Śiv. 88, 890, 998-9, 1057, etc.; Rām. 1517; K. 271-2; K.Pr. 126). -nañēr -नञर् । नमत्वम् m. nudity, nakedness.

nēth^u 1 नथ् । सौचिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a tailor's thimble (shaped like a ring) (cf. kōthⁱ-n^o, p. 489a, l. 25); a thumb-ring (H. vi, 16). Cf. nyoth^u.

nēth^u 2 नथ् । कुटरः f. the top part of a churn, through which the churning-stick passes. It is held in its place by the great toe (nyoth^u) of the operator, which is inserted into a hole in it.

nith निथ्, nith nith निथ् निथ्, nith 1 नीथ्, see nyun^u.

nith 2 नीथ् । नीतिः, सन्नन्त्रणा f. (sg. dat. nīth^u 1 नीथ्, K. 1018; for 2, see nyūt^u, for 3, see nyūth^u), conduct, (esp.) right or wise conduct or behaviour, prudence, policy, political wisdom or science, moral philosophy or precept (K. 1018); good advice, guidance (K. 1004, 1033). —karūñ^u —करञ् f.inf. to consult together, to discuss the advisability (of anything) (K. 181, 367). —dīñ^u —दिञ् । नीत्युपदेशः f.inf. to give moral advice; to advise generally (K. 1003).

nīth^u-wōl^u नीथ्-वोलु । नीतिकुशलः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one skilled in moral conduct, (esp.) one who is accustomed to give good advice.

nōth नथ्, see yih 1.

nōth (El.), see nyoth^u.

nōth नोठ् m. (sg. dat. nōtas नोटस्), a bank-note (the English word).

noth^u नथ् । लघ्वाकारशिग्रम् m. a small penis (a term used in ridicule or abuse).

nōth^u नोठ् । नष्टकल्पः adj. (f. nōth^u नोठ्, sg. dat. nāchē नोछ), destroyed, ruined, spoiled, put out of

order (cf. nēnd^{ar}-ri-n^o, p. 642b, l. 14); as good as ruined, going to ruin. Cf. nūth^u, s.v. nashun, and nōthun.

nōth नाथ in nōth-hyuh^u नाथ्-हिहु । परितृप्तः adj. (f. -hish^u -हिश्), satiated (with food), gorged, replete, surfeited.

nōth नोठ् f. (sg. dat. nōthi नोठि), the winking or twinkling of the eye (cf. āchⁱ-nōth, p. 8a, l. 47) (Śiv. 1209, K. 206).

nōtha नोठ । क्लीवकल्पः, अफलः m. a eunuch, one who conducts himself like a eunuch, an effeminate man; impotent, incapable of begetting children; (in character) ignorant, uneducated, fruitless. -dād -दाद । षण्डर्षभः m. a castrated ox, a bullock. -mon^u -मनु । निष्फलव्यापारः adj. (f. -mūñ^u -मञ्), one employed in a fruitless task; one who works at a task in such a manner that his task is fruitless. -pyāv -प्याव । गर्भनाशः m. a foetus being born before its proper time, a miscarriage, abortion.

nūth^u नूठ्, nūth^u नूठ्, nū(nū)th^u-mot^u नू(नू)ठ्-मत्तु, nū(nū)th^u-mūth^u नू(नू)ठ्-मञ्, see nashun and nōthun.

nōthun नोठुन् । नष्टीभवनम्, निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nōthyōv नोथ्योव. Also treated as a verb of the 2nd conj., with 1 p.p. nūth^u नूठ्, which is also attributed to nashun, q.v., cf. nōth^u), to be ruined, spoiled (Gr.M.); to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition (Gr.M.); to be or become fruitless, to have no fruit, to be barren or impotent. Cf. nōch^{ar}run and nōth^{ar}run, which are causals of this verb.

nūth^u-mot^u नूठ्-मत्तु । विरुतिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. nūth^u-mūth^u नूठ्-मञ्), ruined, spoiled, etc. (by some cause).

nōthyō-mot^u नोथ्यो-मत्तु । विनष्टी-(विरुती)-भूतः perf. part. (f. nōthyē-mūth^u नोथ्ये-मञ्), gone bad, gone to ruin, etc.

nēthanon^u नथननु, see nētha.

nēth^{ar} 1 नेथर् । विवाहविधानम् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding (cf. gāda-n^o, p. 289b, l. 11 (W. 136; K. 23, 24, 615-17, 638, 650 ff., 711, 1081, 1139; K.Pr. 22, 241). In kāha-n^o (p. 387b, l. 11) and māsa-n^o (p. 596a, l. 1) the word is used for certain birth-ceremonies (El. nethar or nyethar). —gandun —गंडुन् । विवाहसंवन्धनियमः m.inf. to make the formal agreement for a marriage (accompanied by the giving and receipt of presents), to hold the formal betrothal ceremony. —karun —करन् m.inf. to marry (El.; Rām. 324; H. viii, 2; xii, 15; K.Pr. 2); to give (a person) in marriage (Rām. 1247). -pōth^{ar}

-पाथर् । विवाहादिव्यवहारः m. the associations or accompaniments of a marriage (such as the results of marriage, earning money, the life of a householder, the begetting or bearing of children and bringing them up).

nētra-bôg^u नेत्र-बोग् । विवाहोपायनम् m. a present given by the relations at a wedding, a wedding present. —drāv —द्राव् । संपन्नविवाहः adj. e.g. 'issued from marriage', i.e. a newly married person. -gāday -गाडय् । भाविविवाहसंवन्धालापः f. the formal negotiations between the parties to a marriage, the settlement of the marriage terms. -ganda-gand -गंड-गंड् । विवाहसंवन्धनियमनम् f. the formal arrangements for a marriage, the formal betrothal before a marriage. -grākh -ग्राख् । संपन्नविवाहः m. (sg. dat. -grākas -ग्राकस्; f. -grākañ -ग्राकञ्), one whose marriage has been completed. —kod^u-mot^u —कडु-मंतु । विवाहोत्तारितः perf. part. (f. —küd^u-müṣ^u —कडु-मंचू), 'pulled out from a wedding,' one who has been successfully married (by the aid of the relations on both sides), married off. —kadun —कडुन् । समुत्तीर्णविवाहीकरणम् m.inf. to pull out of a marriage, (of the relations of a bride or bridegroom) to marry off (a person). —kāday —काडय् । विवाहनिर्वाहणा f. the carrying out a marriage, the marrying off of a person. -kath -कथ् । विवाहसंवन्धालापः f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), wedding-talk, the preliminary negotiations with a view to marriage (K.Pr. 256). -katha ṣhunañē -कथ कुनञ् । विवाहसंवन्धसंदेशदानम् f. pl. inf. to send out the formal proposals for a marriage (usually sent by the bride's people). -katha yiñē -कथ यिञ् । विवाहसंवन्धसंदेशप्राप्तिः f. pl. inf. the formal proposals for a marriage to arrive. -mahārēñ -महार्यञ् । विवाहदीक्षिता स्त्री f. the bride at a marriage ceremony (and during a few days before and after the ceremony). -mahārāza -महाराज् । विवाहदीक्षितवरः m. the bridegroom at a marriage ceremony. —mēlun —मेलुन् । विवाहसंवन्धः m.inf. to meet in marriage, to be united in marriage (esp. of a high person with a lowly one). -wahara-wôd^u -वहर-वोट्टु । विवाह-वार्षिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the first anniversary of a wedding. -wôl^u -वोलु । सविधविवाहकालः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is either immediately about to be married or who has been married a few days ago.

nētruk^u नेत्रुकु । विवाहसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. nētrüc^u नेत्रूच्), of, or belonging to, a wedding.

nētras kyut^u नेत्रस् कितु । विवाहकाले adv. at the time of a wedding.

nēth^ar 2 नेथर् another form of nith^ar, q.v. (Śiv. 331, 603, 767, 1034, 1125, 1250, 1432, 1588, 1595; Rām. 69, 402, 440, 1162, 1480).

nēthur न्यथुर् in the following:— nēthur-pathur न्यथुर्-पथुर् । अशक्तोद्योजनम् m. compelling an incapable person to do some work.

nith^ar निथर् or nēth^ar 2 नेथर् (q.v.) । नयनम् m. the eye (Śiv. 26, 794, 863, 907, 959, 1259, 1538, 1706, 1741, 1743; K. 601, 926).

nitra-gāsh नित्र-गाश् । चक्षुर्ज्योतिः m. the brilliancy of the eye, the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son. -kamal -कमल् । कमलपत्रसदृशनेत्रम् an eye-lotus, an eye like a lotus bloom. -prakāsh -प्रकाश् । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son.

nōth^aran नौठरन् or nūth^aran नूठरन् । विह्वलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. nōth^arūñ^u नौठरञ्चू or nūth^arūñ^u नूठरञ्चू), ruining, spoiling, breaking; (of a person) leading wrong, debauching.

nōth^arun नौठरुन् or nūth^arun नूठरुन् । विह्वलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōth^or^u नौठर् or nūth^or^u नूठर्), to ruin, spoil; to break; to lead (a person) wrong, to debauch. nōth^or^u-mot^u नौठर्-मंतु or nūth^or^u-mot^u नूठर्-मंतु । विह्वलीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōth^ur^u-müṣ^u नौठर्-मंचू or nūth^ur^u-müṣ^u नूठर्-मंचू), ruined, spoiled; broken; led into evil courses. This verb is a causal of nōthun, q.v.

nūth^arāwun नूठरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nūth^arōw^u नूठरोवु), i.q. nōth^arun, q.v. nūth^arōw^u-mot^u नूठरोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nūth^arōv^u-müṣ^u नूठरावु-मंचू), i.q. nōth^or^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. nōth^arun.

natija नतीज نتيجه m. fruit, consequence, result, effect, inference (Gr.M.); moral (of a story).

nāṭukh नाटुख् । नाटकक्रीडा, विशिष्टमांसभुक्तिविनोदः m. (sg. dat. nāṭakas नाटकस्), a drama, a theatrical play; a garden dinner party, a dinner of choice food given to friends in a flower-garden or similar pleasant place, a picnic.

nēṭakanī न्यटकनी or nēṭakay न्यटकय् । सर्वथा adv. in every way, entirely, absolutely, (with a negative) at all.

naṭal नटल् । सकम्पः adj. e.g. trembling, quivering (from fear, agitation, or the like); palsied.

naṭil नटिल् । नटव्यापारः f. the profession of an actor, buffoon, dancer, or the like. See naṭh 1.

naṭilad नटिलद । कम्पयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. naṭiladiñ नटिलदिञ्), afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitated, palsied. Cf. naṭh 2.

naṭun नटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. naṭyōv नट्योव्; according to El. there is also a 1 p.p. not^u नटु), to tremble, quiver, shake, to be afraid (El.; Gr.Gr. 120; K. 80; K.Pr. 175, inf.pl.); to be agitated, to palpitate (cf. bindur^a n°, p. 112a, l. 35; dimbur^a n°, p. 218b, l. 20) (Śiv. 1559). naṭān naṭān नटान् नटान् । सभयकम्पम् adv. shaking and trembling; esp. (with vbs. of speaking, asking, or the like) trembling with fear, apprehensively, timorously.

nēṭun न्यतुन् । रोमकृन्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nyot^u न्यतु; f. nēṭ^u 2 न्यत्रू, for 1, see nēth 1), to cut or pluck off the hair or wool of an animal, to shear, to fleece (El. nyetun; Gr.Gr. 126; K.Pr. 82, 83). nyot^u-mot^u न्यतु-मंतु । कृत्तोर्णः perf. part. (f. nēṭ^u-müṭ^u न्यत्रू-मंत्रू), shorn, fleeced.

nitōnēth नितोन्यथ (Śiv. 642), see nēth 2.

naṭiñ नटिञ् । कम्पः f. the act of trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 120).

naṭiñēl नटिञ्ल । कम्पी adj. e.g. afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 120); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied.

nē-trihun^a न्य-त्रिहनु or ni-trihon^a नि-त्रिहनु । निष्प्रेमा, adj. (f. nē(ni)-trihūn^u न्य(नि)-त्रिहन्त्रू), void of love or affection (e.g. of one to whom much affection has been shown by his relations, but who does not return their love).

naṭ^aran नटरन् । कम्पना f. (sg. dat. naṭ^arūn^u नटरन्त्रू), the act of causing to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like).

naṭ^arāwun नटरावुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. naṭ^arōw^u नटरोवु), to cause to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to wave (Gr.Gr. xli). naṭ^arōw^u-mot^u नटरोवु-मंतु । सकम्पीकृतः perf. part. (f. naṭ^arōv^u-müṭ^u नटरावू-मंत्रू), caused to tremble, as ab.

nā-tawān ना-तवान् ناتوان or nōtuwān नोतुवान् adj. e.g. weak, feeble (Gr.M.; H. i, 2).

naṭa-wōr^a नट-वोरु । कुम्भिका m. a kind of small-sized earthen water-jar, globular in shape, with a narrow neck shaped like the gharā of India, but smaller. Cf. not^a.

nāty नाट्य m. dancing, a dance (L.V. 73).

na-tay न-तय्, see na.

nityē or nitē नित्य adv., i.q. nēth 2, q.v. It occurs — in compounds borrowed from Sanskrit, such as nityē-karm नित्यकर्म m. a daily necessary rite, a constant act or duty, i.q. nēta-nēm (p. 660b, l. 46) (K. 968); hence, -karma -कर्म adv. by constant practice (Śiv. 1541); nityē-muktī नित्य-मुक्ती f. everlasting salvation (Śiv. 663); nityē-sīwakh नित्य-सीवख m.

one who is a slave for ever (K. 384); nityē-vrēth नित्य-वृथ f. a woman who is constant in her conduct (Śiv. 1369).

nēṭ^u न्यत्रू, see nēth 1 and nēṭun.

nīṭa नीत्त, see nyūṭ^a.

nīṭⁱ नीत्ति, nīṭ^u 1 and 2 नीत्रू, see nīth, nyūṭ^a, nyūṭ^a.

nūṭ^u 2 नत्रू (for 1, see naṭun) । नलिकानिरोधवस्तु f. a plug in a pipe or the like to stop the flow of liquid (Śiv. 1874). —lagūn^u —लगन्त्रू । रन्ध्रनिरोधोद्भवः f.inf. a hole to be plugged, as ab.; met. (of a woman) suppression of the menses to occur. —ṣalūn^u —चलन्त्रू । रन्ध्रनिरोधापयानम् f.inf. the plug to come away, the obstruction to a flow of liquid to be removed; esp. an attack of profuse urination or diarrhoea to come on.

nīṭⁱgī नीत्तिगी । नीचवृत्तिः f. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness.

naṭal नटल । नर्तकः m. (a female dancer is naṭiñ नटिञ्, q.v.) a professional male dancer.

naṭun नटुन् । नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. not^u नटु, f. nūṭ^u 2 नत्रू, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. naṭōv नटोव्. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses), to dance (cf. bangi-manz n°, p. 113a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 120; Gr.M.; L. 459; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1104, 1443, 1454, 1463, 1662, 1668, 1724-5, 1874-5; K. 98, 442; K.Pr. 26, 83, 156, 235, 238); to caper, frisk about; to bound, jump up and down. —phēṭsun —फ्यचुन् । अल्पमात्रावशेषः m. only a small amount (of things required in large quantities for the execution of any work) to remain available, to be nearly all used up.

naṭⁱ naṭⁱ khyon^a नटि नटि ख्यनु । निश्चिन्ततया भोगः m.inf. heedlessly to squander inherited or acquired property (K.Pr. 135).

naṭan-thurung^a नटन-थुरंगु । नर्तनावर्तणम् m. a single turn in dancing; (of an animal, a ball, a river-course, etc.) a bound round or a sudden twist round. -thurung^a dyun^a -थुरंगु दिनु । नर्तनावर्तनविधानम् m.inf. to cause to turn round suddenly, as ab. -vil -विल् । नर्तनावसरः f. the time of dancing, an occasion for or opportunity for dancing; a single turn or revolution of the body.

naṭanāwun नटनावुन् । नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. naṭanōw^a नटनोवु), to cause to dance, to set dancing (K. 951, 957; K.Pr. 14). naṭanōw^a-mot^u नटनोवु-मंतु । नर्तितः perf. part. (f. naṭanōv^u-müṭ^u नटनावू-मंत्रू), one who has been set dancing.

naṭanay नटनय् f. dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 128).

naṭiñ नटिञ् । नर्तकी f. (a male dancing as a male is naṭal नटल, q.v.), a female professional dancer,

a nautch-girl (K. 957); a male dancer in woman's dress and acting a woman's part; dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 120).

nīṣar नीचर् । कदर्यता, बुद्धत्वम् m. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness; meanness of mind, miserliness.

nīṣis नीचिस, see nyūt^u, nyūṣ^u.

nīṣuth नीचुथ । कृपणत्वम् m. (sg. dat. nīṣatas नीचतस्), miserliness, meanness, illiberality (Gr.M.).

naṣawun^u नचवुनु n.ag. (f. naṣavūn^u नचवन्), one who dances, a dancer (K. 922).

naṣay नचय् । नर्तनम् dancing (K.Pr. 159); whirling or throwing the body or the limbs of the body (as in joy, despair, rage, agitation, or similar circumstances).

nav 1 नव । नव card. (sg. abl., in comp., nawa 1 नव; pl. dat. nawan नवन्), nine (El. nau, nawn, i.e. naū; Gr.Gr. 76, 84; Śiv. 520, 893, 1469; Rām. 1258, 1281; H. iii, 8); cf. nam 2. -shēth -श्थ । नवशती, नवपणमितद्रव्यम् card. (pl. dat. -shētan -श्तन्), nine hundred (Gr.Gr. 80, 84); nine pice (cf. p. 357b, l. 3).

nawa-dār नव-दार् । अन्त्यमंडनसंस्कारविशेषः m.pl. the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Śiv. 396, Rām. 23); a part of the procedure of the funeral decoration of a Hindū corpse, in which pearls are placed on each of the above nine orifices. -dwār -द्वार् m.pl. the nine orifices as in the preceding (Śiv. 340, 949, 1078, 1082; cf. Śiv. 520, 1469; Rām. 1769, 1783). -mara -मर card. about nine (Gr.Gr. 84). -mōs^u -मोसु । नवमासिकः adj. (f. -mōs^u -मासू), nine months old (Rām. 628); of, or belonging to, nine months. -mōsyun^u -मास्युनु । नवमासिकः adj. (f. -mōsiñ^u -मासिञ्), nine months old, i.e. having completed nine months and in the tenth. -nō -ना । नवाङ्कः m. the name of the numeral figure 9 in the Śāradā character. -ryot^u -र्यतु । नवमासिकः adj. (m. sg. dat. -rētis -र्यतिस; f. sg. nom. -rēṣ^u -र्यचू), nine months old, that which has completed nine months. -shrād -श्राद् । श्राद्धविधिविशेषः m. the memorial ceremonies during nine days after a Brāhmaṇa's death, in which jars of water (increasing in number each day by one) are offered, and special offerings of food are made, on the fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth nights. -shot^u -शतु । नवशततनुवितानः adj. (f. -shēṣ^u -शैञ्), (of cloth) woven with nine hundred threads forming side by side the width of the cloth. -shētuk^u -शतुकु । नवशतसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. -shētūc^u -शैतचू), of, or belonging to, the nine hundredth year, nine hundred years old. -shētyum^u

-शैत्यु ord. (f. -shētim^u -शैतिमू), nine hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). -shētyun^u -शैत्युनु । नवशतमूल्यकः, नवपणिकः adj. (f. -shētiñ^u -शैतिञ्), costing nine hundred (rupees, etc.); fixed at nine pice (e.g. the amount of a regular payment or the like). -wuhur^u -वुहर् । नववार्षिकः adj. (f. -warish^u -वरिशू), nine years old; lasting nine years.

nāvⁱ नवि in nāvⁱ nawaway नवि नववय्, i.q. nawaway, bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 85).

nawuk^u नवुकु । नवमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. navūc^u नवचू), nine completed years old.

nawan andar नवन् अन्दर् । नववर्षायुः adj. e.g. 'among the nines', i.e. in the ninth year (of age, etc.). -hond^u -हन्दु । नवसंवन्धी, नवमूल्यकः adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हैञ्), of, or belonging to, nine; costing nine (rupees, etc.).

nawaway नववय् card. (acc. nawawanī नववनी; ag. nawawānⁱ नववनि), even the nine; cf. nāvⁱ nawaway, ab. (Gr.Gr. 85).

naway नवय् । नवैव card. exactly nine, only nine, nine and no more or less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nav 2 नव (obl. nawa 2 नव), i.q. now^u, in the following:— -böñ^u -बाञ् । नित्यमपरिचयभाण्डपात्रसमूहः f. a collection of cooking vessels reserved for special occasions (such as religious festivals) and not for ordinary use. -gara -गर । नवघट्टितः adj. e.g. newly made, bran-new. -gor^u -गर् । नवघट्टितः adj. (f. -gūr^u -गर्), id. -jawān -जवान نو جوان e.g. a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life (Gr.M.). -phal -फल । नवफलम् m. the new crop (of grain, fruit, etc.), the grain or fruit just at the time of reaping or gathering. -sādan -सादन् । चूर्णविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -sādūñ^u -सादञ्), a flux-powder (used by goldsmiths, coppersmiths, or the like). -shīn -शीन् । नवहिसपातः m. the new snow (falling at the beginning of winter). -shīn khārun -शीन् खारुन् । नवहिसपातपणारोपणम् m.inf. to bet on giving the first news of the new snow (this is a kind of betting competition); cf. the next. -shīn khasun -शीन् खसुन् । हिमपातपणारोपः m.inf. such a competition to take place. (The person who first sees the new snow puts it in a covered dish and offers it as a present to the other competitors. They have to give him a dinner or other agreed stake.) -sāl -साल् m., i.q. nawa-rēh-sāl, bel. (Śiv. 1748).

nawa-rēh नव-र्यह । नववर्षाहः m. New Year's Day, the first day of the light half of the month of Tīthar (Skt. Caitra = March-April) (L. 265). -rēh bāgi -र्यह बागि । नववर्षारम्भनिमित्तम् adv. for the new year. -rēh bōg^u -र्यह बोगु । नववर्षाहः सुदायः m. a new year's

gift (esp. that given to a female relative). -rēh dōy -र्यह द्वय् । द्वितीयातिथिविशेषः f. the second lunar day of the new year (on which, among Hindūs, no auspicious acts are performed). -rēh sāl -र्यह साल् । नववर्षारम्भाहर्निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a new year's feast (cf. nav-sāl, ab.). -rēh tray -र्यह त्रय् । तृतीयातिथिविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the new year (on which a married woman with her husband and children are feasted in their parents' houses) (L. 265, *trēh*). -rēh zang -र्यह जङ्ग । नववर्षारम्भाशकुनिकम् f. the good omen of the new year. (On New Year's Day a newly married couple are feasted at the bride's father's house, and omens taken for the new year.) -rēha-kani -र्यह-कनि । प्रायो नववर्षारम्भकाले adv. on or about New Year's Day.

nawa-rēhuk^u नव-र्यहकु । नववर्षारम्भाहःसंबन्धी adj. (f. -rēhūc^u -र्यहचू), of, or belonging to, the new year.

nawa-rēhas-kyut^u नव-र्यहस्-कितु । नववर्षारम्भाहनि adv. on the New Year's Day.

nawan-bāna नवन्-वान् । नूतनीभवत्वम् m. renewal.

nawa 3 नव । नवकः adj. e.g. marked with the figure 9. Cf. nah^ala.

nāv 1 नाव् । नाम, यशः m. name, appellation (El., *nao*; Gr.M.; L. 462, *nao*; L.V. 15, 98; Śiv. 28, 30, 34, 214, 227, 243, 414, etc.; Rām. 317, 364, 368, 386, 539, 607, 622, etc.; H. ii, 1; xii, 4, 8, 18; K. 2, 3, 21, 92, 101, 116-17, 120-1, 124, etc.; K.Pr. 151, 261); good name, repute, reputation, fame, honour, renown; cf. nēkh-nāv (p. 629b, l. 13) and nām. —badal gaṣhun —बदल् गक्कुन् । नामपरिवर्तः m.inf. change of name to occur, a person to be called by his wrong name. —bōd^arāwun —बूडरावुन् । नामनिमज्जनम् m.inf. to cause the name to sink, to disgrace one's name and that of one's family by evil conduct. —bāshun —बाशुन् । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to utter a name (e.g., in the Śrāddha ceremony, to utter the names of one's ancestors). —dār —दार । उट्टुङ्कितनामाचरम्, सद्यशस्वी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. -dārēñ -दार्यञ्), bearing a name, marked with a name (e.g. a medal); possessing a good name, of good repute; famous, famed. —dōrī -दारी । यशस्वित्वम् f. good repute, reputation, fame. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to take a name, call out a name (as in taking a roll call) (K.Pr. 243); to take, keep, retain (the memory of) a name (Rām. 56, 271). —kadun —कडुन् । कीर्त्युपार्जनम् m.inf. to pull out a name, to get a good reputation, suddenly to become famous; to defame (El.). —khārun —खाहुन् । नामोद्धरणम् m.inf. to raise a name, to elevate the name of one's family, to make a family famous

by success, bravery, high office, or the like; to raise (upon the tongue), to take (on the tongue) (Śiv. 1908). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to name (El., Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296). —nērun —नेरुन् । कीर्तिख्यातिः m.inf. a name to go forth, fame (or infamy) to be acquired (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353-4; K.Pr. 180, 248). —pyon^u —प्यनु । अभिधानरूढिः m.inf. a name to fall, a name to be given or gained (Śiv. 845, 892, 934, 996, 1007, 1384; Rām. 8, 120, 1456; K.Pr. 85). —thawun —थवुन् । कीर्त्यवशेषणम् m.inf. to leave a reputation (good or bad) behind one (Śiv. 70, 357, 430, 709, 864; Rām. 7). —wālun —वालुन् । नामो लाञ्छनविधानम् m.inf. to bring down a name, to disgrace a name. —wasun —वसुन् । कीर्तिनाशः m.inf. a name to descend, i.e. to be disgraced; a name to come down (in the world) (e.g. by poverty, disaster, or the like). —zēnun —जेनुन् । यशोलाभः m.inf. to conquer a name, to win undeserved good repute (e.g. a low person marrying into a good family, or a person rebuilding a ruined temple that has been originally built by someone else, or completing a work of which another has done nearly all but which he did not finish).

nāwa नाव postpos. (governing the masculine ablative of the genitive), for the name of, for the sake of (W. 98, 152); by name (as in 'by name he is so-and-so') (Rām. 341). —bod^u -बडु । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. (f. -büd^u -बडू), having a great name, famous, of high repute. —bajēr -बज्यर् । नाममहत्त्वम् m. greatness of name, high repute, fame. —kāday -काडय् । नवनवनाम्ना संबोधनम् f. calling a person by various new names (e.g. in reproach or scolding, or in joke). —nāwa -नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारणम् adv. name by name. —phēra -फेर । नामव्यत्ययः m. change of name (e.g. by mistake to ask for a thing by a wrong name). —phiran -फिरन् । नामान्तरविधानम् f. (sg. dat. phirūñ^u फिरञ्), giving a thing a new name. —phyur^u -फिर् । नामपरिवर्तना m. by mistake to give a thing the wrong name. —path nāwa -पथ् नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारम् adv. name after name (e.g. in calling out a list of names). —rost^u -रस्तु । नामहीनः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रहू), nameless; as adv. (विना नामाङ्कम्), without naming, without mentioning.

növⁱ नावि । अर्थम् adv. and postpos. in the name of; hence, for, as in myāni növⁱ (given) for me; cyāni n^o, for thee; tasandi n^o, for him; rāmani n^o, for Rāma. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । प्रशंसनम् m.inf. to call by name, to mention (Rām. 1056); to extol. —hyon^u lāyēkh —ह्यनु लायख् । प्रशंसनामयुक्तः adj. (f. —hēñ^u lāyēkh —ह्यञ्चू लायख्), worthy of praise, praiseworthy.

nāv 2 नाव् । नौका f. a boat, a ship (cf. *dēmba-n°*, p. 217b, l. 32; *dāsa-n°*, p. 252a, l. 23; *dasta-nāwa gaṣhañē*, p. 256a, l. 43; *dōṭha-nāv*, p. 258a, l. 2; *lari-n°*, p. 530b, l. 5) (El. *náo*; Gr.Gr. 48, 143; L. 458, *náo*; L.V. 106-7; Śiv. 253, 516, 1683, 1719, 1801, 1805, 1830; Rām. 311, 789, 973, 1334; YZ. 107; K.Pr. 66, 208, 232, 254). —*badal gaṣhūñ^u* —बदल् गङ्गू । मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनसंभवः f.inf. (of a dead person) to come to life again (before the funeral ceremony) (cf. *nāwa-badal*, etc., bel.). —*bōḍ^arāvūñ^u* —बुडरावू । नौनिमज्जनम् f.inf. to cause a boat or ship to sink. —*badāvūñ^u* —बडावू । नौप्रस्थापनम् f.inf. to cause a boat to set out, to weigh anchor. —*lagūñ^u* —लगू । नौनिरोधः f.inf. a ship to be stopped, to run aground. —*raṭūñ^u* —रटू । नौस्थापना f.inf. to stop a ship, to bring it to anchor, to tie up along the bank (of the river).

nāwa-badal नाव-बदल् or *-badālⁱ* -बदलि । मृतजीवनम् f. coming to life again (before the funeral rites) (it being supposed that the messengers of Death have carried him off at the wrong time, and have had to rectify the mistake). —*badālⁱ gaṣhūñ^u* -बदलि गङ्गू । मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनम् f.inf. to come to life, as ab. (cf. *nāv badal gaṣhūñ^u*, ab.). —*chān* -छान् । नौतच्चा m. (f. *-chōñ^u* -छाञ् = his wife), a ship-carpenter, a ship- or boat-builder. —*chōnil* -छानिल् । नौतच्चवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of ship- or boat-builder. —*ḍokh^u* -डखु or *nāvi-ḍokh^u* नावि-डखु । नौपटलम् m. the reed mat, supported on movable sticks, used as an awning or flap-roof of a boat. —*ḍakhij^u* -डखिजू । नौपटलाधारदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat flap-roof of a boat, when it is desired to raise or lower the outer edge; cf. *nāvi-dāchⁱ*, bel. —*ḍamb* -डम् । नौमध्यभागः m. the womb of a boat, i.e. the middle part of a boat in which the cargo is carried. —*dāñē* -दाञ् । नौधान्यम् m. boat-paddy, i.e. unhusked rice brought to market from the villages in boats. —*duvyun^u* -डुविनु । नाविकं संकीर्णम् m. the sweepings of a boat, i.e. the dirty grain remaining in the bottom of the hold after removal of a grain-cargo; cf. *ḍuvin^u*. —*gañēr* -गञ् । नौकासंकटः m. a crowd of boats massed together. —*gāsa* -गास । नौकातृणम् m. fresh grass (usually aquatic grass) brought in boats for sale as fodder. —*gāth* -गाठ् । नौकास्थानम् m. (sg. dat. *-gāthas* -गाठस्), a boat-wharf, a place where boats load or discharge their goods, or take on or leave passengers. —*hōnz^u* -हाञ् । नाविकः m. (f. *-hanzañ* -हाञ्ज = his wife, and also a woman following the same occupation), a professional boatman

or sailor. —*hōnzil* -हाञ्जिल् । नाविकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or profession of a boatman. —*kād* -काड् । नौदैर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat. —*kād^{al}* -कदल् or *-kadal* -कदल् । नौसेतुः m. a boat-bridge, a bridge of boats. —*kōth^u* -क्थु or *nāvi-kōth^u* नावि-क्थु । नौसंस्कारविशेषः m. the process of caulking a boat or ship. —*kōthur^u* -क्थुर् । नौकासंस्कारकशिल्पिविशेषः m. a boat- or ship-caulker. —*mēṣ^u* -म्यञ् । श्वेतकोमल-मृद्विशेषः f. a soft white clay brought from the hills to the city in boats. —*mōzūrⁱ* -मजूरि । नौवेतनम् f. the money paid for the hire of a boat, or for freightage, or as wages to the boatmen, or for passenger fare, or the like. —*nīrith gaṣhañē* —नीरिथ् गङ्गू । शीघ्रतासमापातः the boats to go forth; the necessity for doing something immediately to occur (*quasi*, to avoid missing the boats). —*pash* -पश् । नौपार्श्वपट्टिका m. the planks that form the sides of a boat or ship, the strakes of a boat or ship. —*pūt^u* -पटू । नौपट्टिका f. a plank used for or usable for building a boat or ship. —*rād* -राड् । नौकादैर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat or ship. —*sōl* -साल् । नावा संचारः m. an excursion or pleasure trip in a boat. —*sōl khyon^u* -साल् ख्यनु । नौसंचारोपभोगः m.inf. to take a pleasure trip in a boat. —*sār* -सार । नौदण्डविशेषः f. the cross-beam of a boat, from side to side. —*sōr^u* -सारू । नावा संग्रहः f. collecting (e.g. paddy, firewood, etc.) by boat, i.e. making a store of boatload after boatload. —*tār* -तार् । नौतरणम्, नौतरणवेतनम् m. crossing (a river, etc.) by boat, being ferried across, crossing (another) over in a boat (L.V. 98); ferry-hire (Śiv. 1201; K.Pr. 18). —*tōr^u* -तारू । नौविलम्बः f. delay of a boat, delay in the progress of a boat, or in its starting. —*brath* -ब्रठ् । विकारविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *bratas* ब्रटस्), seasickness, vomiting or unhappiness (bodily or mental) caused by the violent motion of a boat in a storm. —*wōl^u* -वोलु or *nāvi-wōl^u* नावि-वोलु । नौस्वामी m. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), a ship-owner.

nāvi-dāchⁱ नावि-डछि । नौपटलाधारदण्डम् f., i.q. *nāwa-ḍakhij^u*, ab. —*daka dith gaṣhun* —दक दिथ् गङ्गू । सर्वथा परित्यागः m.inf. to give a push to the boat and go; met. to abandon one's house and home, to abscond, decamp. —*ḍokh^u* -डखु । नौद्विदिः m. see *nāwa-ḍokh^u*, ab. —*khasun* —खसुन् m.inf. to go on board (a ship or boat). —*kēth* -क्थ् loc. in a boat (Gr.Gr. 43, Śiv. 1589). *kōth^u* -क्थु । नौकासंस्कारः m. see *nāwa-kōth^u*, ab. —*nam* -नम् । नौकाग्रम् m. the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., s.v. *nam*, also the stern) (Śiv. 1840). —*r^akh* -रख् । नौचिह्नम् (मौर्ख्यम्) f. (sg. dat. *-r^akhi* -रखि).

the mark on the ship; hence, stupidity, silliness (in allusion to a fool who let a dish fall overboard from a travelling ship, and made a mark on the side of the ship at the place where it had fallen over. At the end of the journey, being asked where the dish was, he pointed to the mark on the boat, and said 'it fell over there'). -**ṣop^u** -चपु । अल्पनौका m. a little worn-out uncomfortable boat. -**wôl^u** -वोलु । नौखामी m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), i.q. **nāwa-wôl^u**, ab. —**wôl^u-mot^u** —वोलु-मंतु । स्वाचारे योजितः perf. part. (f. —**wôj^u-müts^u** —वाजू - मञ्जू), brought down into the boat; made a proselyte, induced to join another person's religion or customs. —**wālun** —वालुन् । स्वाचारयोजनम् m.inf. to cause a person to descend into the boat; to make a person a proselyte, to induce a person to adopt one's own religion or customs. —**wasun** —वसुन् । परसमाचरणविधानम् m.inf. to descend into a boat or ship, to go aboard; to become a proselyte, etc., as ab. -**wath** -वथ् । नौमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -**wati** -वति), the ship road, the route by which a boat goes. —**woth^u-mot^u** —वथु-मंतु । स्वीकृतपराचारः perf. part. (f. —**wüth^u-müts^u** —वहू-मञ्जू), descended into a ship or boat, gone aboard; become a proselyte, one who has joined a new religion or set of customs.

now^u 1 नवु । नवतण्डुलान्नपाकः m. the ceremony observed on first cooking, at an auspicious moment, the new rice of the year's crop; cf. **ala-now^u**, p. 22b, l. 21, the festival of the new pumpkin crop. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । नवान्नभुक्त्युत्सवः m. to observe the ceremony of eating the new rice (Rām. 1661).

nāvⁱ-bôg^u नवि-बोगु । नूतनान्नसुदायः m. a present of the new rice sent with money, etc., to a newly married bride by her relations. -**sāl** -साल् । नवान्नभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to the festival of cooking the new rice (esp. one sent to a son-in-law and his friends by the wife's relations).

now^u 2 नवु (= نو) । नवीनः adj. (f. **nüv^u** नवू), new, fresh, recent, novel (El. *nū*, *nau*; Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M. ; L.V. 93; Śiv. 425, 943, 1597; Rām. 10, 1321, 1341, 1369, 1464; H. i, 11; K. 210-11; K.Pr. 87 (fresh milk), 159; recent, modern (Śiv. 1506, 1545); new, fresh (of age) (YZ. 553, K.Pr. 252); strange; (as adv.) recently (El., K.Pr. 158). In some compounds this word takes the form **nav-** or **nawa-**, see **nav 2**. **nowuy now^u**, altogether new (Śiv. 1705, 1756; K. 324). The fem. of this word **nüv^u**, a new woman, is used as a substantive to mean 'a new wife' (married after two or three former wives have died); cf. **navē-hond^u**, bel. (K.Pr. 156). —**bahār** —बहार ।

(= نو بهار) । वसन्तकालप्रादुर्भावः m. early spring (Śiv. 54). —**kadal** —कदल् । सेतुप्रदेशविशेषः m. the 'New Bridge', the N. of the sixth bridge across the river Vēth, or Jehlam, in the city of Śrīnagar (El. *nū kadal*).

navē-hond^u नव्य-हन्दु । नव्यासंवन्धी adj. (f. gen.) (f. -**hünz^u** -हंजू), (gen. of **nüv^u**, see ab.) of, or belonging to, any female being or thing; of, or belonging to, a new (additional) bride (married after the death of former wives) (K.Pr. 156). -**hond^u** **navīd** -हन्दु नवीद् । नवोढाया नूतनतयोत्पन्नापत्यम् m. the glad tidings of the new bride, i.e. the birth of a child to a new bride (i.e. a bride who has been married as the successor to two or three previous wives).

nāvⁱ-sond^u नवि-सन्दु । नव्यसंवन्धी adj. (f. -**sünz^u** -संजू), of, or belonging to, any new male animate being.

nāvi sara नवि सर । पुनर्वारम् adv. again.

nüv^u puy नवू पुय् । नव्यसृष्टिः f. new offspring; new creation, new nature, the new times (as contrasted favourably with former times).

navyuk^u नव्युकु । नवसंवन्धी adj. (f. **navic^u** नविचू), of, or belonging to, any new inanimate thing or action. **nôw^u** नोवु adj. (f. **növ^u** नावू), for **nāv 1**, at the end of an adjectival compound, possessing a name (as in **lacha-n^o**, p. 506b, l. 43, possessing a hundred thousand names, Śiv. 53, 834); named (so and so). Cf. **nôm^u**.

nawāb नवाब् نواب m. a *nawwāb*, 'nabob,' the governor of a town or district, a viceroy.

navīd नवीद् نوید । नैवेद्यम् m. good news, glad tidings (cf. **navē-hond^u** **n^o**, l. 9 ab.); invitation (to kinsfolk and brethren) to a wedding; (in Kāshmirī) a humble offering (K. 1046).

nāwid (K.Pr. 111), see **nöyid**.

nawāh नवाह نواح । अवस्था m. environs, borders, suburbs; coasts, parts adjacent; (in Kāshmirī) state, condition, circumstance, situation.

nāwakh 1 नावख ناک m. (sg. dat. **nāwakas** नावकस्), an arrow (El. m.; in Hindōstānī the word is f.).

nāwakh 2 नावख or **nōwakh** नोवख । गभीरावर्तप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **nā(nō)waki** ना(नो)वकि), a deep hole in a rapid mountain torrent, where there are eddies or where the water runs gently against the main current of the stream.

nēwal न्यवल । कुङ्कुमशाखायम् f. when the stigmas of the saffron flower have been collected, the remaining sundried flowers are beaten with sticks and winnowed. The whole mass is then thrown into water, when the petals swim and the essential parts of the flower sink. The parts which sink are called **nēwal**. These are collected and sold (L. 344, *nīcal*).

nēwāl न्यवाल (= نوال) । ग्रसमावात्रम् m. a mouthful, a morsel.

nēwala नेवल m. a vine (*ritis*) (El.).

nawam 1 नवम् । नवमी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. navüm^u नवमू), the ninth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. hāra-nawam, p. 343b, l. 50).

navüm^u dōh नवमू-दह । नवमीतिथौ adv. on the ninth lunar day. -hondū -हन्दु । नवमीतिथिसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hünz^u -हज़ू), of, or belonging to, the ninth lunar day.

nawam 2 नवम् in nawam-nowuy नवम्-नवुय् adj. ever new and new (L.V. 93). Cf. now^u 2.

navim^u नविम्, see navyum^u.

nā-wōmēd 1 ना-वमेद् f. (sg. dat. -wōmiz^u -वमीजू), hopelessness, despair (for nā-wōmīdī, q.v.) (Śiv. 420).

nā-wōmēd 2 ना-वमेद् (= نااميد) adj. e.g. hopeless, despairing (Gr.M. nā-ummēd); despairing (of, nishē with abl.) (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to disappoint, cause to despair.

nā-wōmīdī ना-वमीदी (= نااميدي) f. hopelessness, despair (Rām. 1304).

navīna नवीन । नव्यः adj. e.g. new, novel, fresh, recent.

nawun नवुन् । नवीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p. navyōv नव्योव्), to be or become new, to become new and new (Gr.Gr. 121, 240; Gr.M.; Rām. 994, 1769); to be fresh, gradually to become covered with fresh leaves; to be or become excessive, be prevalent (Gr.Gr. xli; Gr.M.; cf. nag^ar navūn^u, p. 624b, l. 37); to increase in vigour, etc., to flourish (Śiv. 1291); to be born (El. nauun); (of a great event) to spring from a trivial cause. navyō-mot^u नव्यो-मंतु । नवनवविस्तारमाप्तः perf. part. (f. navyē-müṣ^u नव्ये-मञ्चू), become new and new, ever becoming improved.

nāwun नावुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^u नोवु), to cause to bathe, to bathe (something) (Śiv. 24, 1057, 1351, 1397, 1489; Rām. 676, 947, 991, 1031, 1235, 1292, 1726, 1772); to purify (Rām. 1625, with fire); to polish, cleanse (metal), to rub, scour (lit. and met.) (L.V. 93; Śiv. 534, 1711, 1786, 1826; K. 973).

nōw^u-mot^u नोवु-मंतु । शोधितः perf. part. (f. nōv^u-müṣ^u नोवू-मञ्चू), bathed; cleansed, polished, scoured.

niwanāwun निवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. niwanōw^u निवनोवु) (causal of nyun^u), to cause to take; to cause to be taken away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1393).

niwanāwawun^u निवनाववुन् n.ag. (f. niwanāwavūn^u निवनाववञ्जू), one who causes to take; one who causes to be taken away (Śiv. 852).

nawāra 1 नवार । डोरकविशेषः m. coarse, broad tape (used to lace beds and to border tents, etc., with) (Śiv. 1859).

nawāra 2 नवार । जाङ्गलिकवृक्षसम्भावधिकारपदम् m. the office or post of the Government superintendent of forest timber. Cf. nawōrⁱ.

nāwāra नावार نوار. निर्गुणः adj. e.g. wanting in proper qualities.

navēr नव्यर् । नवत्वम् m. newness, novelty, freshness (El. navir, Gr.Gr. 138); a novelty, new thing, discovery (Gr.M.). —chāwun —चावुन् । नवीनतोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy newness, avail oneself of newness (e.g. to wear new clothes, live in a new house, etc.).

—dyun^u —दिनु । नव्यताविष्कारः m.inf. to give newness, make as good as new (e.g. by polishing and putting in order something dirty or worn out). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । नव्यतोपभोगः m.inf. to take newness, to avail oneself of newness (e.g. as in —chāwun, ab., but with an added sense of appreciation). —raṭun —रटुन् । नव्यतोद्भवः m.inf. to take newness, to become as new (e.g. of something dirty or worn being polished or put in order).

nawōrⁱ नवारि । जाङ्गलिकवृक्षसम्भावधिकारी m. the Government officer in charge of forest timber. Cf. nawāra 2.

nēwar न्यवर् । निवारणम् m. putting off, getting rid of (e.g. a petitioner or beggar by making some little concession or by some excuse).

nēwār न्यवार् m. warding off, in nēwār dyun^u न्यवार् दिनु । याथातथ्येन समापनम् m.inf. to finish off somehow or other (e.g. an impossible or unpleasant task when proper means are not available, or when a person intervenes and composes a quarrel).

nēwōrī न्यवारी m. one who wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off (evil, etc., from others) (Śiv. 627, 1505). In Śiv. 1889, nēwōrī is m.c. for nēwōrⁱ, see nēwārun.

niwar निवर् । तण्डुलविशेषः a kind of rice, hardy growing at a high elevation, with a red, soft, well-flavoured grain (L. 333 niwār, 463 niwār).

nēwārakh न्यवारख । निवारणशीलः m. (sg. dat. nēwārakas न्यवारकस्), one who keeps off, wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off evil or calamities from others.

nēwāran न्यवारन् । निवारणा f. (sg. dat. nēwārūn^u न्यवारञ्जू), the act of warding off, keeping off, preventing; warding off in the sense of getting rid of, i.e. finishing very quickly some work which has been begun.

nēwārun न्यवारुन् । निवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēwōr^u न्यवोर्), to ward off, keep off, prevent (Śiv. 13, 1889); to get rid of (some work, esp. a distasteful one), to hurry through and get it done. nēwōr^u-mot^u

न्यवोर्-मंतु । निवारितः perf. part. (f. nēwör^u-müts^u न्यवोर्-मंतू), warded off, prevented; hurriedly completed, as ab.

nōw^aran न्वरन् f. raking up an old story against a person (Gr.Gr. 121).

nōw^arun न्वरन् or nōw^arāwun न्वरावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^or^u न्वरू), to cause to have ample results (e.g. to cause a seed to give great produce; or a great event to be made to spring from a trivial cause) (Gr.Gr. 7); to increase (tr.) (El. naurāwun). nōw^or^u-mot^u न्वरू-मंतु । अतिशयोत्पत्तिमापादितः perf. part. (f. nōv^ur^u-müts^u न्वरू-मंतू), that which has been caused to have ample results, a great result caused to spring from a trivial cause.

now^aran न्वरन् । नवीनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. now^arūn^u न्वरन्तू), making new, renovation.

now^arun न्वरन् । विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. now^ar^u न्वरू), to renew (Śiv. 1506, 1756, now^arāwun), to make as good as new; to cause to increase, to make abundant. now^ar^u-mot^u न्वरू-मंतु । विस्तीर्णतामापादितः perf. part. (f. now^ar^u-müts^u न्वरू-मंतू), renewed, made new, made abundant, made to increase.

nivruth निवृत् । निवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. nivrēts^u निवृत्तू), return, coming back; (as a religious technical term) abstaining from work, inactivity, the not depending for salvation on 'works' (opp. to pravruth, q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1759, 1859).

nōw^arāwun न्वरावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^arōw^u न्वरोवु), i.q. nōv^arun, q.v. (El. naurāwun). nōw^arōw^u-mot^u न्वरोवु-मंतु । अतिशयमापादितः perf. part. (f. nōw^arōv^u-müts^u न्वरोवू-मंतू), i.q. nōw^or^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. nōv^arun.

now^arāwun न्वरावुन् । उत्तरोत्तरवितत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. now^arōw^u न्वरोवु), i.q. now^arun, q.v. (Śiv. 1506, 1756). now^arōw^u-mot^u न्वरोवु-मंतु । नवनवीकृतः perf. part. (f. now^arōv^u-müts^u न्वरोवू-मंतू), i.q. now^ar^u-mot^u, s.v. now^arun, q.v.

nēwās न्यवास । वसतिस्थानम् m. dwelling, residence; dwelling-place, abode, house. —karun —करन् । निवसनम् m.inf. to dwell, reside, inhabit; to take a lodging or a temporary residence (by a traveller or by one absent from home).

nēwōsⁱ न्यवासि । वास्तव्यः adj. e.g. a resident (of), an inhabitant (of), a native (of).

nawath 1 नवथ् । अपथ्याः f. (sg. dat. nawati नवति), a roadless, pathless place.

nawath 2 नवथ् । उत्तरोत्तरनूतनता f. (sg. dat. nav^uts^u नवत्तू), becoming new, becoming as good as new, gradually becoming renewed.

nawuth नवुथ् । नवीनत्वम् m. (sg. dat. nawatas नवतस्), newness; the becoming new or as good as new, renewal. Cf. navyuth.

nawawun^a नववुन् । नूतनीभवन् n.ag. (f. nawavūn^a नववन्तू), one who is becoming new; one who is being subject to renewal.

niwawun^a निववुन् n.ag. (f. niwavūn^a निववन्तू), one who takes away, etc. (as in nyun^a, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 192, Śiv. 1200); esp. one who captures, captivates (Śiv. 946, 1446).

niwawañ निववत् । नयनभृतिः f. the wages for carrying or conveying (Gr.Gr. 129).

nawaway नववय्, naway नवय्, see nav 1.

nāway 1 नावय् f. polishing, cleansing, scouring (cf. gar-n^o, p. 296a, l. 1).

nāway 2 नावय् । नौवेतनम् f. the hire of a boat or ship, ferry-hire (Gr.Gr. 143).

nāway 3 in pāwah nāwai (K.Pr. 87). Read pāwanāway, see pāwanāwun.

navyum^a नव्युम् । नवमः ord. (f. navim^u नविमू), ninth (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 520; Rām. 1157, 1281).

navyuth नव्युथ् । नव्यता m. (sg. dat. navētas नव्यतस्), newness. Cf. nawuth.

nēwāz न्यवाज् (= نواز) । निवेदना m. caress, blandishment; kindness, politeness, favour, courtesy; presentation (to a superior), an offering, a tribute of respect; a respectful representation, address, petition.

nēwōzⁱ न्यवाजि (= نوازي) । निवेदकः m. one who shows clemency or courtesy; one who makes an offering; one who makes a present to a superior; one who makes a respectful address, a petitioner.

nēwāzun न्यवाजुन् । निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēwōz^a न्यवोजु), to caress, soothe, cherish; to favour, patronize; to make a humble offering (to a superior), to tender a tribute of respect; to make a respectful address (to), to petition, to represent (Gr.M., K. 1014). nēwōz^a-mot^u न्यवोजु-मंतु । निवेदितः perf. part. (1 p.p. nēwōz^u-müts^u न्यवोजू-मंतू), tendered as a respectful offering; stated respectfully, stated in a petition.

nyio, see nyōw^a.

nay 4 नय् ني (for 1, 2, and 3, see p. 618a, ll. 38, 42, 50) । वंशी(वाद्यविशेषः) f. (pl. dat. nayēn 1 नयन्, for 3 see s.v.), a reed, cane; a tube, a pipe (cf. khāra-n^o, p. 407b, l. 46); a flute, a fife (H. vii, *passim*). —shēkar —शकर ني m. sugar cane (El., Gr.M. naishēkar). —wāyūn^a —वायन्तू । आसक्त्या अनुसरणम् to play the flute; to follow eagerly.

nay 5 नय् । वन्यप्रदेशः f. (pl. dat. nayēn 2 नयन्), a hill forest (Śiv. 962, 1024, 1571, 1600, 1681, 1883); (according to El.) a flat, wide, cultivated headland in

the mounds (? mountains) (El. *naih*) (K.Pr. 156).
 nayēn phērun नयन् फेरुन् । वनप्रस्थसंचारः m.inf. to
 wander about in a hill forest.

nāy नाय्, see p. 618b, l. 4.

nöyⁱ नायि नायि f. *Arundo donax* (El. *nái*).

nöyī नायी m. a barber (El. *nái*). Cf. nöyid.

nāyāb नायाब् नायाब् adj. e.g. not to be found or got,
 unprocurable, unattainable (K.Pr. 76).

nöyid नायिद् । नापितः m. (f. nāyēz^u नायञ्जू), a barber
 (El. *naid*; L. 457, 458; H. v, 6; xi, 18; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.; K. 972; K.Pr. 111, written *nāwid*). -bāpār
 -वापार् । नापितवद्वृत्तिः m. the profession of a barber,
 a barber's work (even when done by one who is
 not a barber by profession). -bāy -वाय् । नापितस्त्री
 f. a barber's wife. -khyus^u -खिसु । नापितशस्त्रस्यूतः
 m. a barber's wallet (in which he carries his tools).
 -wān -वान् । नापिताश्रयः m. a barber's shop. -zang
 -जङ्ग । नापितशाकुनिकम् f. a present for luck given to a
 barber for shaving a bridegroom and his friends.

nöyidgī नायिद्गी । नापितवृत्तिः f. the profession of a
 barber.

nyok^u न्यक् । वद्धा मुष्टिः m. a clenched fist, the fist (El.).
 nēkⁱ lāyānⁱ न्यकि लायनि । बद्धमुष्ट्याघातः m. pl. inf. to
 strike blows with the clenched fist.

nyuk^u न्यक् । कृशः, चुद्रः adj. (f. nic^u निचू), slender,
 lean, fine, thin (Gr.Gr. 30, 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 160);
 mean, ignoble, worthless (Gr.M.); small, not worthy
 of consideration, contemptible (K. 364); small, tiny
 (in this case often at the end of a compound as
 in khōra-n^o, small footed, p. 410b, l. 2; so āchⁱ-n^o,
 p. 8a, l. 50; ös^u-n^o, p. 46b, l. 9; atha-n^o, p. 60b,
 l. 18) (Rām. 1611); cf. nika. —nôt^u —नोटु ।
 चुद्रखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of small pieces. —nyuk^u
 —न्यक् । कृशः कृशः adj. (f. nic^u nic^u निचू निचू),
 small (and) small, i.e. (of a numbering of things)
 each small; slender all over (K. 74); nyuk^u nyuk^u
 gāsh, very slight beams of light, daybreak (K.Pr.
 176). —suk^u सुक् । लघुलघुतरः adj. (f. nic^u süc^u
 निचू संचू), (a jingle formation) a little, a few small
 (pieces, out of a mass of all sizes large and small)
 (Gr.Gr. 95).

nicē gāda निच्य गाड । चुद्रमीनसमूहः f.pl. a shoal
 of small fishes; a crowd of small fishes collected in a
 net. Cf. nika gāda (p. 627b, l. 8).

nic^u pic^u निचू पिचू । अतितनुतनुः f. (of a woman)
 slender or delicate in every limb. —yēd —यड् ।
 वस्तिः f. (sg. dat. nicē yūd^u, निच्य यडू), the lower
 belly, the part below the navel.

nāyuk^u नायुक । नाविकः m. (sg. dat. nāyēkis नायकिस),
 a boatman, a sailor.

nāyēkh नायख् । नेता m. (sg. dat. nāyēkas नायकस्),
 a leader, the headman (of a village or the like), a
 foreman, overseer (Siv. 201, 1536).

nyikun, see nikun.

nyāl न्याल् । नष्टशेषचिह्नम् m. the last trace or remains of
 something destroyed (K.Pr. 172). —hāwun —हावुन् ।
 शेषचिह्नज्ञापनम् m.inf. to display the traces left by
 something after its destruction (e.g. the skin of a
 dead animal, or the rags of a destroyed garment).
 —thawun —थवुन् । शेषचिह्नरक्षणम् m.inf. to keep the
 remains of something destroyed (e.g. as evidence, or
 for sentimental reasons).

nyū^u न्यूल । नीलवर्णः, हरिद्वर्णः, श्यामवर्णः, आर्द्रः adj.
 (m. sg. dat. nīlis नीलिस, abl. nīli नीलि, Gr.Gr. 59;
 f. nīj^u 2 नीजू, for 1, see s.v.) dark blue, blue (cf.
 āda-n^o, p. 11b, l. 24) (Gr.M., Rām. 1502); green
 (cf. āda-n^o, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 19, Gr.M.); dark-coloured,
 livid; green, luxuriant (L.V. 36); fresh, moist, not
 dried (cf. āda-n^o, as ab.); unripe (Gr.Gr. 19); not
 cooked, raw, fresh; cf. nīl 2. —kāsh hyuh^u —काश्
 हिहू । अत्यन्तहरिद्वर्णः, अत्यार्द्रः adj. (f. nīj^u kāsh hish^u
 नीजू काश् हिशू), very green-coloured (e.g. of a person
 suffering from sorrow or disease, corresponding to our
 livid); very green (applied to an inanimate object, e.g.
 a stone or a plant); very fresh and moist, not dried.

nīj^uy नीजूय्, see nyūluy, bel.

nīlⁱ-phol^u नीलि-फोलु । काचफलविशेषः m. a kind of
 small green glass, or crystal, beads worn by women,
 hanging down from the hair behind. -phālⁱ-dār
 -फलि-दार् । प्रोतकाचफलकः adj. e.g. wearing a string of
 green glass, or crystal, beads, as ab.

nīli-gōta नीलि-ग्वत । नीलीरागव्याप्तिः m. a dive into
 blue (of a garment, cloth, etc.), the being dipped into,
 or soaked in, a blue dye. -khum -खुम् or -khumb
 -खुब् । नीलीरसकुण्डम् m. a dyer's vat full of blue dye.
 -phēkh -फयख् । नीलीचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. -phēki -फयकि),
 blue dye powder. -ranga -रङ्ग । हरिद्वर्णः adj. e.g.
 green coloured.

nīlis drōt^u dyun^u नीलिस द्रोतु दिनु । अपक्वनाश-
 विधानम् m.inf. to put the sickle to the green (crop);
 met. to destroy something before it is ripe or com-
 pleted, to destroy at the very inception. —drōt^u
 lagun —द्रोतु लगुन् । उद्गमादन्वेव विघातः m.inf. to be
 destroyed at the birth or on inception.

nyūluy नीलुय् । अपक्वः(आमः) adj. (f. nīj^uy
 नीजूय्), unripe, not dried up, green and juicy;
 not cooked, raw.

nyömⁱ न्यामि or nyöm^u न्यामू । अश्मोदूखलविशेषः f. a
 kind of stone mortar (in which articles are pounded)
 (W. 6, *nām*).

nēyēm न्ययम् or **niyēm** नियम् । नियमः m. a rule, regulation, precept (Gr.M., *niyēm*; Śiv. 267, 269); custom, usage, practice; agreement, assent, promise, vow; cf. **nēm**. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to make an arrangement, compact, promise, vow (L.V. 87). —**thawun** —थवुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to make a promise, to come to an agreement.

nyomb^u न्यंबु । निम्बफलम् m. (sg. ag. **nēmbⁱ** न्यंबि, or, in composition, sometimes **nēmⁱ** न्यमि), the fruit or berry of the *nimba* tree (*Melia azadirachta*) (a bitter berry, used in medicine as a febrifuge); a lemon (Gr.M.).

nēmⁱ-bar^ag न्यमि-बर्ग । निम्बवृक्षपत्राणि m. its leaf or leaves (also used as a medicine, in poultices for wounds, and chewed at funeral ceremonies).

nēmbⁱ-ras न्यम्बि-रस् । निम्बफलरसः m. its juice, used as a febrifuge medicine.

nyūmot^u न्यूमत्तु, see **nyun^u**.

nyāmāth न्यामथ् (= نعمة) m. comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, a favour, boon, blessing; a delicacy, a dainty; cf. **niyēmāth**. —**hyuh^u** -हिहु । अत्यास्वादः adj. (f. **-hish^u** -हिशू), very sweet, a great delicacy.

niyēmāth नियमथ् نعمة m. (sg. dat. **niyēmātas** नियमतस्), a boon, benefit, favour (El. *niamat*); i.q. **nyāmāth**.

nyun^u निनु । हरणम् conj. 1 irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. **nyun^u** निनु or न्युनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Rām. 150, 718, 1105, 1642); acc. **ninas** निनस् (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Śiv. 1385) or **ninis** निनिस् (Gr.Gr. 192); ag. **ninan** निनन् (Śiv. 1004); abl. **nina** निन or **nini** निनि (K. 747); gen. **nyunuk^u** निनुकु (Rām. 953); pl. nom. **ninⁱ** निनि (Gr.Gr. 14); f. sg. nom. **niñ^u** निन्नू (Rām. 613); pres. part. **niwān** निवान् (Gr.Gr. 103, 168, 194; Rām. 26, 928, 1179, 1525; K. 205; YZ. 413); impers. fut. part. **ninī** निनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **nith** निथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Śiv. 995; Rām. 374, 942, 1160, 1167, 1622; K. 2, 21, 92, 125); neg. conj. part. **ninay** निनय् (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **ni ni** नि नि (Gr.Gr. 105) or **nith nith** निथ् निथ् (id.); adverbial participle **niwōnⁱ** निवानि (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **niwawun^u** निववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105, 192); 2 **ninawōl^u** निनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); 3 **ninagrākh** निनग्राख् (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **nima** निम (Śiv. 1579); **nimath** निमथ्, thee (Śiv. 631, Rām. 1027); **nimas** निमस्, his, her (Rām. 323, 548); 2 **nikh** निख् (Śiv. 635); **nihan** निहन्, her (Śiv. 413); 3 **niyi** नियि (K.Pr. 83, *nēyi*), with hon. suff. **niyō** नियो (Śiv. 227); **niyēm** नियम्, me (Śiv. 882; Rām. 661, 1667; K. 938); pl. 1 **nimav** निमव् (H. xii, 19); **nimōn** निमोन्, him (YZ. 119); 2 **niyiv** नियिव्; 3 **nin** निन्

(Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 80; Rām. 363); **ninay** निनय्, thee (K.Pr. 57, *ninana*).

cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **nimahō** निमहा; 2 **nihōkh** निहाख्; 3 **niyihē** नियिहे; pl. 1 **nimahōv** निमहाव्; 2 **niyihiv** नियिहीव्; 3 **nihōn** निहान्.

impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 246) sg. 2 **nih** निह; **nim** निम्, me (Śiv. 1555, K. 69); **nin** निन्, him (Rām. 941; H. xii, 25); 3 **niyin** नियिन्; **niyⁱnay** नियिनय्, of thee (Śiv. 826); pl. 2 **niyiv** नियिव् (Rām. 514); with hon. suff. **niyivē** नियिवे (Śiv. 952); **niyūn** नियून्, him (H. x, 5); 3 **niyin** नियिन्; pol. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **nita** नित (Śiv. 1647); **nitam** नितम्, me (Śiv. 283); 3 **niyⁱtan** नियितन् (Rām. 684); pl. 2 **niyⁱtav** नियितव् (Rām. 1436); 3 **niyⁱtan** नियितन्; fut. **nizi** निज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250); **nizēn** निज़्यन्, him (K.Pr. 159); past **nizihē** निज़िहे.

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 108, 211, 218) m.sg. **nyūv** न्यूव् (H. viii, 9; YZ. 418) (of thee, **nyūy** न्यूय्, K.Pr. 147 *nui*); **nyuv** न्युव् (Rām. 82, 822, 1287-8; K. 287); **nēv** न्यव् (H. iii, 7); **nyūm** न्यूम, by me (Gr.Gr. 218, YZ. 232); **nyūth** न्यूथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Śiv. 1439); **nyūtham** न्यूथम्, by thee of me (Rām. 1626); **nyūn** न्यून, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 375, 470, 927; H. vi, 9; K. 42, 73, 109, 124, etc.; YZ. 129); **nyūnam** न्यूनम्, by him of me (Rām. 1373; K. 802, 804); **nyūnas** न्यूनस्, by him of him (Rām. 819; K. 673-4, 751, 1144); **nyūv** न्यूव्, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūwa** न्यूव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūkh** न्यूख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 18, 218; Rām. 255, 721, 841; H. x, 5; xi, 18; K. 335, 429; YZ. 95, 114); **nyūham** न्यूहम्, by them from me (Śiv. 1313); **nyūhas** न्यूहस्, by them of him (H. viii, 9); pl. **nīy** नीय् (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. v, 9); **nīm** नीम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 218); **nīth** नीथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218; H. x, 1); **nīn** नीन्, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; H. v, 7; K. 196, 592); **nīnas** नीनस्, by her from her (Śiv. 1312, K. 755); **nīy** नीय्, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niy** निय्, by us (Rām. 531); **nīwa** नीव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nīkh** नीख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; K. 203, 557); **nīhawa** नीहव, you by them (K.Pr. 109, *niyihawah*); f. sg. and pl. **niyē** (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); **niyēs** नियस्, I (Rām. 685); **niyēm** नियम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 218), of me (Rām. 1026, 1163); **niyēmas** नियमस्, by me of her (Rām. 1162); **niyēth** नियथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Rām. 503); **niyēn** नियन्, by him, etc. (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 416, 626, 683, 701, 1167; H. v, 12; K. 283); **niyēnas** नियनस्, by him I (Rām. 1593), by him of her (K. 83), by her of him (K. 1146); **niyēnakh** नियनख्, by him thou (Śiv. 1504); **niyē** निय, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyēwa**

नियव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyēkh** नियख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 1430; H. viii, 11).

perf. part. **nyūmot^u** न्युमत् (Śiv. 677; H. viii, 9; K. 772).

2 p.p. m. sg. **niyōv** नियोव् (Gr.Gr. 233); **niyōm** नियोम्, by me; **niyōth** नियोथ्, by thee; **niyōn** नियोन्, by him; **niyōv** नियोव्, by us (Gr.Gr. 23); **niyōwa** नियोव, by you; **niyōkh** नियोख्, by them; pl. **niyēy** नियेय्; **niyēm** नियेम्, by me (Rām. 551); **niyēth** नियेथ्, by thee; **niyēn** नियेन्, by him (Rām. 602, 1551); **niyēy** नियेय्, by us; **niyēwa** नियेव, by you; **niyēkh** नियेख्, by them; f. sg. and pl. **niyēyē** नियेये; **niyēyēm** नियेयेम्, by me; **niyēyēth** नियेयेथ्, by thee; **niyēyēn** नियेयेन्, by him; **niyēyē** नियेये, by us; **niyēyēwa** नियेयेव, by you; **niyēyēkh** नियेयेख्, by them.

3 p.p. m. sg. **niyāv** नियाव्, the fem. sg. and pl. being as in 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyām** नियाम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyāth** नियाथ्, by thee; **niyān** नियान्, by him; **niyāv** नियाव्, by us; **niyāwa** नियाव, by you; **niyākh** नियाख्, by them; pl. **niyēyēy** नियेयेये; **niyēyēm** नियेयेयेम्, by me; **niyēyēth** नियेयेयेथ्, by thee; **niyēyēn** नियेयेयेन्, by him; **niyēyēy** नियेयेये, by us; **niyēyēwa** नियेयेयेव, by you; **niyēyēkh** नियेयेयेख्, by them.

The passive of this verb is **nina yun^u** निन यिनु (Gr.Gr. 169, 170), and this may have a special meaning, for which see bel. (Gr.Gr. 169). The causal of this verb is **nyāwun** न्यावुन् or **niwanāwun** निवनावुन्, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 172). The causal of the passive is **nina anun** निन अनुन्, see bel.].

To carry away, take away (cf. **athi n^o**, p. 66a, l. 2; **kadith n^o**, p. 386a, l. 30) (L.V. 57; Śiv. 1385; Rām. 683, 819, 1622; H. x, 5; K. 69, 83; K.Pr. 109); to carry (from one place to another), convey (to), take (to) (Śiv. 1504, 1579; Rām. 255, 416, 602, 626, 661, 718, 721, 841, 927-8, etc.; H. viii, 11; K. 429, 894; YZ. 119); to take (out of a receptacle) (YZ. 114); to bring (news, etc.) (H. ii, l. 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; YZ. 413);

to take away, to make away with, to cause to be lost (cf. **diwath niñ^u**, p. 264b, l. 47; **hōsh n^o**, p. 353a, l. 10) (Rām. 26, YZ. 418); to take away (dishonestly), steal (cf. **lūta n^o**, p. 538a, l. 30; **muhith n^o**, p. 555b, l. 5) (Rām. 1026; H. viii, 9; K. 751; K.Pr. 147); to take to oneself and depart, to appropriate to oneself, run away with, carry off (Śiv. 995, 1312-13; Rām. 323, 503, 1160, 1162-3, 1373; H. viii, 9; xii, 19; K. 205, 287, 673-4); to take, seize, capture (Gr.M.; Śiv. 677; Rām. 363, 374,

470, 1288; H. vi, 9; x, 5; xi, 18; K. 191, 335, 755, 1144, 1146; YZ. 129);

to take, accept (cf. **brāmⁱ n^o**, to take by delusion, to be swindled, p. 123a, l. 43; **būzith n^o**, p. 154a, l. 23; **kānⁱ tālⁱ n^o**, p. 448b, l. 34; **mangith n^o**, p. 579a, l. 48) (Śiv. 952; Rām. 82, 150, 613; H. v, 12; x, 1; xii, 25; K. 109, 204, 496); to take to (a course of conduct) (cf. **dōr n^o**, p. 237a, l. 9);

to take (a person or animal), to conduct (cf. **khyol^u n^o**, p. 426a, l. 45) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 80, 227, 280, 631, 1004, 1380, 1555, 1560, 1630, etc.; Rām. 514, 1167, 1480, 1551; K. 389, 400, 557, 564; YZ. 162, 232); to lead away (Rām. 375; H. iii, 7; K. 196, 203, 283, 592; YZ. 95);

to win, gain (Śiv. 826; K. 2, 938); to captivate (the heart, etc.) (Śiv. 1439; K. 802, 804).

Often used in compound phrases, as in:— **bōzⁱ niñ^u**, to win a game (K. 938); **carkh niñ^u**, to take a circuit, to go round in a circle (Rām. 551); **kadith nyun^u**, to carry off, go off with (K. 254, K.Pr. 57); **mangith niñ^u**, to take (a girl) in marriage (K.Pr. 83); **nēngalith nyun^u**, to swallow down (K. 345); **raṭith n^o**, to arrest, capture (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5); **tulith n^o**, to raise up, lift up (Rām. 531; H. iii, 7; K. 73, 124, 838); **thāl niñ^u**, to take a leap, to jump (Rām. 548); **warith niñ^u**, to take (a woman) in marriage (Śiv. 413, 635, 882); and so many others, which will be found under the other members of the respective compounds.

nina āmot^u निन आमत् । व्ययीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmūts^u** —आमत्तू), carried off; distraught, at one's wits' ends. —**on^u-mot^u** —अनु-मत् । व्याकुलीकृतः perf. part. (f. —**ūñ^u-mūts^u** —अनु-मत्तू), driven to one's wits' ends, made distracted. —**anun** —अनुन् । व्याकुलीकरणम् m.inf. (causal of **nina yun^u**, bel.), to make a person distraught, to drive him to his wits' ends, to distract a person. —**bāgi** —वागि । दूरे प्रापणार्थम् adv. (giving, etc.) for conveyance elsewhere, (given) to be taken away somewhere. —**hār** —हार् । नयनयोग्यः n.ag. c.g. fit to be taken away somewhere. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । नायकः n.ag. (f. —**wājēñ** —वाज्यञ्), a carrier, a conveyor (cf. **khath n^o**, p. 422a, l. 45); a carrier off (as in theft or the like), a thief. —**wath** —वथ् । नयनद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. —**wati** —वति), the road or way by which things are conveyed; a means or action which will induce a person to convey. —**viz^u** —विज् । नयनकालः f. the time (appointed) for conveying, the time at which conveying occurs, the time during which conveying takes place; the time of a theft. —**yun^u** —यिनु । व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. (forming

passive) to be carried off; to be distraught, at one's wits' ends (Gr.Gr. 169); the causal form of this passive is **nina anun**, ab.

ninas kyut^u निनस् कितु । सदा प्रतियहणशीलः adj. (f. —**kiṭṭ^u** —किच्चू), (ready) to take away, (arranged as a means) for taking away; one who habitually takes (and never gives), a man of a grasping character.

ninay निनय् । अनीत्वा neg. conj. part. not having brought or conveyed (Gr.Gr. 111).

nyū-mot^u न्यू-मंतु । नीतः perf. part. (f. **nī-mūṭṭ^u** नी-मच्चू), conveyed (from one place to another); taken with oneself (K. 772); seized, captured (Śiv. 677).

nayēn 3 नयन् (for 1, 2, see **nay 4, 5**) । नेत्रम् m. the eye (used esp. with reference to a beautiful eye, etc.).

nyond^u न्यंदु, see **nēndun 2**.

nyingal m. swallowing (El., cf. **nēngalan**).

nyōn^u न्यञ्जु or **nēñē 1** न्यञ्ज (for 2, see s.v.) or **nōñ^u** नञ्जु । निस्तेजस्कः, अधीरः adj. (f. **nēñ^u** न्यञ्जू or **nēñ^u** नञ्जू), destitute of energy, dull, slack, torpid, sluggish; without bravery, poor-spirited.

nēñē-mōṇḍajī न्यञ्ज-स्वडंजि or **-mōṇḍūj^u** -स्वडंजू । भेकी f. a female frog. **-mōṇḍajī-hāyukh** -स्वडंजि-हायुख् । निःशृङ्खलसमाजः m. (sg. dat. **-mōṇḍajī-hāyēkas** -स्वडंजि-हायकस्), a scalepan of frogs (which it is impossible to weigh owing to their jumping about); an uncontrolled or ungovernable body of men. **-mōṇḍukh** -स्वडुख् । मण्डूकः m. (sg. dat. **-mōṇḍakas** -स्वडकस्), a male frog.

nyop^u न्यप्, see **nēpun**.

nyōph न्यप् m. (sg. dat. **nyōpas** न्यपस्), the act of eating, devouring, swallowing; cf. **nēph** or **nēph**. —**karun** —करुन् । यसनम् m.inf. to swallow, devour; (met.) to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's wealth).

nyōpas ladun न्यपस् लदुन् । युगपन्निगरणम् m.inf. to bring to swallowing, i.e. to swallow down something large at one gulp; met. to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's property).

nyāra न्यार । बाह्यः adj. c.g. separate, distinct, different. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । औदासीन्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart; to keep away from any work or business. —**thawun** —थवुन् । बहिष्करणम् m.inf. to put apart, to put to one side; to separate (a person) from some work.

nyūrⁱ न्यूरि or **nūrⁱ** नूरि । पशुखुरनखम् f. (sg. dat. **nyōrē** न्योर्य, Gr.Gr. 60), a cleft hoof (cf. **kaṭa-n^o**, p. 487a, l. 8) (El., Gr.Gr. 60). —**pēñ^u** —प्यञ्जू । पशुनखरोगः f.inf. a certain disease of the hoofs to occur.

nōrē नोर्य । मेषादिखुराधोभागः f.pl. the lower (cleft) part of a cleft hoof.

nyōri-chōkh न्योरि-क्खु । पशुनखाघातः m. (sg. dat. **-chōkas** -क्कस्), a blow from a cow's (or similar animal's) hoof.

nyūr^u 1 न्यूरु । उपत्यका m. (sg. dat. **nīris** नीरिस्, abl. **nēri** नेरि, K.Pr. 5), a mountain meadow (at the foot of or amidst mountains) (cf. **aṭa-n^o**, p. 68a, l. 42; **dūd^uwanas nyūr^u yun^u**, p. 191a, l. 17 (Gr.Gr. 19; L. **nūr**; Śiv. 1011, 1222; K.Pr. 5)). —**khasun** —खसुन् । उपत्यकासंचारः m.inf. to ascend a mountain meadow, to stroll amidst mountain meadows to visit the hills (e.g. on a holiday) (K.Pr. 218).

nēri drāv 1 नेरि द्राव् (for 2, see **nyūr^u 3**) । अतिपुष्टीभूतः adj. c.g. issued from the mountain meadows; met. (like cattle which have returned after feeding on the mountain meadows) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle. —**woth^u** —वथु । पुष्टीभूतः adj. (f. **-wūṭṭh^u** -वच्चू), descended from the hill meadows; met. (like cattle returned from feeding in the hills) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle.

nyūr^u 2 न्यूरु m. N. of a certain cattle disease, affecting the mouth (cf. **añēma-n^o**, a sty in the eye, p. 37b, l. 7; **ös-n^o**, p. 46b, l. 12, which L. 459, spelling the word **asnur**, describes as swelling of the mouth and feet, as if connecting the word with **nyūrⁱ**, q.v.). —**yun^u 1** —यिनु । पशुरोगविशेषः m.inf. this cattle disease to occur.

nyūr^u 3 न्यूरु । संनिष्ठः adj. (f. **nīr^u** नीरू or **nyūr^u** न्यूरू) near (to), close (to), hard by, adjoining (all of place) (cf. **nari-nērē**, p. 649a, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1126), near (of time). —**pahān** —पहान् adj. (f. **nīr^u** **pahān** नीरू पहान्), somewhat near (Gr.Gr. 94). —**yun^u 2** —यिनु । निकटागमनम् m.inf. to come near, to approach.

nēri āsun नेरि आसुन् । समीपस्थितिः m.inf. to be near, close by; to be near (in time). —**āsawun^u** —आसवुनु । समीपवर्ती n.ag. (f. —**āsavūñ^u** —आसवच्चू), that which is near, close by; that which is near (in point of time). —**drāv 2** —द्राव् (for 1, see **nyūr^u 1**)

समीपप्राप्तः adj. c.g. issued from near by, i.e. got without labour, found without any trouble. —**neri**

—नेरि । समीपं समीपम् adv. near and near, each near the other. —**nyūr^u** -न्यूरु, adv. and postpos. governing

dat. near, close (to) (K. 396, 1115). —**pakun** —पकुन् । समीपगतिः m.inf. to come or go from near,

to come or go from the neighbourhood (of anything) (lit. or met.). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । समीपे स्थितिः

m.inf. to remain near, to be in attendance on a person (= Urdu *hāẓir rahnā*).

nēryuk^u नेर्युक । समीपसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. nēric^u नेरिचू), of, or belonging to, the vicinity.
 nyūr^u-mot^u न्यू-मत्, see nērun, p. 653a, l. 35.
 nyāryun^u न्यार्युन । नखकर्तनी m. a knife for cutting the nails of the fingers and toes, a nail-cutter (Śiv. 414).
 nyās 1 न्यास् । उपनिधिः, सुद्राविशेषः m. a deposit, a pledge; (among Hindūs) assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied by prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —thawun —थवुन् । उपनिधानम् m.inf. to give a pledge, to make a deposit.
 nyās 2 न्यास् । नासा(दारु) m. the top part of a doorway, a lintel (cf. bar-n°, p. 116b, l. 23; hanga-n°, p. 338b, l. 42) (W. 129, K.Pr. 45). nyāsa-hang न्यास-हंग । नासा(दारु)मुखम् m. the face of a lintel (cf. hanga-nyās, ab.).
 nyāsuth न्यासुथ । उपनिधिव्यवहारः m. (sg. dat. nyāsatas न्यासतस्), the business or practice of giving pledges.
 nayistān नयिस्तान نیستان m. a cane-brake, a reed-bed (H. vii, 26-9).
 nyot^u न्युत्, nyot^u-mot^u न्युत्-मत्, see nētun.
 nyūt^u न्युत् । नीतः adj. (f. nīṣ^u 2 नीषू; for 1, see nīth; for 3, see nyūṣ^u), accepted, taken (e.g. a bribe, or a share of something due).
 nyōṭh न्युठ । अङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. nyōṭhas न्युठस्), the thumb (cf. atha-n°, p. 60b, l. 18; khōra-(khōra-)n°, the great toe, p. 409b, l. 22; p. 410b, l. 4) (K. 631; El. noṭh, nyat, nyaut, nyet, nyut).
 nyōṭha-jōrāba न्युठ-ज्वराव । पादाच्छादनविशेषः m. a thumb-stocking, a knitted stocking (with a separate stall for the great toe). —ṣhyon^u -छ्युन । क्खिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. -ṣhēn^u -छ्येनू), one whose thumb or great toe has been cut off; a glove or stocking from which the stall for the thumb or great toe has been cut off.
 -ṣot^u -छट्ट । भिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. -ṣūt^u -छट्टू), id.
 nyōṭhas ṣōg^u dazun न्युठस् चोङ्गु दजुन् । अपहारिवृत्तिः m.inf. the lamp to burn the thumb; met. to be a habitual robber, thief, or misappropriator.
 nyōṭha न्युठ । गणनातीक्ष्णवुद्धिः m. a skilled accountant, a rapid (arithmetical) calculator.
 nyōṭh^u न्युठु or nyōṭh^u न्युठु । अङ्गुष्ठाङ्गुलीयकम् m. a thumb-ring (cf. gōda-n°, p. 277a, l. 48). Cf. nēth^u 1.
 nyōṭhⁱ ong^uj^u न्युठि-अंगुजू । असत्यतिज्ञानम् f. a false conditional promise (when the promiser falsely promises to do something, if the other person will do something specified first).
 nēyēth न्ययथ । निश्चितः adj. e.g. ascertained, determined, settled, concluded.
 niyēth नियथ نیت । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. niyūṣ^u नियुषू; K.Pr. 157 m., with sg. dat. niyētas नियतस्), inten-

tion, intent, purpose, aim, object (El. niyat) (K.Pr. 157); desire, wish; a person's natural inclinations, esp. virtuous inclinations. —gandūn^u —गंडनू । उद्योगवासना f.inf. to adhere firmly to a design or purpose, to be fixed in one's intention, to be determined on a course of action. —karūn^u —करनू । अभिलाषनियमः (वासना) f.inf. to form the design, etc. (of); to intend, design, purpose; to will, to resolve, to make a vow. —rōziūn^u —रोज़नू । सदासनास्थानम् f.inf. one's good inclinations to remain unchanged (e.g. when a generous person is raised to high office and he still remains generous). —thavūn^u —थवनू । सदासनावृत्तिः f.inf. to retain one's good inclinations as ab., not to be spoilt by a change of circumstances.

nyethar, see nēth^ur.

nyot^u-mot^u न्युत्-मत्, nyetun, see nētun.

nyūṣ^u न्युषू । नीचः, कृपणः adj. (f. nīṣ^u 3 नीषू; for 1, see nīth 2; for 2, see nyūt^u), low; low, vile, base, mean; petty, insignificant, inferior; miserly, stingy (Gr.M.); of low caste, of vile birth.

nīṣa-bāv नीष-बा(भा)व् m. a lowly state, a humble condition, poverty (K. 1103). —pān -पान् m. a lowly self, a humble personality (K. 1134).

nīṣⁱ-bāpār नीषि-बापार् । नीचव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a person of low caste, vile by profession, or the like; conduct like that of a person of low caste, or otherwise despicable.

nyōw^u 1 न्योवु । खलपद्मम् m. a certain plant described as a 'land-growing lotus', and said to have a flower externally red and white within, ? *Hibiscus mutabilis* (? El. nyio, a flower of Kashmīr; probably the *neoé posh* of L. 459, where it is translated 'carnation'; Śiv. 54; Rām. 1090); cf. bada-n°, p. 82b, l. 25.
 nyōvⁱ-wudar न्योवि-वुडर् । खलपद्मिनी m. a tract of high dry land covered with these plants.

nyūv न्यूव, see nyun^u.

nyāwun न्यावुन् । अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 pp. nyōw^u 2 न्योवु) (causal of nyun^u), to cause to take, to cause to take away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1863); to cause to be taken away, have sent forth, have despatched (H. xi, 6); cf. niwanāwun. nyōw^u-mot^u न्योवु-मत् । नायितः perf. part. (f. nyōv^u-mūṣ^u न्योवू-मूषू), caused to be taken away.

nyāy न्याय । विवादः m. discussion, quarrel, dispute (cf. ash^uka-n°, p. 48b, l. 37; ducē-n°, p. 185b, l. 15; duk-n° and duka-n°, p. 207a, ll. 16, 19) (Śiv. 1816, Rām. 1142, YZ. 310, K.Pr. 103); tumult, quarrel, fight (El. nyāi); justice (Gr.M.); a decision (e.g. the resultant fate shown by an astrological calculation, Rām. 420; or the decision of fate, Rām. 1710).

—andun —अदुन् m.inf. a dispute to be settled, a lawsuit to be decided (K. 847). —anz^arun —अज़रुन् or —anz^arāwun —अज़रावुन् । आक्षेपसिद्धान्तविधानम् m.inf. to settle a quarrel, decide a lawsuit. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to fight (El.); to argue, dispute (Rām. 104, 484, 1212, 1263). —pyon^a —प्युन् । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel to occur. —tulun —तुलुन् । कलहोत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise a quarrel. —wōthun —वथुन् । कलहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a quarrel to arise.

nyāyē-kartā न्याय-कर्ता m. a doer of justice, just (Gr.M.). —rost^a —रस्तु । निर्विवादः adj. (f. -rūṣh^ū -रूṣṣṭ), without dispute, indisputable. —sost^a —सस्तु । विवादाश्रयः adj. (f. -sūṣh^ū -सूṣṣṭ), full of dispute, disputable (of some subject of a quarrel).

nyöyī न्यायी adj. c.g. just, fair-minded, impartial (Gr.M.).

nyāyukh न्यायुख् । विवादशीलः m. (sg. dat. nyāyēkas न्यायकस्), quarrelsome.

nyēza (El.) न्येज़, see nēza.

nāyēz^ū नायज़ू f. a barber's wife (H. xi, 19). Cf. nōyid.

niyāz नियाज़ nīaz m. petition, supplication, prayer; inclination, wish, eager desire, longing; a gift, a present; an offering, a thing dedicated. —karun —करुन् । वलिदानम् m.inf. to pray, supplicate; to dedicate, devote, consecrate. —thawun —थवुन् । वलिदानप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to vow, to dedicate.

nāz नाज़ nāz m. विलासः m. blandishment, coquetry, amorous playfulness, feigned disdain; fondling, coaxing, dalliance, toying; pride, whims, airs and graces; coaxing, kind words (H. ii, 7). —bōzānⁱ —बोज़नि । मनोऽनुकूलसाधनम् m.pl.inf. to listen to blandishments, to accomplish or carry out (another's) desires. —hēnⁱ —ह्येनि । ह्येनानुवृत्तिः m.pl.inf. to accept blandishments, to indulge whims, humour. —karānⁱ —करनि । व्याजानिच्छाख्यापनम् m.pl.inf. to show pretended distaste, to coquet; to coax (in order to get something) (K.Pr. 156). —parward —पर्वर्द् (= ناز پرورد) c.g. delicately brought up, one who has been delicately brought up, a spoilt child (Rām. 487).

nāza-thür^ū नाज़-थरू । विलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzüc^ū thür^ū नाज़चू थरू । रूपलावण्यविलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzan kharīdār āsun नाज़न् खरीदार् आसुन् । अभीष्टसहायसंपत् m.inf. 'to become a purchaser of blandishments', i.e. sought for assistance to be found (in the carrying out of some desired object), one's desires to be fulfilled (by some one). Cf. Śiv. 1665.

na-zi न-ज़ि, see na.

nēza नेज़ nēza or nyēza न्येज़ । कुन्तः m. a short spear, a lance, javelin (Rām. 963); iron railings, or the like, forming a fence (H. v, 4). —bardār -वर्दार nēza nēza । कुन्तायुधिकः m. a spear-bearer, a spearman, a lancer. —dyun^a —दिनु । कुन्ताघातः m.inf. to wound with a javelin, to spear. —kil -किल् । कुन्ताघातः f. a stroke with a spear, a blow causing a spear-wound. —lagun —लगुन् । कुन्ताघातानुभवः m.inf. a javelin to be attached, to be wounded by a spear, to be speared. —lāyun —लायुन् । मर्माघातः m.inf. to smite with a javelin, to spear.

niz निज़ adj. c.g. own, special, proper, peculiar, one's own (L.V. 67).

nīz नीज़ nīz conj. likewise, also (El.).

nazdīkh नज़दीख् nazdīkh or nāzⁱdīkh नज़िदीख् (Śiv. 22), postpos. (governing dat.) near (to) (W. 97; H. viii, 10); adj. or adv. near (Śiv. 22, 110, 328, 370, 443; Rām. 798, 1664; K.Pr. 203). Cf. nīzīkh.

nīzīkh नीज़ीख् (= نزدیک) adj. and adv. near, close, contiguous (H. viii, 6, 10; x, 4); as adv. nearly, about; postpos. governing dat., near (maranas n°, at the point of death, Gr.M.) (H. viii, 6; x, 3). Cf. nazdīkh.

nōzukh नोज़ुख् or (El.) nāzūk nāzūk adj. c.g. thin, slender, slim (El.); delicate, tender (Gr.M.; Rām. 185, 1205, 1223, 1226); neat, elegant, gracious (El.).

naz^al नज़ल् (= نزل) । प्रतिश्चायरोगः m. rheum, cold, catarrh (Gr.M. nazal; L. 459, a cough). nazla-shōr नज़ल्-शोर । प्रतिश्चायरोगविकारः m. a bad state of health resulting from rheum, severe illness caused by such.

nāzal नाज़ल् । विलासविधानशीलः adj. c.g. coquettish, bewitching, flirtatious.

nazlāwār नज़्लावार् । प्रतिश्चायरोगोत्पादकः m. (of food, etc.) liable to cause rheum or cold.

nazm नज़म् nazm m. poetry, verse (El.).

nīzⁱmī नीज़िमी । अतिविनयः f. extreme humility (by natural habit, or shown when asking pardon, making a request, or the like). —dīn^ū —दिनू । क्षान्तिप्रार्थन-सान्त्वना f.inf. humbly to ask forgiveness, to conciliate with humility.

nazun नाज़ुन् । भङ्गः conj. 3 (2 p.p. nazyōv नज़्योव्), to become shaky, unsteady, loose, or out of shape owing to breakage. nazyō-mot^a नज़्यो-मत्तु । भङ्गाप्या चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. nazyē-mūs^ū नज़्ये-मसू), become shaky, etc., owing to breakage.

nāzun नाज़ुन् । कार्यार्पणाशंसनम् m. (sg. dat. nāzanas नाज़नस्), the hoping (owing to heedlessness or laziness)

that some work will be undertaken by some one else, to thrust a burden on to some one else's shoulders. Cf. nāzanun.

nāz^anīn नाज़नीन نازنین । विलासिनी f. a thin delicate woman (El. also *nāznīn*); a belle, a beautiful woman (Rām. 519, YZ. 30); a mistress, sweetheart, beloved woman; m. a beautiful youth (YZ. 9, 248).

nāzanun नाज़नुनु । सहायाश्रयाश्रुतिः m., i.q. nāzun, q.v.

nazar नज़र् نظر । दृष्टिः f. sight, vision, view (Gr.M.; W. 13; Rām. 536, 1193; K.Pr. 38); look, regard, glance (Rām. 457, 848, 1168; H. vii, 13; viii, 6, 11; xii, 23; YZ. 185, 450; K.Pr. 23); favourable regard, countenance; view, opinion, estimation (Gr.M.); regard, relation, reference; influence of an evil eye (cf. *bad nazar*, p. 81b, l. 21) (K.Pr. 55). —diñ^ū

—दिञ् । दृष्टिदानम् f.inf. to apply the vision, to inspect, regard, look, look about (Śiv. 767; Rām. 1365, 1396).

-guzar -गुज़र् گذر । समीक्षादिः f. the passing of the eye over something, taking a look at, examining; the influence of a malignant eye. —karūñ^ū —करञ्

f.inf. to observe, inspect, watch (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23). —pilūñ^ū —पिलञ् f.inf. the vision to reach, to be able to see (so far as such-and-such) (Śiv. 785).

—pēñ^ū —पेञ् । दृष्टिपातः f.inf. to fall under notice, to come under notice; to chance to see. —thavūñ^ū

—थवेञ् । आसक्त्या दृष्टिदानम् f.inf. to look (upon), regard, set eyes (upon); to keep the eye (upon), to watch, guard (K.Pr. 247); to look (after), attend (to); to be intent (upon); to cast a wistful eye (upon); look sweet (upon). —trāvūñ^ū —त्रावेञ् f.inf. to throw a

glance, cast a glance (upon), to look up (Śiv. 17, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 1287, 1294; YZ. 224).

nazari on^a-mot^a नज़रि अनु-मंतु । दर्शनविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. —ūñ^ū-müñ^ū —अञ्-मञ्), brought under view. —anun —अनुनु । दृष्टिविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to bring under view, take a look at; —bēhun —व्यङ्गन्

m.inf. to sit for looking, to sit in watch (H. x, 7).

—gaṭhun —गह्नुन् । दर्शनपथागमनम् m.inf. to come into view (esp. unexpectedly). —kod^a-mot^a —कडु-मंतु । समालोचितः perf. part. (f. —küñ^ū-müñ^ū —कडू-मञ्), criticized, commented on, passed under review.

—kadun —कडुन् । समालोचनम् m.inf. to criticize, comment on, pass under review. —khasun —खसुन् ।

हार्दविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to be approved of, to be highly appreciated. —khot^a-mot^a —खतु-मंतु । हार्दविषयीभूतः

perf. part. (f. —khüñ^ū-müñ^ū —खचू-मञ्), approved (of), liked, highly appreciated. —tal on^a-mot^a —तल्

अनु-मंतु । दृक्पथमानीतः perf. part. (f. —tal üñ^ū-müñ^ū —तल् अञ्-मञ्), brought under view. —tal anun

—तल् अनुनु । दृक्पथे आनयनम् m.inf. to bring under view. —tal āsun —तल् आसुन् । स्मरणे स्थितिः m.inf. to be borne in memory. —tal thow^a-mot^a —तल् थवु-मंतु

or —tal thōw^a-mot^a —तल् थोवु-मंतु । स्मृतौ स्थापितः perf. part. (f. —tal thü(thö)v^ū-müñ^ū —तल् थ(था)वू-

मञ्), put into mind, put into memory, kept in mind. —tal thawun —तल् थवुन् or —tal thāwun —तल् थावुन् ।

स्मरणे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put into memory, to keep in memory.

nazīr नाज़िर نظير, an example, instance, specimen, in bē-nazīr, incomparable (p. 115a, l. 14; Gr.M.).

nōzir नाज़िर ناظر । मुख्यसूपकारः a beholder, inspector, observer; an inspector, superintendent, supervisor; the sheriff of a court, the executive officer of a court (Rām. 581); (in Kāshmirī) a head cook (K.Pr. 81).

nazarbāz नज़र्बाज़ نظرباز m. a watcher, a watchman, a detective (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23).

nōzish नाज़िश نازش । सहायाश्रयः f. blandishment; (in Kāshmirī) a source of hoped for help.

nēzuw^a न्यज़ुवु । अशक्तः adj. (f. nēzuv^a न्यज़ुवू), lifeless; hence, weak, helpless, unable to work.

nazawun^a नज़वुनु । भङ्गचलत्स्वभावः, संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. nazavūñ^ū नज़वेञ्), spoilt by having parts broken, shaky, unstable (from this cause).

ñ ञ ७. The thirteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the tenth consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and has no special place in the Perso-Arabic alphabet, in which it is usually represented by ٺ, as in ٺُ for **wuñ** वुञ्; ٺَ for **sapūñ** सपञ्; and ٺك for **ūñ^ukh** अञ्ख.

This letter is of frequent occurrence in Kāshmīrī, and its sound, differing from that of an English or Sanskrit *ny*, is that of the ñ in the Spanish word *campañā*, or of that of the *gn* in the French *campagne*, being represented in the International alphabet by ɲ.

In schools this letter is named **khōna phuṭⁱ ñě** खून फुटि ञ. Kāshmīrī Paṇḍits distinguish it from the Sanskrit ñ ञ, and mark it with a subscribed dot (ञ्) to show that it is what they call *aprasiddha*, i.e. not used in Sanskrit. As, however, the Sanskrit letter never occurs except in conjunction with other palatal consonants, and as, in Kāshmīrī, ञ् is principally used by itself, and not in conjunction with other consonants, there is no danger of the two being confused, and in this Dictionary the dot is omitted, as in **wuñ**, written वुञ्, not वुञ्. Although thus considered *aprasiddha* ñ ञ् is not (except in words borrowed directly from Sanskrit) the nasal corresponding to the other *aprasiddha* consonants ॢ ञ्, ॣ ञ्, and । ञ्. With these, **n** न्, not ñ ञ्, is used, as in **nṣa** ञ्, **nṣha** ञ्, and **nza** ञ्. So, in Śiv. 1489, we have the Kāshmīrī word **pōnṣh** पांन्क, five, and also the borrowed Sanskrit word **pañṣa** पञ्च.

This letter seldom begins a word in Kāshmīrī, and in the few cases in which it occurs as an initial, it shows a tendency to assume the sound of **ny** न्य, so that in nearly every case a word so beginning may

be written with either ñ ञ् or **ny** न्य, although the two characters have quite different pronunciations. Thus, the word **ñon^u** is sometimes written ञञ् and sometimes न्यञ्.

This letter is, in the first place, the regular *Tadbhava* representative of a Sanskrit *ny*. Thus, Skt. *dhānyam* becomes the Kāshmīrī **dāñě**; Skt. *puṇyam*, Ksh. **pōñě**; Skt. *kanyakā*, Ksh. **kañěkh**; and Skt. *pāṇiyam* (through **pāṇiyam*, **pāṇyam*), Ksh. **pōñ^u**. The letter is also found as the representative of a dental **n** न् followed by *ū-mātrā*, **ě**, or **y**, for examples of which see art. **n**.

As in the case of **y** य् and **sh** श्, the inherent vowel of ñ ञ् is **ě**, not **a**, so that ञ् must be transliterated **ñě**, not **ñā**. When followed by *ū-mātrā*, as in **ñ^u** ञ्, Paṇḍits commonly omit the *ū-mātrā*, which they look upon as inherent in the closed consonant, and write merely ञ्. This, however, leads to confusion, as there would then be no distinction between, e.g. **karawañ**, the wages for doing, and **karavūñ^u**, she who does, if both are written करवञ्, as is frequently done. It is therefore better to write each word fully, as in करवञ् and करवञ्, and this course is followed in the present Dictionary.

ñēm-ñēm ञम्-ञम् । भक्षणरावः m. the noise made in chewing food.

ñēmazōla ञमञ्जुल, see **ñēmazōla**.

ñēngur ञंगुर, see **ñēngur**.

ñēng^{ur} 1 ञंगुर, see **ñēngur**; 2, see **ñēng^{ur}** 2.

ñēñě ञञ्, see **ñēñě** 2.

ñon^u ञञ्, see **nyon^u**.

ñēñēma ञञम । मूढप्रायः adj. e.g. dull, stupid, un-intelligent.

ñēph ञफ, see **ñēph**.

ñōrě ञोर्य, **ñūrⁱ** जूरि, see **nyūrⁱ**.

P प پ. PH फ ڤ

p प پ. The fourteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the sixteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the twenty-first (or, if we include **ts**, **th**, and **z**, the twenty-fourth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the third when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **paḍurī** पडुरि पा. It is sounded like an English *p*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is pronounced.

The aspirate of **p** is **ph** फ ڤ, which is the twenty-second (or, if we include **ts**, **th**, and **z**, the twenty-fifth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **phariñ** फरिञ् फा.

This aspirate letter **ph** is also used to represent the Persian and Arabic letter *f* ف, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases the ف is usually pronounced in Kāshmirī like an ordinary **ph**. Thus **faqīr** فقير is usually pronounced **phakīr** फकीर्. The aspiration is, however, not so strong as in India proper, so that some persons pronounce the word, and even write it, **pakīr** पकीर्. In the middle or at the end of a word some people are inclined to retain the *f*-sound, or something like it, so that we often hear **mupht** मुफ्त مفت pronounced **muft**, and **māph** माफ (for معاف) pronounced **māf** or, as in Persian, **mu'āf**.

The letters **p** and **ph** are two of the few Kāshmirī consonants which are never epenthetically affected by a succeeding vowel.

pā पा پ m. the foot, in Persian phrases, such as **az-pā**, (fallen) at the feet (Rām. 454); **sar-ba-pā**, from head to foot (YZ. 69); **bar-pā** بر پا or (Rām. 573) **bar-pāh** वर्-पाह, adj. e.g. fixed, established. Cf. **pusht-ě-pā**, s.v. **pusht**.

pā पाँ, for words beginning thus, see under **pôn**.

pai, see **pay**.

páo, i.q. **pāv** 1, 2, 3, qq.v.

pau, see **pāv** 3.

pě 1 प in **pě-kot** प-कट् । बुद्रमत्स्यविशेषः, अर्भकः m. a

kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little boy-child. **-küṭ** कट् । बुद्रमीनविशेषः, बालिका f. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little girl-child.

pě 2 प in **pě pě प प**, see **pyon**.

piai, see **pyāy**.

po, see **pôh**.

pö पाँ, see **paḍurī** **pö**, s.v. **paḍur**.

pū पू interj. an onomatopœic sound of derision (Gr.Gr. 18).

paiáb, see **pāy** 3.

pōb^{ari} पौबर् or **pōbür** पौबर् । राङ्गवप्रच्छदपटः f. a coverlet or shawl of *pashmīna* cloth (Rām. 1120; K.Pr. 156 *pumbar*, 165 *pombar*).

pōb^{ari} (or **pōbari**)-**dōb** पौबर् (or पौबरि)-द्वे ।

राङ्गवपटनिर्णेजकः m. a man who makes a living by washing such shawls, a *pashmīna* cleaner. **-dyār**

-द्यार् । सुदायविशेषः m. (at a wedding) a present made by the bride's father to the relations of the bridegroom, representing the price of a *pashmīna* shawl for the

bridegroom's maternal uncle. **-jōra** -जोर । राङ्गव-

प्रावरणयुग्मम् m. a pair of these shawls. **-madun**

-मदुन् । राङ्गवप्रच्छादनविलासी m. (sg. dat. **-madanās** -मदनस्), a young man who swaggers about wearing

one of these shawls. **-palav** -पलव । लघुराङ्गवप्रच्छदपटः

m. a little worn-out and torn shawl, as ab. **-pōsh** -पोश् । राङ्गवप्रच्छदप्रच्छादनशीलः m. one who wears one

of these shawls (a sign of prosperity). **-wōwur** -वोवुर् । राङ्गवतनुवायः m. a weaver of the cloth for these shawls.

pāca पाच پاجه । पशुजङ्घा f. a sheep's or goat's leg, a trotter. **-hol** -हलु । वक्रजङ्घः adj. (f. **-hūj** -हजू), (of

a sheep or goat) crooked-legged; (of a man, met. in abuse) crooked-legged. **-ras** -रस् । रसपाकविशेषः m.

a soup made of trotters.

pacě 1 पच्य adj. used —°, as in **gāma-p°**, village-like, as in villages (p. 287a, l. 8); **gristⁱ-p°**, equal in

rank to a husbandman, a fellow husbandman (p. 306b, l. 1).

pacě 2 पच्य, see **püt**.

pacě 3 पच्य, f. pl. of **pok**, q.v. See also **pakun**.

pic पिचू, a jingle of **nic**, see p. 670a, l. 45.

pöc पाँचू, see **pök**.

püc पँचू, see **pok**, **pakun**, and **pacun**.

pach 1 पक् । पक्षः(मासार्धकालः) m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पक्षस्), the half (waxing or waning) of a lunar month, a (lunar) fortnight, consisting of fifteen lunar days (cf. **kōbari-p°**, p. 382b, l. 16; **khīna-p°**, p. 428b, l. 37; **pētara-p°**, s.v. **pētur**) (K.Pr. 154, 161, 176). The fortnight of the waxing moon is called **zūna-pach**, q.v., s.v. **zūn**, and the fortnight of the waning moon is called **gaṭa-pach** (p. 310a, l. 41), q.v. (Śiv. 166, K. 57).

pacha-bod^u पक्-बद्ध । वहुलपक्षकालः adj. (f. **-biüz^u** -बिजू), consisting of, lasting for, or occurring before or after, many lunar fortnights. **-wār** -वार् । श्राद्धविशेषः f. (among upper-caste Hindūs) the commemorative rite (*śrāddha*) performed by the relations of the deceased once a fortnight for three months after the first month after a death. It is performed on the same lunar day of each fortnight as that on which the death occurred.

pachuk^u पक्कु । पक्षकालिकः gen. sg. (f. **pachuc^u** पक्कुचू), of, or belonging to, a lunar fortnight.

pach 2 पक् m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पक्षस्), a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another (Gr.M.).

pacha-pāth पक्-पाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-pātas** -पातस्), partiality, unfairness (Gr.M.). **-pāta-rost^u** -पात-रस्तु adj. (f. **-pāta-rūth^u** -पात-रूथू), impartial (Gr.M.).

pachai (for **pacēy**) (K.Pr. 173), see **pakun**.

pachē पक्ख, see **poth^u**.

pachi, see **pash**.

pēch पेक् पेंच । कीलविशेषः, कुचिशूलरोगः m. (sg. dat. **pēcas** पेचस्), turn, winding; a twist, coil, plait, fold (YZ. 10); entanglement, complication, maze, perplexity; a screw (Gr.M.); a machine; (met.) belly-ache, colic, gripes. **-dyun^u** -दिनु । आवृत्तिवन्धनम् m.inf. to wind round, to twist; to screw; to circumvent, to deceive, hinder. **-yun^u** यिनु । कुचिशूलोद्भवः, निषेधनम् m.inf. circumventing to occur, to be hindered; an attack of colic to come on.

pich पीक् । प्रेरणा m. urging, incitement. **-karun** -करुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् m.inf. to keep on urging, to continue incitement.

poch^u पंक् । पाक्षिकः adj. (f. **püch^u** पंक्कू), lasting for a lunar fortnight, occurring during a lunar fortnight (e.g. of a crop ripening within such a time). Cf. **pach** and (s.v. **pānt**) **pōnta-p°**.

pāchⁱ पंक्खि । पक्षकालानन्तरम् adv. after a lunar fortnight. **-pach** -पक् । समस्तपक्षः m. an entire lunar fortnight, an exact fortnight. **-pāchⁱ** -पंक्खि । प्रतिपक्षानन्तर्येण, पक्षं पक्षमनु adv. after each lunar fortnight, once a fortnight.

pōch पौक् or **paich** पैक् । पञ्चायतनम् m. (sg. dat. **pōcas** पौचस्), a meeting of five or more persons as a court of inquiry or of arbitration; a body of arbitrators, a *pancāyat* (El. *painch*); cf. **panch.** **-anz^aran** -अञ्जरन् । पञ्चायतनसिद्धान्तः f. (sg. dat. **-anz^arūn^u** -अञ्जरन्तू), the deciding or decision of such a body. **-bēhun** -ब्यहन् । पञ्चायतनस्थितिः m.inf. such a body to assemble or sit for decision. **-karun** -करुन् । पञ्चायतनाश्रयणम् m.inf. to call together such a body of arbitrators; to lay a matter before such a body for decision.

puch^u पुक्कु, see **pōsh^u** 1.

pichād पिक्काड् । पृष्ठभारः m. a load carried on the back. **-anun** -अनुन् । पृष्ठभारे आवेष्टनम् m.inf. to fasten a load on the back (by a cloth brought under the arms and tied).

pēchdār पेक्दार् پیچدار । आवृतियुक्तः adj. c.g. twisted, convoluted, coiled, spiral; winding, sinuous; intricate, complicated, involved; crooked, tortuous; artful, tricky, wily, crafty, deceitful.

pachān पक्षान् । प्रतीतिः f. (sg. dat. **pachōn^u** पक्खानू), knowledge, acquaintance, ascertainment, recognition, experience, discrimination, discernment; recognition or acquaintance (with a person) (K.Pr. 260); distinguishing mark, characteristic; indication, token, sign. **-karūn^u** -करन्तू । परिचयारम्भः f.inf. to recognize; to discriminate, discern. **-thavūn^u** -थवन्तू । परिचय(प्रतीति)विधानम् f.inf. to introduce (one person to another), to acquaint, cause to recognize.

pachin पक्खिन् । पक्षी m. (f. **pachiñ** पक्खिन्), a bird (esp. a large one, not a sparrow or the like) (cf. **khōḍa-p°**, p. 392b, l. 1) (L. 129; Rām. 694); El. s.v. *pachhin* describes it as a 'water-fowl of Kashmir'; cf. L. 129, *sok pachin*, the Pintail duck, and K.Pr. 35, which certainly refers to an aquatic bird generally. **-böṽ^u** -बावू । पक्ष्यरुः f. the thigh of such a bird (e.g. the leg of a cooked fowl). **-pūt^u** -पूतु । पक्षिपोतः m. the young of such a bird (Gr.Gr. 131). **-thūl** -ठूल । पक्ष्यण्डम् m. the egg of such a bird. **-tīr** -तीर् । पक्षिगरुत् f. the feather of such a bird; a quill (such as is used for writing).

pichānd पिक्काड्, see **pichād**.

pachānun पक्षानुन् । विज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pachōn^u** पक्खोनु; 2 p.p. **pachāñōṽ** पक्खानोव्), to perceive, know, comprehend, understand; to recognize, identify; to distinguish, discern, discriminate. **pachōn^u-mot^u** पक्खोनु-मंतु । प्रतिज्ञातः perf. part. (f. **pachōn^u-mūt^u** पक्खानू-मन्तू), perceived, comprehended, understood; recognized, identified; discerned, discriminated.

pachiñ पक्किञ् । पक्किणी f. of pachin, q.v.

pachēr पक्कर or pōchēr पोक्कर । पुष्टता m. stoutness, thickness, strength (cf. myāda-p°, s.v. myāda); prosperity, thriving, success (cf. atha-p°, p. 60b, l. 22).

pachīr पक्कीर् । पाश्चात्यनिगडरज्जुः f. (pl. pachēra पक्केर), the ropes or chains by which an animal's hind legs are tied, heel-ropes (cf. pot^u-p°, s.v. pot^u); the peg or post to which such heel-ropes are fastened.

pachōrⁱ पक्कारि । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f. a heel-rope, a heel-chain, i.q. pachīr, q.v. (cf. pot^u-p°, s.v. pot^u).

pachārē diñē पक्कार्ये दिञ् । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to fix heel-ropes or the like on an animal.

—lagañē —लगञ् । निरुद्धगमागमीभवन् f. pl. inf. heel-ropes to be applied; met. to become distraught by being compelled to work without intermission, not to have a moment's freedom from duty, to find oneself unable to leave one's work for a moment through fear of its going wrong.

pōchēr पोक्कर । पुष्टता m., i.q. pachēr, q.v.

pachitōvī पक्कितावी adj. e.g. regretful, afflicted, sorrowing (Gr.M.).

pachatawun पक्कतावुन् or pachitawun पक्कितावुन् । पश्चात्तापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pacha(i)tōw^u पक्क(हि)तोवु), to regret (Gr.Gr. xliii).

pachyum^u पक्किमु । पश्चाद्देशः m. the west (Śiv. 246; Rām. 516, 1681); a foreign country in the west. —kun —कुन् । पश्चात्पार्श्वे adv. in, or into, the west; (with a verb of motion) to, or towards, the west.

pachimⁱ kinⁱ पक्किमि किनि । पश्चात् पार्श्वतः adv. from the west.

pachimi kani पक्किमि कनि । पश्चात्तः adv. in the west; from the west. —kanyuk^u —कन्युकु । पाश्चात्यपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —kanic^u —कनिचू), produced in the west, of western origin.

pachimyuk^u पक्किस्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. pachimic^u पक्किमिचू), western, produced or born in the west, in a westerly direction (Gr.M.).

pēcukh प्यचुख् (= پچک) चसरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. pēcakas प्यचकस्), a reel of thread (cf. pana-p°, s.v. pan 3); the bottom on which thread is wound.

pacēl पच्यल् । पुष्टः adj. e.g. over stout, over thick, too fat.

püc^u-müts^u पंचू-मंचू, see pakun and pacun.

pacun पचुन् । जीर्णीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. poc^u पंचु, fem. püc^u पंचू; 2 p.p. pacyōv पच्योव्; püc^u and pacyōv also occur in the conjugation of pakun, q.v.), to become digested (esp. of indigestible food); (of property entrusted to another) to become successfully misappropriated. poc^u-mot^u पंचु-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. püc^u-müts^u पंचू-मंचू, which is also

the perf. part. f. of pakun, q.v.), become digested, as ab.; become misappropriated, as ab. pacyō-mot^u पच्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. pacyē-müts^u पच्ये-मंचू), id.

pēcān पेचान् پچان adj. e.g. turning, twisting, winding; twisted, coiled. Cf. ashka-p°, p. 48b, l. 40.

pēcēñ प्यचञ् । पितृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a paternal uncle, (pēth^{ar} or pēt^{ar}, q.v.) an aunt by marriage (El. pihchain).

pacēr 1 पच्यर् । पक्कता m. (of grain, fruit, etc.), ripeness; strength, fatness, plumpness, power, might, valour.

pacēr 2 पच्यर् m. in pacēr-bandī पच्यर्-बन्दी । पट्टिकावृत्तिबन्धः f. fencing made of boards; a method of building the walls of a house with planks fitted into grooves in the sides of perpendicular posts, see L. 371 (pachar bandī) for particulars. Cf. püt^u.

pīcish पीचिश् پچيش । कुक्षिशूलरोगः f. twisting, contortion, writhing; intricacy, perplexity, trouble; tenesmus, colic, gripes.

pacyul^u पच्युलु । पट्टिकाविक्रयी m. a seller of boards.

pacyē-müts^u पच्ये-मंचू, see pacun and pakun.

pacyōv पच्योव्, see pacun and pakun.

picyōv पिच्योव्, see pītun.

pad 1 पद् m. a foot (Rām. 9); a place, position, station (cf. aṭala-p°, p. 67b, l. 36; para-p°, s.v. par 4; parama-p°, s.v. param) (L.V. 10, 77-9; Śiv. 858, 1050, 1555); a quarter or line of a stanza, a verse (cf. dada-p°, p. 187b, l. 39) (L.V. 78, 84); a complete or inflected word (Śiv. 92, 1019).

pad 2 पद् । विकीर्णता f. (this word is reported to be masculine, but, from the next, it appears to be feminine), (of a fine powder) the condition of being scattered about over a considerable area. —lagūñ^u —लगञ्जू । विकीर्णना f. inf. scattering to occur; esp. powder, etc., to be scattered in a line on a road or the like.

pad 3 पद् । पर्दना f. (sg. dat. püz^u पंजू), breaking wind, a fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

pad 4 पद् । पादतलम् f. the sole of the foot; esp. the mark of the sole on the ground, a footprint.

pād पाद् । पादः, ग्रन्थभागः m. the foot; cf. padma-p°, s.v. pad^am (Śiv. 169, 178, 191, 205, 433, 445, 500, etc.; Rām. 69, 193, 243, 287, 316; K. 62, 70, 75, 212, 310, etc.); a step (El.); the mark of a foot, a footprint (K. 396); a section (of a book), a chapter, part, canto. —malānⁱ —मलनि । पादसेवा m. pl. inf. to shampoo the feet, stroke the feet (as a service, or in token of reverence). —namānⁱ —नमनि m. pl. inf. the feet to bow; hence (impersonally) to bow or bend the feet, to show reverence (K. 494); cf. pādi

namun, bel. —**phalānⁱ** —फलनि । गमागमातिखेदः m. pl. inf. the feet to swell; met. to be utterly wearied by continual coming and going; cf. **pādⁱ ph^o**, s.v. **pod^u**. —**raṭānⁱ** —रटनि । पादाभिवादनम् m. pl. inf. to grasp the feet of another (in reverence, supplication, or the like). —**siwānⁱ** —सिवनि । पादसेवा m. pl. inf. to show respect by touching the feet.

pāda-kamal पाद-कमल m. a foot-lotus, a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (K. 147, 184, 392, 460, 462, 962, 1128).

pādi namun पादि नमुन् m.inf. (used as an impersonal verb, as in **pādi nom^unas**, it was bowed by him at his feet), to bow before a person's feet, to greet respectfully, prostrate oneself before another (K. 74, 583, 719, 937, 1164). —**pranām** -प्रनाम् । पादप्रणतिः m. prostration at another's feet (in reverence, etc.). —**r^akh** —रख् or **pādē -rīkhā** पाद्य-रोखा । पादतलरेखाचिह्नविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —**r^akhi** —रखि), a certain mark on the sole of the foot (considered, in chiromancy, as indicating future kingship). It is a straight unbroken line from the great toe to the heel (Rām. 1263).

pādan lagun पादन लगुन् । पादप्रणामः m.inf. to be attached to a person's feet, to prostrate oneself at another's feet (in reverence or the like). —**pyon^u** —प्यन् m.inf. to fall at (a person's) feet (in reverence or the like) (K. 310, 336, 413, 839, 851, 856, 961, 1016-17; YZ. 262).

pādas lagun पादस् लगुन् m.inf. to be attached to (a person's foot), to prostrate oneself at a person's foot, to be entirely devoted to him (K. 1141). —**pyon^u** —प्यन् m.inf. to fall at a person's foot (i.q. **pādan pyon^u**, ab.) (K. 490, 513, 681, 910, 1012, 1028).

pādē पाद्य, see **pādy**.

paidā پیدا or **pōdā** पादा adj. e.g. born, created, generated, produced (Gr.M., W. 129, Śiv. 1329-30); manifested, exhibited; invented, discovered; procured, acquired, earned, gained. —**gathun** —गठुन् m.inf. to become produced, become born, come into existence (Rām. 1293; K.Pr. 127, 163); to become manifest, to become visible, appear, come into sight (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1627; H. ii, 1; iii, 8; x, 4, 5, 7; xii, 10; YZ. 177). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bring into being, create, make, produce (Gr.M., **gōḍāñi p^o k^o**, to make for the first time, invent; L.V. 99; Śiv. 32; Rām. 696, 1515; H. iii, 8; vii, 4, 6, 8; xii, 7; K.Pr. 46); to manifest, make manifest. —**karan-wōl^u** —करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. —**karan - wājēñ** —करन्-वाज्यञ्), a creator (Gr.M.). —**sapanun**

—सपनुन् m.inf. to come into being, be created (Gr.M.); to become manifest, to become visible, to appear (Rām. 388, 1357).

pēd पद् । वृत्तज्ञता f. (sg. dat. **pēz^u 1 पञ्ज**; for 2, see **pyod^u**), acquaintance with another's private affairs; esp. becoming cognisant of the internal arrangements of another's house (with a view to theft, house-breaking, etc.) (cf. **phēran-p^o**, s.v. **phērun**, and **pyod^u**). —**asūñ^u** —असूञ् । व्यसनासक्तिः f.inf. after preliminary successful experience from which nothing untoward has occurred, to be encouraged to take to criminal or debauched practices. —**ṣānūñ^u** —ज्ञानञ् । व्यसनोत्साहनम् f.inf. to encourage another after he has had a preliminary successful experience to adopt a criminal or abandoned life.

pīd पीड् f., i.q. **pīdā**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 214).

pīdā पीडा । रोगादिबाधा f. pain, agony, suffering, distress (K. 104); a nuisance, cause of annoyance (El. *pīda*); fever (El.).

pod^u पदु । पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot (W. 151, K.Pr. 161); the foot (Rām. 924, 990, 1180, 1183, 1260, 1436, 1552); the foot of a camel or elephant (El.); the sole of a shoe or of a boot (cf. **paizār-p^o**, s.v. **paizār**); a step (El.); a footmark, a footprint (K. 185-6). In the compound **lod^u-pod^u** the word **pod^u** is merely a jingle. See **lod^u**.

pādⁱ-dyār पदि-द्यार् । उपायनविशेषः m.pl. a present given to a bride by her father-in-law as she takes the seven steps round the sacred fire. At each step a coin or other valuable article is put under her foot.

—**hol^u** —हलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. —**hūj^u** —हजू), crooked-footed, having the foot, or the sole of the foot, crooked. —**lagānⁱ** —लगनि । पादतलाङ्गोद्भवः m. pl. inf. footprints to appear in the dust, mud, or the like; frostbite of the sole of the foot to occur. —**phalānⁱ**

—फलनि । गमनखेदावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. weariness from continued walking to be experienced; cf. **pād ph^o**, col. a, l. 1. —**zyūth^u** —ज्यूठु । दीर्घपादः adj. (f. —**zīth^u** —जीठू), long-footed, having feet long in proportion to the other limbs.

padi padi पदि पदि । प्रतिस्थानम् adv. at every foot, in each place; at each footprint (K. 285, 1011, 1014). —**path padi** —पथ् पदि or —**pēṭha padi** —पेठ पदि adv. step by step, by degrees (El. *padi pat padi*, W. 96). —**rāh** —राह । बहुगमनप्रयासः m. the exertion of much coming and going (esp. when fruitless).

padēn mīthⁱ dinⁱ पद्यन् मीठि दिनि । अतिप्रार्थनम् m. pl. inf. to kiss the feet, to make a very humble request to another (Rām. 1553). —**pēṭh** —पेठ् adv. on the feet; hence, standing up, erect (of a person) (Rām. 938).

pôd^u पौदु । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation; esp. of a shrewish woman, or woman disliked by her husband; cf. pōn. —wasun —वसुन् । योनिवाधापत्तिः m.inf. the vulva to descend, (of a foul vulva) irritation or pain to occur owing to excessive copulation.

pōdā पादा, see paidā.

paidal पैदल् or pōdal पादल् adj. c.g. walking, on foot (Gr.M.). —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to go on foot, to walk (Gr.M.).

pad^am पद्म m. (sg. dat. padmas पद्मस्), a lotus, used in the following compounds borrowed from Skt.:—

padma-nāb पद्म-नाव्(म्) m. a name of Vishṇu (Śiv. 344). -pād -पाद् m. a foot like a lotus, a lotus-foot (Śiv. 976, 1088); he who has feet like lotuses, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 238, 1263, 1334). -path^ar -पथर् m. (sg. dat. -patras -पत्रस्), a lotus-leaf (Śiv. 1432).

padmān पद्मान् f. a woman of perfect beauty. In Hindū legend there are four classes of woman, of which this is the most perfect. The Skt. form of the word is Padminī (K.Pr. 186).

padmāsan पद्मासन m. a lotus-seat, a kind of throne (Śiv. 1102, 1805). Cf. pad^am.

padun पदुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pod^u पदु; 2 p.p. pazōv पजोव्), to break wind, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

padun पदुन् (L.V. 18, 21), i.q. parun, q.v.

paidun, see pēdun.

pēdun पदुन् । वृत्तज्ञतया प्रवृत्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pēdyōv पद्योव्), to become cognisant of anything, to gain experience of anything; esp. to become encouraged to engage in a criminal course of action by the experience of having done it once or twice before with impunity. pēdyō - mot^u पद्यो - मत्तु । सोत्साहीभूतः perf. part. (f. pēdyē-müts^u पद्ये-मञ्जू), one who is encouraged to adopt a criminal course of conduct as ab.

pēdun पेडुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pēdyōv पेड्योव्), to exude, ooze, drop out (El. also paidun) (Gr.Gr. xlvi, 246). The causal of this verb is pēdanāwun, not pīd^arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174).

pīdun पीडुन् । कर्तनयन्त्रस्थलोहकीलवेष्टना f. (sg. dat. pīdanas पीडनस्), a certain part of a spinning-wheel (? the driving-band).

pud^ana पुदन (= بودينه, پودينه) । लताविशेषः m. mint, peppermint, *Mentha viridis*. According to El. it is much eaten as a condiment by Hindūs, and is used as a remedy in the diarrhoea of children (El. pūdinaḥ and pūdina). -catīn -चटिन् । लताविशेषकुटुनम् f. a pickle (chutnee) made of mint.

pūdina, pūdinaḥ بودينه, see pud^ana.

pēdanāwun पेडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pēdanōw^u पेडनोवु), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude (Gr.Gr. 174).

padar पदर پدر m. a father. ba-dargāh-ē-padar بادگاه پدر in the palace of the father (Rām. 1511).

pādar-s^ah पादर्-सह or pād^arⁱ-s^ah पादरि-सह । महासिंहः m. a lion (El. pādīr suh; Gr.M., by error, padar^o; Rām. 910, 1332).

padōra पदोर । अतिगमनशीलः, यायावरः m. one who is incessantly going, a vagrant. padōri phalañē पदोरि फलञ् । गत्या खेदाग्निः f.pl.inf. to be wearied by continually going (as in searching for something lost).

padur पदुर् । शफम् m. (sg. dat. padaras पडरस्), the hoof of a horse, cow, or other four-footed hoofed animal (cf. gurⁱ-p^o, p. 299a, l. 1; khar-p^o, a kind of pear, p. 407a, l. 28; khrāvi-p^o, the under part of a patten, p. 416b, l. 9) (K. 73, of an ass); met. the foot of a human being (K.Pr. 156).

padar-chot^u पडर्-क़्तु । अप्रशस्तः adj. (f. -chüts^u -क़्चू), white-hoofed (a horse with one white hoof being considered unlucky); met. one who brings about or causes an unlucky omen. -hol^u -हलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), uneven hoofed, having a damaged hoof.

padurⁱ pō पदुरि पा । पकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter pa प when written in the Śāradā character.

padōragī पदोरगी । तीक्ष्णगतिशीलता f. a habit of much walking about; esp. a habit of gadding about to find out hidden things, the habit of a Paul Pry.

pādāsh पादाश् پاداش । दुर्गतिः m. reward, recompense; requital, retaliation, revenge; (in Kāshmirī) trouble, distress (from any cause, such as disease, poverty, loss, grief). —anun —अनुन् । दुर्गत्यापत्तिः m.inf. to bring distress, to cause sudden distress (as ab.). —yun^u —यिनु । दुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. distress (as ab.) to occur.

pādshāh or pād^ashāh पादशाह پادشاه or pādshēh पादशह پادشہ, pāthchāh पाथक्काह (q.v.), or pāta-shāh पातशाह (q.v.) m. a king, monarch, sovereign (Gr.M.; W. 140 °shāh; Śiv. 432, pādāshāh; Rām. 748, 927, °shāh; 452, °shēh; YZ. 2, 103, °shāh; 161, °shēh; K.Pr. 31, 161, 174, 209, 227, 246, °shāh).

pādshōhī पादशाही پادشاهی f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. pāthshōhī and pātashōhī).

pādav पाँडव्, i.q. pāṇḍav, q.v. (K.Pr. 47).

padavī पदवी f. a way, road, path (cf. param p^o, s.v. param); position, station, rank, dignity (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518).

paidāwār पैदावार or pōdāwār पादावार پيداوار m. produce, that which is produced (Gr.M.).

pādy पाद्य m. water for washing the feet. —arigⁱ —अरिगि । पूजाविशेषः m. pl. worship (of a god or human being) by laving the feet and making other similar offerings. —dyun^u —दिनु । पादपूजाविशेषः m.inf. to offer such worship.

pādē-pranām पाद्य-प्रनाम m. reverent worship as above (Śiv. 986, 1141, 1168, 1170). —pūz —पूज् । पादपूजा f. the ceremony of offering this worship. —rikhā —रीखा, see pādi-rakh, p. 681a, l. 17. —zal —ज़ल् m. water which has been used for washing feet (esp. in worship or adoration) (K. 931, 1045).

póf (? pōph^u पोफु) m. a kind of wood, of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.).

pag पग् । शिरोवेष्टनम् f. a long cloth worn round the head, a turban or pagrī (K. 419). —badalūn^u —वदलन् । मैत्रीविधानम् f.inf. to exchange turbans (in token of close friendship); generally, to form a firm friendship; to change one's own turban (for a clean one). —badalāvūn^u —वदलावन् । मैत्रीसंयोगः f.inf. to cause (another) to exchange turbans, as ab., to form a close friendship with another; to cause a turban to be changed for a clean one.

pōg 1 पोग । नाशः m. destruction. —yun^u —यिनु । विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. destruction to occur.

pōga-kūt^u पोग-कटू । विनाशनिमित्ता कन्या f. a daughter of destruction, i.e. a daughter who is fated to be the destroyer of her father or her father's family. —kath —कट् । विनाशनिमित्तवालकः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas —कटस्), a son of destruction, i.e. who is fated to be the destroyer of his father or his father's family (Gr.Gr. 132).

pōg 2 पोग (? = بوق) । शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषः m. a trumpet made of buffalo-horn (used by Musalmāns). —wāyun —वायुन् । शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषवादनम् m.inf. to blow such a trumpet. This is done on the last night of the month of Ramazān.

pagāh पगाह । अः adv. on the following day, to-morrow (Gr.M.; W. 95, paga; Rām. 143, 165, 431; H. iii, 4; vi, 16; xii, 10; YZ. 88; K.Pr. 21, 178, 194, (pagah) 227); met. to-morrow, very soon (Rām. 176, 689, 1460, 1512, 1528). —kani —कनि । अः प्राये adv. about to-morrow, perhaps to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 159). —kyut^u —क्युत् adj. (f. -kiṭ^u —किट्), for to-morrow (Gr.M.). —tām —ताम् or —tāmāth —तामथ् or —tān —तान् or —tānēth —तानथ् । अः पर्यन्तम्, until to-morrow, up to to-morrow.

pagahuk^u पगहकु । अस्तनः adj. (f. pagahūc^u पगहचू), of, or belonging to, to-morrow.

pāgal पागल् । उन्मत्तः adj. e.g. mad, insane. —gaṭhun —गह्नुन् । वहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to become mad; met. (of a person or thing) to become discarded, pushed away, sent packing, rejected (on account of some fault or flaw). —karun —करुन् । वहिष्करणम् m.inf. to make mad; met. to discard, reject, as ab.

pōgalad पोगलद् । विनाशलक्षणोपेतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. pōgaladiñ पोगलदिन्), one who shows evident marks (such as mental aberration, starved appearance, ragged apparel, and so on) of having lost everything; a child, horse, or the like, fated to destroy his or its parents, master, or the like.

paigām पैगाम or pōgām पागम् m. a message (Rām. 800, 1604); news, intelligence (cf. nāma-p° anun, p. 636b, l. 31) (Rām. 451, 513).

paigambar or pōgambar पैगम्बर m. a prophet, an apostle (K.Pr. 163).

pugun पुगुन् । निद्रालीनीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. pug^u पुगु (conj. 2), f. puj^u पुज्; 2 p.p. pugyōv पुग्योव् (conj. 3)), to fall fast asleep (esp. suddenly). pug^u-mot^u पुगु-मत्तु । निद्रालीनीभूतः perf. part. (of pugun, conj. 1) (f. puj^u-mūt^u 1 पुज्-मत्तू, for 2, see pujun), suddenly fallen fast asleep. pugyō-mot^u पुग्यो-मत्तु । निद्रालीनः perf. part. (of pugun, conj. 3) (f. pugyē-mūt^u पुग्ये-मत्तू), id.

pag^ur^u पग्ऱु । लुद्रप्रायशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a small turban, a little pagrī (such as would be worn by a boy); a man's turban (El. pagir).

phā फ़, for such words as phā-wāl, phā-wōn^u, phā-wār, phā-vūt^u, phā-watun, see under phamb.

phū फू m. a dog (El.). Cf. phēw. Sg. dat. phuwas (YZ. 90).

pāh 1 पाह । विष्टादिमलसंघातः f. (sg. dat. pōsh^u पाशू, Gr.Gr. 31), a collection of dung or human ordure (used as a manure for vegetables, while animal dung is used for grain crops) (El. pah, Gr.M.). —trāvūn^u —चावन् । मलसंघातप्रक्षेपः f.inf. to throw such manure (on a field) (Gr.M.). —ṭhunūn^u —ह्नुन् । क्षेत्रेषु घनीभूतमलराशीकरणम् f.inf. to spread heaps of manure (over a field). —wahārūn^u —वहारन् । मलसंघात-संयोजना f.inf. to spread manure (on a field).

pāh 2 पाह, in bar-pāh (Rām. 573) for bar-pā बربا, see pā, p. 678a, l. 37.

pahā पहा or pāha 1 पाह । परकीयः adj. e.g. a thing temporarily borrowed for use (and to be returned identically; i.e. not a loan of which merely the equivalent is to be returned). The same as the Persian 'ariyat; cf. atha-p°, p. 60b, l. 25. —on^u-mot^u —अनु-मत्तु । परस्मात्पर्यस्वीकृतः perf. part. (f.

—*ün^u-mü^u* —अनु-मंचू), taken on loan, as ab.
 —*anun* —अनुन् । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय परस्मात्प्रार्थ्य-
 स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to take on loan (for use).
 —*dyun^u* —दिनु । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय दानम् m.inf. to
 give on loan (for use, as ab.). —*nyun^u* —निनु ।
 ईषत्कालपरिचयाय नयनम् m.inf. to take away on loan
 (as ab.). —*pōthⁱ* —पांठि or —*pōthin* —पांठिन् । प्रार्थनया
 ईषत्कालपरिचयार्थम् adv. on loan (for use).

pāha 2 पाह in *pāha-lara* पाह-लर । पार्थ्वम् f. pl. the
 ribs (spoken of as a whole). Cf. *lar* 2.

pāhⁱ 1 पंहि in *pāhⁱ-pan* पंहि-पन् । संकुललोकसमाजः m. pl.
 a corruption of *pōhⁱ-pan*, q.v., l. 49, bel. In the
 month of Pōh, leaves fallen in great numbers from the
 trees collect on the ground. Hence, this compound is
 used to signify a great crowd of people collected together
 in order to buy some scarce but necessary commodity.

pāhⁱ 2 पंहि, see *poh^u*.

pahī पही । नेमिः f. (sg. dat. *pahiyē* पहिय, Gr.M.),
 the circumference, felly, or outer rim of a wheel (cf.
ratha-p^o, s.v. *ratha*); hence, a wheel (Gr.M.), the
 wheel to which a well-rope is attached (cf. *krīrⁱ-p^o*,
 p. 475b, l. 34).

pāhū, see *pōh^u*.

pōh प्वह् or *pōh* पोह् or (L.V.) *puh* पुह । पौषमासः,
 सुदायविशेषः m. (the sg. gen. of this word is *puhuk^u*
पुहुकु or *puhun^u* पुहुनु, see bel.), N. of the tenth
 month of the Hindū year (December–January), the
 Skt. *pauṣa* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 171); a present
 given to the husband's relations by a bride's relations
 on the birth of her first child.

pōha-bōg^u प्वह-बोग् । सुदायभागधेयः m. the
 property given as the ab. present. —*gāda* -गाड ।
 बलिदानविशेषः f. pl. an offering of fish and other food
 made to the tutelary deity of a Hindū house on a
 Tuesday or Saturday in the dark half of the month of
 Pōh. —*gaṭa* -गट । पौषतामिस्रम् f. the darkness of
 the month of Pōh. In this month the nights and
 sometimes even the days are particularly dark. —*nēth*
 -न्यथ् । अशुद्धोर्णा f. (sg. dat. —*nēṣ^u* -न्यच्चू), wool shorn
 in or about the month of Pōh. It is close and rough
 and unsuitable for spinning. —*rāth* -राथ् f. (sg. dat.
 —*rōṣ^u* -राच्चू), a night in the month of Pōh. In Śiv.
 1554, it is punning alluded to by the use of the word
paharāth, q.v. —*tūr^u* -तूरू । पौषशीतम् f. the cold
 of the month of Pōh. It is the coldest month of the
 year.

pōha-kūk^ur^u पोह-कैकू । पौषशीतम् f. the freezing
 cold of Pōh. See *kūk^ur^u*.

pōhⁱ-pan प्वहि-पन् । शीर्णपलाशसमूहः m. pl. the
 (fallen) leaves of Pōh. In this month the ground is

covered with great masses of withered fallen leaves;
 met. anything withered like these leaves; cf. *pāhⁱ-*
pan, col. a, l. 11, and *puhun^u wāv* (L.V. 83) (Śiv.
 1208; Rām. 206, 1634). —*poṭ^u* -पटु । अतिस्थूलौर्णपटः
 m. a large thick warm blanket. In the month of
 Pōh a whole family will sleep under one. —*ṣhaṭh*
 -छट् । पौषमासिकतीव्रवातः f. (sg. dat. —*ṣhaṭⁱ* -छटि),
 the freezing cold wind-blasts of the month of Pōh.
 —*wunar* -वुनर् । पौषनीहारः f. the fog of the month
 of Pōh.

pōhⁱ-pan पोहि-पन् । शीर्णनावस्था m., i.q. *pōhⁱ-*
pan, ab.

pūhi पूहि । पौषप्राये adv. in the month of Pōh.

puhuk^u पुहुकु । पौषमाससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. *puhūc^u*
पुहूचू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pōh.

puhun^u पुहुनु । पौषमासिकः sg. gen. (f. *puhūn^u*
पुहूनु), of, or belonging to, the month of Pōh (used
 esp. with reference to dates in the month, but also
 otherwise). *puhun^u wāv*, m. the wind of Pōh
 (L.V. 83).

pōhas kani प्वहस् कनि । पौषमासप्राये adv. in about
 the month of Pōh. —*kyut^u* —कितु । पौषमासे adv.
 in the month of Pōh.

poh^u पंहु । स्त्रीहा m. the spleen (El. *pauh*, *poh*). *pāhⁱ-*
khünd^u पंहि-खंडू । स्त्रीहखण्डः f. (sg. dat. *khanjē*
खंज्य), a piece of the flesh of the spleen.

pōh^u पोहु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of wood (it grows
 straight and stout from the ground, and is useful for
 making pestles and the like; a fibre is also made from
 it), the witch hazel (*Parrotia Jacquemontiana*) (El.
pāhū; ? also the *poh*, f. a bar, of El.; L. 68, 79, 81).

pūhi पूहि, see *pōh*.

phabēh फब्यह् । लाभः m. mercantile profit.

phabun फवुन् । फलोद्भवः, अनुकूलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
phabyōv फब्योव्), to turn out well, to turn out
 successfully; (of a human being) to become successful,
 become wealthy. *phabyō-mot^u* फब्यो-मंतु । फलितीभूतः
 perf. part. (f. *phabyē-mü^u* फब्ये-मंचू), turned out
 successfully; (of a human being) become successful,
 become wealthy.

phabēr फब्यर् । फलितता m. the turning out successfully
 of any act or business; (of a human being) the
 becoming successful, becoming wealthy.

phabawun^u फववुनु । इष्टफलोत्पादकः n.ag. (f. *phabavūn^u*
फववंचू), one who (or that which) causes or produces
 a successful result.

phacē फच्य, see *phaṭun*.

phācē फाँच्य, see *phāṭun*.

phēcē फच्य, *phēci* फचि, see *phēt^u* 1 and 2.

phōcē फुच्य, see *phüt^u* 2.

phucē फुच, see phuṭun.

phūc^ū फूचू, see phūkun.

pihchain, see pēcēñ.

phacakh फचख in the following:—phacakh-phol^u

फचख-फोल । उपहासचूर्णः m. a packet of powder given as a joke to another, under the pretence that it is a different powder which he asks for, a kind of 'sell'.

phuc^ū-müts^ū पुचू-मत्सू, see phukun.

phacēr फचर् । भग्नता m. the condition of cracking, bursting, splitting, the condition of being cracked. (Cf. dam-ph^o, p. 216b, l. 5.)

phucēr फुचर् । भग्नत्वम् m. the condition of being burst, broken.

phacyōv फच्योव्, see phakun and phaṭun.

phācyōv फाँच्योव्, see phāṭun.

phucyōv फुच्योव्, see phukun and phuṭun.

phūcyōv फूच्योव्, see फूकुन्.

phaid फैद् or phöd फाद् । स्वर्णविन्दुः m. a small bead or stud of gold or silver fastened on to an ornament.

phōda-lāgay फाद-लागय् । विन्दुयोजनकर्म f. beading, the condition of being studded with such beads (on an ornament), a bead-pattern; the work of applying beads. -wāth -वाट् । विन्दुसंदापना m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाटस्), the soldering or otherwise fastening of such beads in a pattern or an ornament.

phaida फैद्, phōda फाद्, see phōyida.

phēd फ्यद् । बुद्रमांसखण्डम् m. a very small lump of flesh; met. a small thin penis.

phidā फिदा । द m. a ransom, redemption, sacrifice; consecration, devotion; devoting oneself (to save another); adj. c.g. devoted (to), sacrificed or dying (for). —gaṭhun —गकुन् । अत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to become a ransom (for), be sacrificed (for), be devoted (for or to).

phūd (El.) m. the tail of a bird. Cf. the next.

phūdⁱ फूदि । उपहासः f. ridicule, derision; the head-feathers or crest of a bird (Śiv. 1812).

phēdur^u फ्यदुर् । बुद्रकटोरमांसखण्डम् m. a small piece of hard tripe, tough even after cooking.

phēd^{ur} फ्यदूर् । बुद्रखण्डम् f. a small thin strip of meat or vegetables, tough even after cooking

phūd^{ar} फूदर् । उष्णीषः f. a turban (as worn on the head).

—wālūñ^ū —वालून् । अनादरविधानम् f.inf. to bring down (another's) turban, i.e. to dishonour or disgrace him publicly. —wasūñ^ū —वसून् । अनादरावाप्तिः f.inf. to be publicly dishonoured or disgraced.

phad^{arun} फदरुन् । शाकलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phad^{arunas} फदरनस्), a certain vegetable with a long stem, said to be very hard to chew. -hyuh^u हिहु । दुश्चर्यः adj. (f. -hish^ū -हिशू), like this plant;

hence, generally, tough, hard to chew even after cooking, and then fit to be eaten only after being cut up into small pieces.

phōg फोग् । उत्सवविशेषः m. the spring festival among village people, in which, in order to celebrate the beginning of agricultural operations, bonfires of straw and the like are lighted in the fields.

phagahor^u फगहर् । लताविशेषः m. a certain medicinal shrub. Its leaves are given to cows in order to induce a plentiful flow of well-flavoured milk.

phāg^{an}i फागनि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Phāgun. —gōg^{aj}i —खगजि । फाल्गुनिकमूलकम् f. turnips of Phāgun, i.e. turnips dug up in the autumn, and stored in a pit till that month.

phāgun 1 फागुन् । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. phāganas फागनस्), N. of the twelfth month of the Hindū year (= February–March), in Skt. Phālguna (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 167, 171). phāganun^u rēth फागनुन् ऋथ् । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. phāgananis rētas फागननिस ऋतस्), the month of Phāgun.

phāgun 2 फागुन् । शून्यत्वम् (sg. dat. phāganas फागनस्), emptiness. —zyon^u —ज्यन् । शून्यतोद्भवः m.inf. emptiness to be born (of a house or the like becoming empty or deserted of its inmates, owing to death or misfortune).

phāgun फाँगुन् । शिशुमार्जाररोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōg^u फौगु; 2 p.p. phājyōv फाँज्योव्, this verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle), (of a baby) to wail, whimper, pule; (of a cat) to mew.

phōgra फौय । अतिनिःस्वः adj. c.g. absolutely without means, penniless (of one who has to incur some great expense, e.g. on a marriage, and has no means with which to carry it out). —gaṭhun —गकुन् । निःस्त्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become penniless as ab. —karun —करुन् । निःस्त्रीकरणम् m.inf. to render penniless (e.g. by gambling, warfare, swindling, or the like).

phōgragī फौयगी । नैःस्ववृत्तिः f. impecuniosity, straits (for money, etc.), as in phōgra, q.v.

phāgawun फाँगवुन् । रोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāgow^u फाँगवु), to cause (a baby) to wail, to make it wail; (of a baby) to wail, pule.

ph^{ah} 1 फह । कुचिविभेदः m. splitting or cutting open (a fish, fruit, or the like). —dyun^u —दिनु । मध्यविदारणम् m.inf. to split open (a fruit, etc.), to rip up the belly (of a man or other animate being).

ph^{ah} 2 फह । विरोधः m. secret anger, resentment (esp. when excited by another's calumny, traducing, etc.).

phāh फाह । औष्ण्यम्, भरणम् warmth (esp. that caused by putting one limb against another) (K.Pr. 60, 171,

204, 228); supporting, cherishing (of a child, etc., who has lost his natural supporters). —**barun** —वरुन् । भरणान्निः m.inf. (of a child or other who has lost his natural supporters) to gain support. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । आखेदनम् m.inf. (of a bird) to keep (eggs) warm, to sit on eggs (to hatch them) (K.Pr. 117, 121); to support; cherish (one who has lost his natural supporters).

phāha-būth^u फाह-बूठ । औष्ण्याश्रयः f. (sg. dat. -bachē -वच्छ), 'a warmth-hearth'; hence, a warm embrace; (allusively) the private parts of a woman. -**dār** -दार् । औष्ण्योत्पादकः adj. e.g. producing warmth, warm (of a garment or the like). -**kōkür^u** -क्कूरू । उष्णासक्तिः f. 'a warming (i.e. sitting) hen', warming oneself, keeping oneself warm in plenty of wraps. -**kūthür^u** -कूठरू । उष्णकोष्ठकम् f. 'a warmth-closet', a heated room, a room kept warm. -**laṭur** -लटुर् । औष्ण्याश्रयः m. 'a warmth-stick' (quasi, a stick burning and giving warmth); hence, a warm or loving embrace. -**laṭür^u** -लटरू । औष्ण्याश्रयः f., id. (allusively) the male organ of generation.

phēh फेह । ईप्साखेदः m. anxious thirst or longing for something lost, disappeared, or unobtainable, just when it is required. —**barun** —वरुन् । संतापः m.inf. to suffer such longing. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । खेदाविष्कारः m.inf. to display such longing.

phih फिह । भेदः m. (in buying and selling, bartering, or the like) a difference or misunderstanding (between the parties as to amount, number, or the like, of the subject of the transaction). —**kadun** —कडुन् । भेदसंशोधनम् m.inf. to settle such a difference or misunderstanding. —**karun** —करुन् । भेदोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause such a difference or misunderstanding; esp. (for the purpose of cheating) to cause such a misunderstanding to occur (e.g. between the amount apparently and actually sold). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । भेदापातः m.inf. such a difference or misunderstanding to arise. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । भेदावशेषः m.inf. such a difference (in counting, measuring, etc.) to remain unadjusted (owing to mistake, carelessness, or the like). —**thawun** —थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. deliberately to allow such a difference to remain unadjusted.

phoh^u फहु or **phôh^u** फोहु, an impalement-post used in the following. The word has not been noted as used in the nominative singular:— **phahi** (or **phāhi**) **dyun^u** फहि(फाहि)दिनु । शूलारोपणवधदण्डः m.inf. to impale (H. v, 10). —**dyut^u-mot^u** —दितु-मंतु । शूलमारोप्यहतः perf. part. (f. —**diṭṭ^u-müṭṭ^u** —दिट्ट-मच्चू),

one who has been impaled, one who has been executed by impalement. -**kūt^u** -कूटु । वध्यपाशस्तम्बः m. an impalement-post. —**lagun** —लगुन् । शूले वधदण्डानुभवः m.inf. to suffer impalement (as a judicial punishment or otherwise).

phuh 1 फुह । आविकामिन्ना m. cheese made from ewe's milk.

phuh 2 फुह f. in **phuh kariñ^u** फुह करञ्ज । क्रमसंचयः f.inf. to save up, gradually to accumulate, little by little to save up the surplus after one's daily expenditure.

phahm फहम् म. understanding, conception, perception, apprehension, intellect, intelligence, sense. Cf. **kam-ph^o**, p. 442b, l. 18 (W. 110, *fahm*).

ph^hhun 1 फहन् or **phuhun** फुहन् । कुचिविदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph^hh^u** फहु or **phuh^u** फुहु; f. **ph^hh^u** फहु or **phuh^u** फुहु; 2 p.p. **ph^hhyōv** फह्योव् or **phuhyōv** फुह्योव्), to split open the belly (e.g. of a fish or fowl for cleaning), to cut open (a fruit or the like). Cf. **phāshun** and **ph^hh 1**.

ph^hh^u-mot^u फहु-मंतु or **phuh^u-mot^u** फुहु-मंतु । विदारितकुचिः perf. part. (f. **ph^hh^u-müṭṭ^u** फहु-मच्चू or **phuh^u-müṭṭ^u** फुहु-मच्चू), having the belly split, cut open, as ab.

ph^hhan-wôl^u 1 फहन-वोलु or **phuhan-wôl^u** 1 फुहन-वोलु । मध्यविभेदकः n.ag. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who splits open bellies, etc., as ab.

ph^hhun 2 फहन् or **phuhun 2** फुहन् । पीडोद्भवः, अन्तःकोपोद्भवः m. the experience of severe pain (in some part of the body, from a wound, burning, etc.); inward wrath, secret anger, inward hostility (against some one); see Gr.Gr. 192. In both cases the pain or wrath must be felt by a man (Gr.Gr. 120); see **ph^hh^uñ^u**. **ph^hhan-wôl^u** 2 फहन-वोलु or **phuhan-wôl^u** 2 फुहन-वोलु । विरोधापादकः n.ag. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who excites hostility or who fans already existing hostility (e.g. by calumniating, traducing, or the like).

phāhun फाहन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phôh^u** फोहु, f. **phōsh^u** फाशू, K. 738), i.q. **ph^hhun 1**, q.v., noted only in the **phōsh^u** of K. 738.

ph^hh^uñ^u फहञ्ज or **phuh^uñ^u** फुहञ्ज । तीव्रपीडानुभवः, अन्तःकोपः conj. 1 [1 p.p. f. **ph^hh^u** फहु or **phuh^u** फुहु; 2 p.p. f. **ph^hhyēyē** फह्येय or **phuhyēyē** फुह्येय. This verb is impersonal, the logical subject being put in the dative, thus **ph^hhi-y** फहिय्, there will be inward anger to thee, i.e. thou wilt be inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 203). In tenses capable of expressing gender they are always put into the feminine, thus **ph^hhān chē-s** फहान् छस्, there is inward anger

to him, he is inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182); **ph^uh^us** फहूस, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 215); the verbal noun or infinitive may be either masculine or feminine (Gr.Gr. 192). Thus **ph^ahun 2** फहन् (q.v.) or **ph^ah^un^u** फहन्, inward anger, the former referring to the anger of a man, and the latter to that of a woman (Gr.Gr. 120). The causal of this verb is **phuhanāwun**, not **phuh^arāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)].

Severe pain to be felt in some part of the body, to be painful, to ache (Gr.Gr. 188, 215, 248); inward wrath or hostility to be felt, secret anger to burn within one (against some one). —**diñ^u** —दिन् । (कोप-)विरोधोत्साहनम् f.inf. by calumny or the like to urge on one who already has an inward anger against a person to still further anger; to add fuel to the flame of hostility. —**lagūñ^u** —लगन् । कोपोत्तेजनायोगः f.inf. inward wrath or hostility to be further increased (by calumny, opposition, or the like). —**ph^ah^un^u diñ^u** —फहन् दिन् । पौनःपुन्येनकोपोत्साहना f.inf. again and again to add fuel to the flame of a person's wrath or hostility.

phahor^u फहर् or **phohur^u** फहर् । पुरुषः adj. (f. **phah^ur^u** फहर्), hard, rough, rugged (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 60b, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 138); harsh, abusive, severe, cruel, stern.

phahar-gāsa फहर्-गास m. madder (*Rubia cordifolia*) (El. *phaharghās*).

phah^ara-kād फहर्-काड् । अतिकर्कशः adj. c.g. (of straw, vegetable stalk, etc.) rough or coarse-stemmed; (of hair) coarse, rough. —**wāv** -वाव् । संघर्षणवस्तु m. a file, a rasp (El. *phihrawáo*) (H. v, 10).

phōhūr^u फहूर, **phuh^ar 1** फहर्, or **phuh^ur^u 1** फहर् । भिस्सटा f. the burnt scum or sediment adhering to the sides and bottom of a cooking-pot; burnt bread (El. *phuhur*, Gr.Gr. 17, *ph^uhur^u*, m., K.Pr. 35); the scab (of a wound); a crust of dirt or the like (cf. **l^acha-phōharē**, p. 506b, l. 31). —**bēhūñ^u** —बहन् । दग्धिकास्थितिः f.inf. such burnt scum or sediment to form; a scab to form. —**lagūñ^u** —लगन् । दग्धमण्डस्थितिः f.inf. such scum or sediment to form on the edge or sides of a cooking-pot.

pōhari-chal फहरि-छल् । भिस्सटादीर्घखण्डम् f. a strip of such burnt scum or sediment. —**khünd^u** —खण्ड् । भिस्सटाखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. —**khanjē** —खञ्ज्य), a bit of this scum or sediment. —**khāv** —खाव् । भिस्सटाभोजी c.g. one who is in the habit of eating this scum (used met. to express one who eats worthless or mean food). —**kōka** —कोक । हेयभोजी m. a foster-brother (Turkī كوك) of this scum; hence, esp. an orphan child given bad food by his protectors, and otherwise

treated with contumely. —**tsok^u** —त्सुकु । भिस्सटाधोभागः m. a mark or skin of this scum on the inside of the bottom of a pot; the part of a pot covered with this scum. —**waguw^u** —वगुवु । अतिविस्तीर्णभिस्सटाखण्डम् m. a mat of this scum, a large surface-skin of this scum; met. a kind of mat made of fine grass.

phuh^ar 2 फहर् or **phuh^ur^u 2** फहर् or **phuhūr^u** फहूर । प्रत्नधनसंचयः f. inherited wealth (cf. **prōñ^u** **ph^o**, s.v. **prōñ^u**). —**āsūñ^u** —आसन् । सहायसंपत् f.inf. inherited wealth to exist; met. (in a battle or the like) firm allies and other help to exist.

phaharan फहरन् । पारुष्यम् f. (sg. dat. **phaharūñ^u** फहरन्), harshness, roughness, hardness; harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharun फहरन् । पुरुषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phaharyōv** फहर्योव्), (of something smooth or soft) to become hard, rough, rugged; (of a person's nature) to become harsh, cruel, stern.

phaharēr फहर्यर् । पारुष्यम् m. hardness, harshness, roughness (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 60b, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 138); (of disposition) harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharawāv फहरवाव्, **phihrawáo**, see **phah^ara-wāv**, col. a, l. 30.

phaharāwun फहरावुन् । पुरुषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaharōw^u** फहरोव्), to make (something smooth or soft) hard, rough, rugged; to render (a person's disposition) hard, stern, cruel. **pharōw^u - mot^u** फहरोव्-मत् । पुरुषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phaharōv^u - m^uts^u** फहरोव्-मत्सू), made hard, etc., as ab.

phēhis फहिस, **phihis** फहिस, see **phyoh^u**.

ph^ahawun^u फहवुन् । पीडोत्पादी n.ag. (f. **ph^ahavūñ^u** फहवन्), (a part of the body) which causes great pain (owing to a wound or a burn, etc.), smarting.

phauj फौज् **فوج** or **phōj** फोज् m. or f. an army (El. m.; Śiv. 482, f.; Rām. 693, 793, 854, 859, 1100, 1396, 1440, 1444, m.); a flock, herd, troop (Śiv. 1860).

phōj-dar-phōj फोज्-दर्-फोज् **فوج در فوج** adv. in troops, in multitudes (Rām. 570). **phōja - lashkar** फोज-लश्कर, for **فوج و لشکر** f. army and host, a mighty host (Rām. 695).

phōj^u फुज्, see **phōlun**.

phūj^u फज्, see **phol^u 2** and **phalun 1** and **2**.

pahōj^u पहाज् । पशुपालस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife (El. *pahaj*), see **pahōl^u**.

pah^uj^u पहज्, see **pahul^u**.

phijāh फिजाह्, see **jajā phijāh**, p. 372a, l. 33.

phōj^u - müt^u फुज्-मत्सू, see **phōlun**.

phūj^u - müt^u, see **phalun**.

phōjēr फुज्यर् । विकसितत्वम् m. blossoming, blooming, expansion (of a flower, etc.); (of good qualities,

beauty, etc.) blooming, coming to perfection, progress towards completion.

phajyōv फज्योव्, see phalun.

phājyōv फाज्योव्, see phāgun.

phōjyōv फुज्योव्, see phōlun.

phāka फाक 𑂣𑂗𑂢𑂰. अनशनम् m. poverty, want, destitution; starvation, abstention from food, fasting (religious or due to sickness); fasting, a fast (cf. pēt^ara-ph^o, s.v. pētur) (K.Pr. 9, 28, 199). —bāna —वान् । व्रतपात्राणि m.pl. vessels in which the necessary food on a fast day is cooked. —bata -वत । व्रतान्नम् m. the (dainty) food eaten after the conclusion of a fast. —dor^u -दरु । धृतव्रतः, दृढव्रतः adj. (f. -dür^u -दरु), one who is firm in a fast, one who goes through a fast unflinchingly; one who has undertaken a fast. —darun —दरुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम् m.inf. to undertake a fast, to fast (in a religious sense). —dyun^u —दिनु । अनशनम् m.inf. to fast, to abstain from food (as a religious exercise or on account of illness). —hot^u -हत्तु । अनशनबाधितः adj. (f. -hüs^u -हसू), fasting, starving. —khēn -ख्यन् । व्रतादेरनु भोजनम् m. the eating of (dainty) food after the conclusion of a fast. —karun —करुन् । अनशननियमः m.inf. to go without food, to fast (from want or ill-health). —lagun —लगुन् । अनशनापातः m.inf. fasting (owing to want of food) to be experienced, starvation to be felt. —phākh -फाख् । निरन्तरव्रतागमः f. (sg. dat. -phāki -फाकि), fast on fast, the occurrence of one religious fast immediately following another. —thawun —थवुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम् m.inf. to undertake a (religious) fast. —wōl^u -वोलु । व्रती m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who fasts (as a religious exercise).

phākay फाकय् । विना भोजनविधानम् adv. without food, without making arrangements for food (e.g. when going on a journey).

phākⁱ फकि adj. e.g. emitting a stench, stinking. phākⁱ gatshun फकि गकुन् । मनोहतीभवनम् m.inf. to become stinking; met. (of some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection) to become detested, to become abandoned with disgust. —karun —करुन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to abandon with disgust (some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection), to acquire detestation for.

phēkⁱ फ्यकि, phēki फ्यकि, see phyok^u 1 and 2.

phōka फुक । अन्तःसुषिरः adj. e.g. hollow, apparently full but empty (Śiv. 1310). —basta —वस्त । भस्त्रा f. a hollow skin, the skin bag used by iron-workers as a bellows; a flatulent woman, a woman whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. —bastūr^u —वस्तूरु or —böstūr^u

—वस्तूरु । उच्छसितचर्म m. or उच्छसितचर्मा adj. m. a skin (bag) filled with air; a man whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. —dam —दम् । पुटपाकः m. to cook or steam in a tightly closed vessel, digest, seethe. —damölⁱ —दमालि । अतिधमनम् f. puffing and blowing (e.g. to revive a dying fire). —dūn^u —डूनु । बुद्बुदः m. a hollow walnut; hence, a bubble (in the water); a bubble, foam (Śiv. 1774-5). —drāv —द्राव् । अमितापशुद्धः adj. e.g. cleansed or purified by fire (of gold or the like). —mēs^u —म्यच्चू । मृद्विशेषः f. a kind of whitewash or distemper which, after drying, comes off at a touch; cf. -sēph, bel. —nēc^yuw^u —न्यचिवु । असमर्थबालकः m. a useless, worthless, feckless son, one who is ready to follow any advice that comes. —nōr^u —नोरु । धमननालिका m. the pipe of a blacksmith's bellows. —nērun —नेरुन् । अमितापशुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to issue from the fire, (of gold or the like) to issue from cleansing fires, to be purified by fire. —phol^u —फोलु । सुषिरफलम् m. an empty grain or fruit, a berry apparently good and solid, but hollow, an artificial grain or berry (made of glass or the like). —sēph —स्यफ् । श्वेतमृद्विशेषः f. (sg. dat. -sēpi -स्यपि), 'hollow chalk,' the chalk used for mixing with water to form the ink used by children in schools for writing on their blackboards employed as slates. After writing, when dry, the writing is obliterated by merely blowing on it. Cf. -mēs^u, ab.

phökⁱ फाकि । प्रदेशविशेषोद्भवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Phākh Pargana.

phūk, see phyok^u 1.

phūkī फूकी f. blowing, puffing (K.Pr. 18).

phuk^u फुकु m. the blowing a fine stream of liquid from the mouth, i.q. phukh (q.v.) (K. 152-3). phukⁱ trāwānⁱ फुकि चावनि । कल्पितवृत्तव्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to spread abroad untrue and invented stories.

pahāka पहाक in nahāka-pahāka, a jingle of nahāka, q.v. Cf., however, pahākh.

puhuk^u पुहुकु, see pōh.

phōkaddam फुकद्दम् m. (a jingle of mōkaddam), a subordinate officer of a mōkaddam, q.v. (K.Pr. 231).

phakh फख् m. (sg. dat. phakas फकस्), an evil smell, a stench, a stink (cf. ös-ph^o, p. 46b, l. 14; d^aha-ph^o or d^ahi-ph^o, p. 198a, l. 36; b, l. 26; gūnz^u-ph^o, p. 293b, l. 17; g^asa-ph^o, p. 307a, l. 23; kanzan-ph^o, p. 460a, l. 30; krāran-ph^o, p. 476a, l. 24; phārⁱ-ph^o, s.v. phor^u 1; prāna-ph^o, s.v. prān 2; rahna-ph^o, s.v. rahun) (Gr.Gr. 135; K.Pr. 65, 125, 221, 240). —tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम्

m.inf. to raise a stink, to give out a stink (owing to rottenness); met. to publish a scandal (against some one); (when some member of one's own family is detained in some distant place) to utter consoling words without going to look for him, to talk without taking action. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । दुर्गन्धवातनिःसृतिः m.inf. to emit a stink, to fart. —wōthun —व्यथुन् । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a stink to rise (e.g. from rotten flesh, a corrupt wound, or burning matter). —yun^u —यिनु । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a stink to come or arise, as ab. (H. ii, 4); (in making gifts or distributing alms) a bad name to arise owing to the exhibition of niggardliness.

phaka-gānd फक-गांद् । तीव्रदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. -gōnz^u -गांजू), a bad stink, a horrible stench. -nōr^u -नोर् । मलोत्सर्गनाडी m. the rectum. -phor^u -फर् । मलिनकुचिः m. a stench-belly, i.e. a belly full of filth (owing to indigestion or the like); as adj. (f. -phūr^u -फूर्), one who has such a belly; (in f.) a woman who is addicted to unnatural vice. -tōc^u -टौच् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of wild pear, acrid in taste, evil smelling, small, and juiceless, which is looked upon as food for monkeys; met. a woman with such qualities. -tōj^u -टौजू । फलविशेषः f., id. -ṣēr -षेर् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of wild apricot, small, acrid, and evil smelling. -zod^u -ज़दु । गुदम् m. the anus (used in abuse). -zyur^u -ज़िर् । दुर्गन्धिजीरकः m. a kind of small aniseed with an evil smell, used medicinally for boils, etc.

phakas wurun tulun फकस् वुरुन् तुलुन् । कलङ्काविष्करणम् m.inf. to raise the cover from over a stink; hence, to reveal one's own or another's secret bad conduct. —wurun ṣhunun —वुरुन् षुनुन् । कलङ्कगोपनम् m.inf. to put a cover on a stink, to put a stop to scandal about one's own or another's bad conduct.

phākh फाख् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phākas फाकस्), N. of a pargana, or fiscal division, in Kashmīr on the north side of the Vēth (Jehlam) River, close to Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 452).

phēkh फय् । चूर्णः f. (sg. dat. phēki फयकि), powder, dust (cf. mardī- or marēdi-ph°, p. 589b, l. 50; nāsti-ph°, p. 659a, l. 2; nīli-ph°, p. 670b, l. 36); hence, a very small amount of anything (cf. dā-ph°, p. 230b, l. 2).

phēka-dawāh फयक-दवाह । चूर्णात्मीषधम् m. powder-medicine, medicine in the form of powder or dust. -nūn -नून् । लवणविशेषः m. powdered salt, salt powder. -wād -वाद । अंशवृत्तिकः m. one employed in a business dealing with very small quantities, a petty dealer.

phōkh फुख् । मुखश्वासवातप्रसारणम्, प्रोत्साहः m. (sg. dat. phōkas फुकस्), a puff or blow of breath from the mouth (cf. pīra-ph°, s.v. pīr 1) (Gr.Gr. 123, Gr.M., Śiv. 1847); breath (El.; K.Pr. 11, phukh); a blowing out, a swelling out with air (cf. āma-ph°, p. 26b, l. 50); a breath, emptiness, nothingness (cf. phuñ^u ph°, s.v. phuñ^u) (L.V. 41); incentive, stimulus (cf. āchī-ph°, p. 8b, l. 1); cf. phukār. —āsun —आसुन् । प्रोत्साहसंपत्तिः m.inf. to incite, stimulate enmity, instigate a quarrel. —dyun^u —दिनु । मुखवातेन धमनम् m.inf. to blow up a fire with the mouth; to puff, to blow (off dust) (Gr.M.); to incite or stimulate to a quarrel; to swell up (of the skin of the body); to blow out (a light). —khasun —खसुन् । शीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. cold to be suffered (owing to insufficient covering or the like). —ladun —लदुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to incite, stimulate. —lagun —लगुन् । प्रोत्साहाग्निः m.inf. incitement or stimulus to be felt; (of a light) to be blown out.

phukh फुख् । आध्माननालिका, मुखपृषत्सेकः m. (sg. dat. phukas फुकस्), a blow-pipe; the blowing of a fire (Gr.Gr. 123); blowing a fine stream of drops of water out of the mouth (done to cloth to take out a crease) (cf. phuk^u).

phūkh फूख् । आघ्राणम् f. (sg. dat. phūki फूकि), smelling, taking a smell (of something) (Gr.Gr. 125). —hēñ^u —ह्यैन् । गन्धग्रहणम् f.inf. to take a sniff (at something), to take a quick smell (at something).

phūki phērun फूकि फेरुन् । उपकण्ठतोगमनम् m.inf. to go about with a sniff; hence, to come from near (any person or thing, as if merely to take a sniff at a thing and come away) (used in forbidding). —pakun —पकुन् । गूढतयोपकण्ठागमनम् m.inf. quietly to go near (any person or place, as if to smell it) (esp. used in forbidding).

pahākh पहाख् । आरण्यप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. pahāki पहाकि), a grazing ground high in the mountains, to which cattle are sent in the hot season.

pēhōkh प्यहाख्, see pyon^u.

phākhta फाख्त فاخته । रागविशेषः f. a dove; adj. e.g. dove-colour, fawn-colour.

phūkhēth फूख्यथ् । धनादिवलम् f. (sg. dat. phūkhēṣ^u फूख्यैष्), power (due to possession of money, property, allies, or the like).

phakal फकल् । दुर्गन्धिः adj. e.g. one who gives forth an evil stench, stinking (of a human being, or of his clothes, etc.); esp. one who habitually breaks wind.

phikal (? spelling and gend.), a certain fibre plant, Carex sp. (L. 68, fikal).

phōkāl फुकल् । प्रोत्साहकत् adj. c.g. one who incites, instigates, or stimulates (esp. another to a quarrel).

phakalad फकलद् । दुर्गन्धः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. phakaladiñ फकलदिञ्), (of a human being) one who gives forth an evil smell (esp. one whose breath smells, or whose clothes give forth a bad smell) (Gr.Gr. 135); stinking (of over-ripe fruit, or over-kept food), rotten.

phākalad फाकलद् । अनशनी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. phākaladiñ फाकलदिञ्), one who is fasting (for want of food or as a religious exercise) (K.Pr. 154).

phakun फकुन् । दारिद्र्य-(असामर्थ्य-)ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phok^u फकु; 2 p.p. phacyōv फचोव्), to state one's poverty or inability (e.g. in giving charity, to have to stop while the giving is in progress owing to insufficient means or supplies); to spit out after chewing (Gr.Gr. xlix).

phēkēn फक्कन्, see phyok^u 1 and 2.

phōkun फुकुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phōk^u फुकु), to blow (of the wind) (El.).

phukun फुकुन् । अपिसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuk^u फुकु, 2 p.p. phucyōv फुचोव्), to blow upon from the mouth (cf. phūkun); esp. to blow up a fire in this way (Gr.Gr. 122, K.Pr. 131); to clean rice, etc., from chaff by blowing on it. phuk^u-mot^u फुकु-मंतु । आध्मातः perf. part. (1 p.p. phuc^u-müts^u फुचू-मंचू), (of a fire) blown up from the mouth; (of rice, etc.) cleaned from chaff, as ab.

phūkun फूकुन् । गन्धग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phūk^u फूकु, f. phūc^u फूचू; 2 p.p. phūcyōv फूचोव्), to smell (something), inhale (a scent) (Gr.Gr. 125); used met. in mad phūkun, to breathe forth pride, to display arrogance (cf. phukun) (K. 1052); to bellow (as a bull) (K.Pr. 49). phūk^u-mot^u फूकु-मंतु । आघ्रातः perf. part. (f. phūc^u-müts^u फूचू-मंचू), smelt (e.g. a flower).

phakīr फकीर् فقير (often pronounced pakīr पकीर्) । भिक्षुः, संयमी m. (f. phākīrōñ^u फकिराञ्, q.v.), a man who is indigent, a beggar, a poor man (L. 234); a religious mendicant, ascetic, devotee, fakeer (cf. chōka-ph°, p. 150b, l. 28; damāli-ph°, p. 219b, l. 21; phālī-ph°, p. 694b, l. 12) (H. i, 2; ii, 1-3, 9; iii, 1; x, 7-9, 12, 14; K.Pr. 15, 30, 167). -bāpār -बापार् । दरिद्रवृत्तिः m. business like that of a beggar; esp. (at a wedding of rich people), giving a mean dowry, etc. -kūt^u -कटू । दरिद्रजाता f. a beggar's daughter; a woman who lives in a state of poverty. -kath -कठ । दरिद्रजन्मा m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a beggar's son, a man living in a state of poverty. -phol^u -फलु । अन्नविशेषः m. a bead on

fakeer's rosary. -pōth^ur -पाथर् । दरिद्रव्यवहारः m. conduct of a beggar; conduct like that of a beggar, (of one who is not poor) niggardly conduct at a festival or the like. -tuluk^u -तुलुकु । भिक्षुपात्रम् m. a beggar's begging dish; as adj. (f. -tulūc^u -तुलूचू), one who, though rich, is ever proclaiming his or her poverty.

phakīrī फकीरी فقيري । संयमः f. poverty, beggary; the life of a religious mendicant, fakeerhood (H. x, 9, 14). —hēñ^u —ह्यञ् । संयमनिष्ठा f.inf. to adopt the life of a religious mendicant.

phikir फिकिर् فکر or phikir^u फिकिह् । चिन्ता f. thought, consideration, reflection (El. fikir); opinion, notion, idea, imagination; counsel, advice; care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, grief, sorrow (cf. pot^u ph°, s.v. pot^u) (Śiv. 112; Rām. 126, 1368; H. xii, 5, 20). —karūñ^u —करञ् । विवेकासक्तिः f.inf. to think (upon), to consider, reflect (upon), ponder (H. xii, 19, 24); to turn the attention (to), take thought (of); to make provision (for); to think how (to do anything), to plan, scheme, contrive; to be thoughtful or anxious (about), be concerned, anxious. —pēñ^u —प्यञ् । चिन्ताकुलीभवनम् f.inf. anxiety to be felt. —rōzūñ^u —रोज़ञ् । चिन्तावेशः f.inf. anxiety to stay (in a person), anxiety to fill a person. —thavūñ^u —थवञ् । भरणचिन्तनम् f.inf. to feel anxiety as to the support of one's family.

phikira karañē फिकिर करञ् । मनसि चिन्तनम् f. pl. inf. to make considerations, to think over things.

phikiri aṣun फिकिरि अचुन् । हृदयंगमीभवनम् m.inf. to enter into thought, to be meditated upon, to be familiar to one's thoughts, to become well known. —gaṣhun —गकुन् m.inf. to go into anxiety, to become anxious (H. viii, 10; xii, 4). —khasun —खसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend into the thought, to become pleasing to the mind, to be charming. —pyon^u —प्यन् । बोधापातः m.inf. to fall into the thought, to come under consideration. —tarun —तरन् । ज्ञानविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to pass over into the thought, the advice of another to be received in the mind. —tārun —तारन् । बोधविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to pass over some fact or instruction into another's thought.

phikiran gaṣhun फिकिरन् गकुन् । व्यग्रतया चिन्तनम् m.inf. to go into anxieties, to meditate anxiously. —lagun —लगुन् । चिन्तासक्तिः m.inf. to fall into anxieties.

phukār फुकार् । निःश्वासवातः m. a puff or blow of breath from the mouth; a hiss, a bubbling up of steam (Gr.Gr. 123); a swelling up with wind (cf. āma-ph°,

p. 26b, l. 50); met. angry speech (Gr.Gr. 123); display of pride; cf. **phōkh.** —**anun** —अनुन् । ईषत्पाकः m.inf. to bring hissing, to cook gently, to simmer (something, dat.). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । त्वगुच्छोयः m.inf. to swell up (of the skin of the body); to show pride, be consequential; to simmer (something, dat.) gently. —**trāwānⁱ** —त्रावनि । अतिगर्वाविष्कारः m.pl.inf. to let out hisses, to show overweening pride. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पाकेन मलनिसारः m.inf. after simmering something, to pour off the water together with the scum and other impurities.

phikirdār फिकिर्दार فکړدار । बोधयुक्तः adj. e.g. thoughtful, intelligent, discriminating (e.g. a child who is acute in distinguishing between what is proper and what is improper).

phukārun फुकारुन् । कोपयुतमदालापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phukōr^u** फुकोरु), to puff out the breath, to speak in anger or overweening pride (Gr.Gr. 123); to bubble up (of steam) (Gr.Gr. 123); to simmer (food). **phukōr^u-mot^u** फुकोरु-मंतु । ईषत्पाचितः perf. part. (f. **phukōr^u-müts^u** फुकोरु-मंतू), uttered in anger or overweening pride; (of food) gently simmered.

phākⁱrōn^u फकिरांनु । दारिद्र्योपहता f. (f. of **phākⁱr** फकीर, q.v.), a female beggar; a female ascetic, a female fakeer.

phākⁱruth फकिरुथ । भिक्षुत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **phākⁱratas** फकिरतस्), the condition of a beggar, mendicancy; asceticism (voluntarily undertaken by one who has hitherto led the life of a householder).

phukārawun^u फुकारवुनु । समदकोपेनालपन् n.ag. (f. **phukāravün^u** फुकारवंतू), one who puffs out his breath, one who speaks in anger or in overweening pride.

phākⁱröz^u फकिरांनु । भिक्षुत्वम् f. beggary, the condition of a beggar, mendicancy.

phukot^u फुकटु । बुद्बुदः, विस्फोटः m. a bubble; a boil or other swelling. —**khasun** —खसुन् । शोथविस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. a boil or other swelling to rise.

phakath फकथ فکث . केवलम् adv. only, solely, merely, simply, and no more (Śiv. 71, 543, 745, 752).

phukawun^u फुकवुनु । उच्छ्वासेन दीपयन्, दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **phukavün^u** फुकवंतू), one who blows on a weak fire with the mouth so as to make it burn up; a fire, brazier, or the like, which is being blown up in this manner.

phal 1 फल् । फलम्, प्रयोजनम्, यहचारादिकफलम्, शाकुनिकम्, गवान्नम् m. fruit (including grain) (cf. **naba-ph^o**, p. 619a, l. 13; **nika-ph^o**, p. 627b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 72; Gr.M.; L.V. 86; Śiv. 182, 591, 1212,

1291, 1297, 1550, 1573, 1784, 1813, 1914; Rām. 1364, 1512; K. 178, 219, 226, 979; H. ix, 9; YZ. 394; K.Pr. 10, 187, 190); produce, crop, yield (cf. **nav-ph^o**, p. 664b, l. 30; **phālⁱ-ph^o**, p. 694b, l. 15; **pot^u-ph^o**, s.v. **pot^u**) (Rām. 27); a result, fruit, consequence (Śiv. 1511, 1585, 1748, 1795, 1828; Rām. 437, 505-6; K. 717, 775, 849, 1061-3); hence, reward, recompense, meed, retribution (cf. **darma-ph^o**, p. 244b, l. 30; **karma-ph^o**, p. 471b, l. 35; **pōñē-ph^o**, s.v. **pōñ**; **pāpa-ph^o**, s.v. **pāph**) (Śiv. 228, 627, 667, 1241, 1536; Rām. 1642; K. 528, 841, 1096); aim, object, purpose; an inference (from something said) (Gr.M.); use, good, profit, benefit, advantage (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1159, 1182; K. 317, 671); interest on capital; the kernel of a fruit, grain after being husked (cf. **ālⁱshi-ph^o**, p. 25b, l. 11; **hēma-ph^o**, p. 33a, l. 49; **hēlⁱ-ph^o**, p. 364b, l. 6); the outcome or answer of a sum, of an astrological calculation, riddle, etc. (Śiv. 524); the outcome, or fulfilment, of an omen, dream, portent, or the like (K. 676); mixed oilcake, grain, and chaff, used as cattle-fodder (cf. **-dal**, **-phol^u**, and **-thathüj^u**, bel.); boiled rice, together with the water in which it has been boiled; the materials of which colours are formed (El.) (cf. **-gor^u**, bel.). **-dal** -दल् । फलसमूहः, गवान्नम् m. mixed oilcake, grain, chaff, etc., given to cattle as fodder. **-dānd** -दांद् । बीजवृषः m. a bull kept for breeding purposes, a stud bull. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । गवां बुसाद्यात्मभोजनखादनम् m.inf. to feed cows on the mixed fodder described ab. **-gun^u** -गुनु । फलज्ञापकपत्रविशेषः m. an almanac showing the lucky and unlucky days, etc., of the year. **-gor^u** -गर् । पाचितवनमुद्गादिविक्रेता, रागविक्रेता m. a seller of cooked food consisting of wild vetch and other grains seasoned with salt and fried in oil; a dye-seller, a man who sells dyes for cloth. **-gārⁱ-wān** -गरि-वान् । रागद्रव्यापणः m. a dye-seller's shop. **-hond^u** -हंडु m. a fruit-ram, a large ram fattened on fruit (L.V. 77). **-hār** -हार् । फलात्मकं भोजनम् m. a diet consisting wholly of fruit (to the exclusion of grain) adopted on fast-days (cf. **ala-phal-hār**, p. 22b, l. 24); according to El., the Hindū name for the cooked water-chestnut (cf. **gārⁱ-ph^o**, p. 298a, l. 1). **-hörⁱ** -हारि । फलाहारी m. one whose diet consists of fruit alone. **-hār-wōl^u** -हार्-वोलु । फलान्नभोजी m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यन्), one who (owing to a fast, vow, or the like) eats fruit only (esp. with ref. to such a person when eating in company with others who have no restrictions as to food). **-kul^u** -कुलु । फलवृक्षः m. a fruit-tree (K.Pr. 168). **-kath** -कट् । मेदुरमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a fruit-ram; a ram fed on

grain, a fattened ram. -lund^u -लंडू । फलभरितशाखा f. (sg. dat. -lanjē -लज्य), a fruit-laden bough. -phol^u -फोल । फलसमूहः m. a small amount of any grain (L.V. 86); a pile of mixed grain, chaff, etc., for cattle fodder. -phrēṣar -फ्रेचर् । प्रशस्तफलोत्पत्तिः m. the coming of a fortunate and happy result (from some auspicious cause). -phryūst^u -फ्र्यूस्तु or -phryūṣ^u -फ्र्यूष । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. -phrīṣ^u -फ्रीचू or -phrūṣ^u -फ्रूचू), (of some auspicious cause) producing a happy and fortunate result. -sēr 1 -सेर् । सेटकमितद्रव्यम् m. anything weighing a full seer (two pounds). -sēr 2 -सेर् adj. e.g. one who has wealth and grain to his full satisfaction (cf. phala-sēr, bel.). -sör^u -साहू । धान्यसस्यफलसंग्रहः f. collection of grain; esp. bringing it home from the threshing floor. -thathüj^u -ठठजू । वुसपात्रिका f. a trough or similar vessel at which cattle are fed, a cattle-manger. The food consists mainly of grain and chaff mixed with water. -ṭand^{ar} -चंदर् । प्रकाशमानचन्द्रः m. a bright moon. -zyun^u -ज़िनु । फलवाचेन्धनम् m. firewood cut from a fruit-tree. It is used for cooking.

phala-barith फल-वरिथ् adj. e.g. full of fruit, bearing much fruit (K. 223); fertile (El.). -dāta -दात । कर्मगुणपरीक्षकः m. one who tests another's work and praises it, thereby encouraging him to further exertions. -gōb^u -ग्वबू । फलभारयुतः adj. (f. -gōb^u -ग्वबू), having great results (e.g. a business, action, portent, or the like). -gōbēr -ग्वब्यर् । फलभारवत्ता m. the condition of having great results (as ab.). -gon^u -गनु । घनफलः adj. (f. -güñ^u 1 -गञ्जू, for 2, see phal 2), giving heavy produce (e.g. a field), bearing a heavy crop. -gañēr -गञर् । फलनिरन्तरत्वम् m. the condition of bearing a heavy crop (as ab.). -mül -मूल । फलमूलम् m. fruit and roots (as offered together in religious ceremonies). -pur^u -पुरू । फलपूर्णः adj. (f. -pur^u -पुरू), full of produce, full cropped (e.g. a field, a tree, or the like); (of some business or work) having rich results. -purn -पुर्न । फलपूर्णः adj. e.g., id. -prāpath -प्रापथ् । फलोपगमः f. (sg. dat. -prāpūṣ^u -प्रापचू), the ripening or coming into existence of a result. -pūrēr -पूर्यर् । अन्ततः पूर्तिः m. the final settlement of a quarrel, discussion, or the like; the final resulting of any action. -rost^u -रस्तु । फलहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूहू), fruitless, barren (of a field, tree, action, etc.) (Śiv. 167, 1539); as adv. fruitlessly, without result. -raṣhar -रहर् । फलहीनता m. barrenness, etc., as ab. -sēr -सेर् । फलवृप्तः m. (of a field, tree, etc.), satiated with fruit or produce, bearing plenteous fruit; satisfied with (i.e. having a full

amount of) wealth, property, offspring, etc., or with the duties connected with them (cf. phal-sēr 2, ab.). -sost^u -सस्तु । फलसहितः adj. (f. -sūth^u -सूहू), having plenteous fruit; esp. when the fruit is manifest. -sasṣar -ससचर् or -saṣhar -सहर् । फलसाहित्यम् m. plenteous of manifest fruit, as ab. -sōw^u -सोवू । फलसंपन्नः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सावू), rich in fruit, bearing plenteous fruit, fruitful, fertile (Gr.M.). -sāvēr -साव्यर् । फलाढ्यत्वम् m. richness of fruit. -sāway -सावय् । फलाढ्यता f., id. -ṣhor^u -हूरू । फलहीनः adj. (f. -ṣhūr^u -हूरू), bearing no fruit (of a field, tree, action, business, etc.); (of fruit-bunch, legume, or the like) having no fruit (fair outside, but empty of fruit). -ṣharēr -ह्यर् । फलशून्यता m. the condition of bearing no fruit, as ab. -ṣor^u -चूरू । वहुफलः adj. (f. -ṣūr^u -चूरू), bearing much fruit. -ṣarēr -च्यर् । फलबाहुल्यम् m. the condition of bearing much fruit. -wāl -वाल् । त्याज्यकणः f. the chaff and other refuse thrown away in winnowing rice. -wāl hēñ^u -वाल् ह्यञ्जू । उत्पवनसंस्कारः f.inf. to winnow rice, etc., to clean rice by winnowing. -wōlu 1 -वोलु (for 2, see phal 2) । अन्नविक्रयी m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्, K. 178), a fruit-seller (K. 178); a grain-seller; one who experiences the result of former actions, or that which causes such results. -vēṣar -व्यचर् । फलोपेतता m. (of some action, conduct, etc.) the condition of bearing fruit (as in the next). -vyot^u -व्यतु । फलभरितः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -व्यचू), (of some act, conduct, etc.) bearing fruit, having inevitable results, big with results. -zēchēr -जेछर् । विस्तृत-(दीर्घ-)फलत्वम् m. the condition of having far-reaching results. -zyūth^u 1 -ज्यूठु (for 2, see phal 2) । दीर्घफलः (f. -zīth^u -जीठू), bearing a great quantity of fruit; having far-reaching results; having long-lasting results.

phal 2 फल् । खण्डिका f. a strip, a flake (L. 462, *fal*, a piece; W. 121); a long piece of timber (split off a log or standing tree from end to end); a strip, or piece, of fish similarly flaked off. -wōli-zad -वालि-ज़द् or phala-wōli-zad फल-वालि-ज़द् । मूढवृत्तिः, दुर्गतप्रायः adj. e.g. living and acting like one stupefied or witless (in apparel, speech, conduct, etc.), as though smitten by extreme poverty.

phala-güñ^u 2 फल-गञ्जू । विभेदितखण्डः f. a long piece of wood which has been split off from a post, or long piece of flesh which has been cut off from a fish. —karañē —करञ् । अत्याहतिः f. pl. inf. to make a long strip or piece of wood cut from a post, or of fish split into two or three lengths; met. to flog or drub anyone, esp. an unruly child or dog. —tulañē —तुलञ् । अत्याहननम् f. pl. inf. to raise splinters (in

cutting or shaping wood) (H. vii, 14); to raise long pieces, to raise weals, to flog a naughty child with a birch rod or the like. -wôl^u 2 -वोलु m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), (a tree, post, etc.) of which a part has been split off. —wālañē —वालञ् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् f. pl. inf. to split off long pieces from a standing tree or the like; to beat or drub a standing person. -wôlⁱ-zad -वालि-जद्, see phal-wôlⁱ-zad, ab. -zyun^u -ज़िनु । विभेदितेन्धनसमूहः m. firewood consisting of long split logs. -zyūth^u 2 -ज़ूथु । दीर्घखण्डः adj. (f. -zīth^u -ज़ीथू), split into long planks or beams; firewood consisting of long split logs.

phal 3 फल् । फालः m. the metal tip of an arrow (cf. kāna-ph^o, p. 449a, l. 18); the blade of a mattock or the like. Cf. the next.

phāl 1 फाल् । फालः, तप्तशस्त्रगोलः m. a ploughshare (cf. ala-ph^o, p. 23a, l. 36) (Śiv. 1531); the metal blade of a mattock or the like (cf. liwāñē-ph^o, p. 542a, l. 9, and phal 3); a red-hot lump of iron. -hyuh^u -हिहु । अतितप्तः adj. (f. -hish^u -हिशू), hot, burning hot (like a red-hot lump of iron).

phāla-wath फाल-वट् । आघातशिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -waṭas -वटस्), a large block of stone used as an anvil.

phāl 2 फाल् । फलादेशः m. an omen, augury, presage; enchantment, spell; a good omen (El. fāl) (Śiv. 1748); a portent (Rām. 744). —wuchun —वुकुन् । फलादेश-परीक्षणम् m. inf. to seek the explanation of an omen (from an astrologer or the like).

phēl फल् । विषविस्फोटः m. a certain poisonous kind of boil, a carbuncle, a bubo or cancer (cf. dada-ph^o, p. 187b, l. 42; dāmbⁱ-ph^o, p. 218a, l. 17; kāñi-ph^o, p. 460b, l. 40). —phaṭānⁱ —फटनि । अनेकविष-विस्फोटोद्भवः m. pl. inf. a crop of carbuncles to appear on a person. —phaṭun —फटुन् । विस्फोटविभेदः m. inf. a carbuncle to burst. —pyon^u —प्यनु । विषविस्फोटोद्भवः m. inf. a carbuncle to appear (on a person).

phēla-cār फल-चार । विस्फोटपीडा m. 'the wringing of a carbuncle', the agony caused by it before it bursts or is opened. -dag -दग् । विस्फोटव्यथा f. the pain of a carbuncle. -gōg^uji -खगजि or -gōg^ujū -खगजू । विस्फोटमूलम् f. the core of a carbuncle, the hard knotty lump felt inside one. -gar -गर् । विस्फोटग्रन्थिः m. a bubo-like swelling in the armpit, hollow of the knee, or similar place, that accompanies a carbuncle; cf. gand. -grūt^u -ग्रटू । विस्फोटाधारश्चयथुः f. (sg. dat. -gracē -ग्रच्य), the hard core of a boil, etc. -gāsa -गास । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain medicinal plant; the long leaves are applied to bubos, etc., to hasten the ripening. -hākh

-हाख । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable described as having a long thick stalk and thorny leaves. -hot^u -हुतु । विस्फोटवाधितः adj. (f. -hūṭ^u -हुतू), suffering from a carbuncle. -wōd^u -वादू । विस्फोटभियक् m. a carbuncle doctor, a man whose profession it is to cure boils and the like.

phēlas dēl khēwawun^u फलस् दल् खववुनु । दुर्लभचुद्रवृत्तिः n. ag. (f. —khēwavūñ^u —खवववू), 'one who would eat the skin of a carbuncle,' one who leads a miserly life and is filled with foul desires, a mean swindler (cf. K.Pr. 169, where it is wrongly translated).

phēl फेल فعل m. an act, action, deed; esp. a shameful deed, a crime (Gr.Gr. 21); a trick (Gr.Gr. 21).

—bāz -बाज़ فعل باز । अकार्यकरणशीलः adj. e.g. one (esp. a boy) who habitually and openly does evil actions, mischievous, naughty; a cheat. —gaṭhun

—गहुन् । अकस्मादकार्यसंपत्तिः m. inf. an evil action or crime suddenly to happen. —karun —करुन् ।

अकार्यकरणम् m. inf. to commit a crime.

phōl^u फ़लु adj. (f. phōj^u फ़जू) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of फ़लुन् q.v., used —° as an adj.), as in aḍa-phōl^u, half-blown, p. 11b, l. 29, and Rām. 1266; so nēha-phōl^u, and adv. nēha-phōli, at the blossoming from sleep; at dawn (p. 625a, l. 47).

phol^u 1 फ़लु । फलम्, गुल्फमणिवन्धास्थि, शिरस्त्रादिप्रान्ते, योजनीयखण्डान्तरम्, गूढसंबन्धः grain (the generic term) (El. phaul, phol, phul; L. 460, phul) (L.V. 86); a small bone of the wrist or ankle (cf. phēki-ph^o, s.v. phyok^u 1); a kind of silk braid used to ornament the edge of a cap or similar piece of apparel (cf. aṭa-ph^o, p. 56a, l. 25, and phālⁱ-wār, bel.); a secret connexion between two people (e.g. by religion, qualities, or actions), close intimacy (W. 142);

a single grain (cf. bata-ph^o, p. 137a, l. 40; cana-ph^o, p. 172, l. 27; dōn^u-ph^o, p. 223b, l. 11; muṭhⁱ-ph^o, p. 605a, l. 13; raṭsa-ph^o, s.v. raṭsh) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 255, 367–8; Rām. 12, 1456; K. 178, 1144; K.Pr. 4, 168, 217); a single fruit (of a bunch) (K.Pr. 255); any single small round object, e.g. a pearl (cf. caphkālⁱ-ph^o, p. 173b, l. 35; dūra-ph^o, p. 239a, l. 1; dōṭha-ph^o, p. 258a, l. 4; haṭi-ph^o, p. 356a, l. 42; kana-ph^o, p. 449a, l. 29; kañi-ph^o, p. 461b, l. 24; H. xii, 15, a pebble; lēz^u-ph^o, p. 508b, l. 34; lāla-ph^o, p. 522a, l. 29; māli-ph^o, p. 565a, l. 49; nika-ph^o, p. 627b, l. 29; nīlⁱ-ph^o, p. 670b, l. 27; phōka-ph^o, p. 688b, l. 20; phakīr-ph^o, p. 690a, l. 50; phōta-ph^o, s.v. phōta; pīra-ph^o, s.v. pīr 1; pita-ph^o, s.v. pita 2; ranga-ph^o, s.v. ranga 2) (Śiv. 474, 1094, 1314;

Rām. 1653; K. 1143; YZ. 75, 213; K.Pr. 78, 95, 233); a pearl, in the sense of something delicate and beautiful (cf. **danda-ph°**, p. 224b, l. 48; **khōra-ph°**, p. 409b, l. 24; **khōra-ph°**, p. 410b, l. 6); a small coin, a bit (K.Pr. 238); the pupil of the eye (cf. **lāla-ph°**, p. 522a, l. 30; **mañē-ph°**, p. 585b, l. 50) (Rām. 1105, 1423); a small lump of flesh or the like (cf. **māz-ph°**, p. 614b, l. 48; **nūna-ph°**, p. 641a, l. 1; **ñēñē-ph°**, p. 644a, l. 43; **nāṭi-ph°**, p. 660b, l. 24) (K.Pr. 73, a lump of manure); a small collection of grains or the like, a small quantity of anything; esp. of things which, like grain, consist of great numbers of small articles (cf. **arga-ph°**, p. 43a, l. 16; **ōṭi-ph°**, p. 53a, l. 34; **athi-ph°**, p. 66a, l. 5; **bēcha-ph°**, p. 79b, l. 35; **basi-ph°**, p. 131b, l. 1; **bāṭhi-ph°**, p. 141b, l. 35; **byōli-ph°**, p. 151a, l. 1; **haka-ph°**, p. 326a, l. 37; **hāra-ph°**, p. 344b, l. 20; **khaṇḍa-ph°**, p. 402b, l. 49; **māgayē-ph°**, p. 552b, l. 40; **mōnga-ph°**, p. 578b, l. 12; **mardi-ph°**, or **marēdi-ph°**, p. 589b, l. 48; **mōchē-ph°**, p. 604b, l. 38; **mēsi-ph°**, p. 609a, l. 9; **mēwa-ph°**, p. 611a, l. 35; **māyā-ph°**, p. 612b, l. 30; **phacakh-ph°**, p. 685a, l. 4; **prōpinⁱ-ph°**, s.v. **prōpyun^a**; **pōyē-ph°**, s.v. **pōyē**; **tōm^ala-ph°**, s.v. **tōmul**; **ṭāñē-ph°**, s.v. **ṭāñ** (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

It will be observed that this word may mean either 'a single grain or other article' or 'a small quantity of such'. It often happens that, compounded with the same word it may take either sense, so that the meaning of the whole is in doubt. Thus, **dachē-ph°**, a single grape, and a small collection of grapes, p. 185b, l. 46; **dā-ph°**, p. 230b, l. 5; **kara-ph°**, p. 466a, l. 12; **kāshⁱ-ph°**, p. 480a, l. 36; **lāyē-ph°**, p. 543b, l. 3; **macāma-ph°**, p. 548a, l. 22; **mahā-ph°**, p. 548a, l. 22; **mōkhta-ph°**, p. 561a, l. 15; **makāyi-ph°**, p. 563b, l. 6. The plural **phālⁱ** फलि is not used to indicate a small amount, but indicates indefinitely 'grains', 'small round articles', etc. (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

phol^a barun फलु बरुन् । विरुद्धसूचनम् m.inf. to tell tales (against some one), peach (against). —**ḍalun** —डलुन् । अस्थिविशेषभ्रंशः m.inf. to dislocate the wrist or ankle. —**phyot^a** —फ्यत् । धनद्रव्यसमुच्चयः m. 'braid and embroidery'; met. a secret collection or store of precious metals or valuables (Gr.Gr. 95). —**wāṭun** —वाटुन् । संबन्धविधानम् m.inf. to mount a pearl or other round jewel in its setting; to set a dislocated wrist or ankle; to form an intimacy with some powerful person for one's own protection.

phālⁱ-bōng^ar फलि-बुंगर् । काचकटकविशेषः f. a kind of glass bangle (see **bōng^ar**) studded with coloured beads. —**chula** -कुल । कणमर्दनम् m. the act of rubbing by hand from the cob the seeds of Indian corn or the like. —**chōmba** -कुम्ब । कणमर्दनम् m. the act of beating Indian corn, legumes, etc., with a stick or flail to release the grains from the cobs or pods; cf. **chōmb**. —**kōkür^ū** -क्ककूरु । अतिनुद्रवृत्तिः f. a miserly or niggardly woman (*quasi*, a woman who, although rich, feeds herself as a hen picks up grains). —**makōyⁱ** -मकायि । मर्दितगवधुसमूहः f. Indian corn freed from the cob. —**phakīr** -फकीर् । अतिदरिद्रः m. (f. **phākīrōñ^ū** -फकिरात्रू), a poor miserable beggar, who supports himself by the few grains of food received in begging. —**phal** -फल । संपूर्णतोपेतः adj. e.g. (of something formerly incomplete) quite complete. —**phala** -फल । संपूर्णतया adv. completely, entirely. —**sōr^ū** -सांरु । फलशः संग्रहणम् f. taking away and collecting grain by grain or little by little (esp. when this is done secretly). —**sōriñ** -सारिन् । अभिप्रायान्वेषणम् f. getting into close intimacy with some one in order to worm out his secret intentions. —**s^aṣan** -सत्तन् । सूचीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **s^aṣiñ^ū** -सत्तत्रू), a kind of pin with a large shining head. Musalmān women adorn their head-dress (**kasāba**, q.v.) with it (El. *phalsatsan*). —**wād** -वाद् । फलक्रमवृत्तिकः m. (rice, etc.) dealt with or distributed grain by grain or in very small quantities. —**wār** -वार् । खण्डविशेषः m. a coloured silk braid used as a border of a cap or similar article of apparel.

phali phali bāwot^a फलि फलि बावटु । अतिधृष्टः m. 'an armlet on every ankle and wrist'; hence, a naughty disobedient child. **phali wasith bata** फलि वसिथ बत । ईषत्तरलभक्तम् m. soft boiled rice (in which the grains are not separate).

phol^a 2 फलु adj. (f. **phüj^ū** फजू) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of **phalun** 1 and 2, q.v., used —° as an adj.), (of a garment) worn out, ragged. Cf. **ada-ph°**, p. 11b, l. 26; **kana-ph°**, p. 448a, l. 21).

phul फुल् । (सुधा)रसभेदः f. a kind of salt used for seasoning tea. It comes from the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains carbonate and sulphate of soda, with a little chloride of sodium (K.Pr. 39). —**khasiñ^ū** —खसत्रू । अतिस्थौल्यापत्तिः f.inf. 'the salt to rise', (of a living being) quickly to become stout and fat. —**ladüñ^ū** —लदत्रू । अतिमांसलतापत्तिः f.inf. to gain stoutness or fatness (owing to the accession of wealth or the like).

phūl m. *Verbascum thapsus* (El.).

phula फुल m. a measure of rice straw. The handful of stalks cut at one time by the sickle is **bōd^u**, q.v. 2 **bōd^u** = 1 **ṣaph** (q.v.), and 4 **ṣaph** = 1 **phula**. Near the river, where straw is sold for consumption, the handful is **ṣaph**, and 2 **ṣaph** = 1 **phula**. In each case 12 **phulas** = 1 **kuru** (q.v.). See L. 328.

phulai फुलै (Gr.Gr. 22), see **phulay**.

phul^u फुलु । नेत्रविन्दुः m. cataract (of the eyes).

phulⁱ pēni फुलि प्येनि । नेत्ररोगविशेषोद्भवः m. pl. inf. cataract to occur (in a person's eyes).

phuli-chōkh फुलि-छूख् । अल्पपाकः m. (sg. dat. -**chōkas** -छूकस्), a slight boiling of vegetables.

-gañēr -गजर् । संततिवाङ्मयम् m. abundance of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.). Cf.

phulayē-gañēr, s.v. **phulay**.

pahōl^u पहोलु । जावालः m. (f. **pahōj^u** पहाजू, El. *pahaj*), a goatherd, a shepherd (as found in the hill country. He spends the summer there, with his family and dogs, until driven down to the valleys by the snows of winter) (El. *pohol*, *pōhul*, *puhul*, and *pūhul*; L. 464, *pohl*) (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 172, 249, *pohol^u*).

pahōlⁱ-bāy पहालि-वाय् । (जावाल)पशुपालस्त्री f. his wife.

pahul^u पडलु । साश्रिः, साश्रिवर्तुलः adj. (f. **pah^uj^u** पहाजू), possessing corners, cornered; globular, but possessing corners.

phaulād फौलाद्, **phōlād** फोलाद् فولاذ, i.q. **pōlād**, q.v. **phōlūda** फोलूद (= فلولود). मण्डम् m. a kind of flummery (given as a food to invalids).

phaladār फलदार् । विशिष्टफलोपेतः adj. e.g. fruitful, possessing fruit (lit. and met.); (of firewood) producing many split sticks (cf. **phal**2).

phalhār फल्हार, see p. 691b, l. 38.

phalakh फलख् । अवलम्बनरज्जुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phalakas** फलकस्), a kind of sling fastened as a punishment to a naughty child's feet, by which he is hung head downwards. —**ṣaṭānⁱ** —चटनि । अतिकोपाविष्कारः m. pl. inf. to abuse in a rage (a person or a business).

phulkōrⁱ फुल्कारि । सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः f. flowered or embroidered cloth.

phōlⁱla फूलिल । पुष्परसतैलविशेषः m. oil impregnated with essence of flowers by steeping them in it, scented oil (K.Pr. 159). -**kangañ** -कंगञ् । सुगन्धतैलविशेषाक्त-केशप्रसाधनशीला f. a comb impregnated with scented oil; a woman who is in the habit of combing her hair with scented oil. -**wōd** -वड् । पुष्पसुगन्धिततैलविशेष-परिमलितशिरस्का f. a head, the hair of which is impregnated with scented oil; a woman whose hair is so impregnated.

phulⁱlad फुलिलद् । नेत्रविकारयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phulⁱladiñ** फुलिलदिञ्), one who is afflicted with cataract of the eyes.

phöllun फुल्लुन्, see **phōlun**.

phöllanāwun फुल्लानावुन्, see **phōlanāwun**.

phöllawun^u फुल्लवुनु, see **phōlavunu**.

pahlmund (? **pah^{al}-mōnd^u** पहल्-म्वंडू), ? f. *Pyrethrum* sp., a certain medicinal plant. The root (**mōnd^u**) is said to be good for toothache (L. 76).

phalōnⁱ फलानि (= فلال). अमुकः m. (f. **phalōn^u** फलानू), such a, such-and-such, a certain (man); such a man, such a one, so-and-so, such a thing (El. *falān*, *falānyī*).

phalun 1 फलुन् । सफलभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phol^u** 3 फलु (for 1 and 2, see s.vv.), f. **phūj^u** फजू; 2 p.p. **phajyōv** फज्योव), to bear fruit (Gr.Gr. 205, L.V. 66); to bear good or plentiful fruit, have a good yield; to have a good result, turn out successfully (e.g. arrangements for defence against injury); to have a good outcome or fulfilment (of an omen, dream, portent, or the like).

phol^u-mot^u 1 फलु-मंतु । सुफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phūj^u-müṣ^u** 1 फजू-मंचू), that which has borne fruit (esp. good fruit), as ab.

phalith gaṣhun फलिथ् गछुन् । फलितीभवनम् m. inf. to bear fruit or results at once or after a very short time.

phalun 2 फलुन् । विभेदः, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 2 (p.p. as in **phalun** 1. The causal of this verb is **phālanāwun**, q.v.), to be split from top to bottom, to be split (of a tree-trunk, log, or the like); to be divided into calculated shares, distributed, shared among several people (Gr.Gr. 205); to be split (by use), to become worn out (of e.g. a garment, a metal dish, or an ornament) (cf. **atha phalānⁱ**, p. 60b, l. 30; **pād phalānⁱ**, p. 681a, l. 1; **phēkⁱ phalānⁱ**, s.v. **phyok^u**) (Gr.Gr. 174, 205); to become worn away (e.g. the edge of a tool) (K.Pr. 195).

phālⁱ phālⁱ mahārāza फलि फलि महाराज । अतिदृढः m. wearing out and wearing out (and still) royal; hence (of some garment, ornament, or the like) in good condition though much used.

phol^u-mot^u 2 फलु-मंतु । विभागेनाप्तः, जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phūj^u-müṣ^u** 2 फजू-मंचू), split; divided, shared, a shared portion (of something divided); worn out, as ab.

phalan-hār फलन्-हार । सुभेद्यः, दृढः n.ag., e.g. easily split; that which stands wearing out, (of a garment, carpet, vessel, ornament, or the like) that which lasts a long time, lasting, strong, durable.

phōlun फ़लुन् or phōllun फ़ल्लुन् । विकासः conj. 2 [1 p.p. phōl^u फ़लु or (Śiv. 54) phōll^u फ़ल्लु, f. phōj^u फ़जू (Śiv. 1684, 1686) or phōjj^u फ़ज्जू; 2 p.p. phōjyōv फ़ज्योव्. The causal of this verb is phōl(l)anāwun, phōl^arun, phōl^arāwun, or phōl(l)awun, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174)], to expand (of a flower), to blossom, to burst forth in bloom, to flower (cf. pōsh phōlānⁱ, s.v. pōsh 1; pushē ph^o, s.v. pushē) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 46; Śiv. 54 (phōll^o), 132, 167, 267, 491, 555, 1025, 1157 (ll), 1180, 1270, 1536 (ll), 1571, 1573, 1686, 1744, 1760 (ll); Rām. 93, 647, 678, 1025, 1777; K. 250; YZ. 46; K.Pr. 138, 256); to bloom, flourish (El. phulun; Gr.Gr. (phōll^o), 174, 205; Rām. 204; YZ. 170); to bloom, to become filled with joy (Rām. 1431; K. 94, 100, 1016, 1141); (of light, dawn, etc.) to bloom forth, i.e. to begin to shine (cf. gāsh phōlun, p. 308b, l. 18) (Śiv. 1684; Rām. 92, 295, 679, 1257, 1636; K. 79; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2); (of a work begun) to turn out successfully; to bloom out, to become fine and handsome; (of a man or the like) to be prosperous and popular (with much wealth and many children) (cf. dambi-ph^o, to blossom from the belly; hence, to have good children, p. 218a, l. 20) (K.Pr. 157). phōl^a-mot^u फ़लु-मंतु or (Śiv. 498) phōll^a-mot^u फ़ल्लु-मंतु । विकसितः perf. part. (f. phōj^u-müṣ^u फ़जू-मञ्जू, Śiv. 1727) (of a flower) expanded, (of a plant) in full bloom (Śiv. 44, 498, 1727); successfully accomplished, as ab.; become prosperous, as ab.

phālanāwun फ़ालनावुन् । विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम्, संकलनया विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phālanōw^u फ़ालनोवु), causal of phalun 2, to split (a tree, log, or the like) from top to bottom, to tear; to divide into calculated shares, to distribute a number of articles in proper proportions; to wear out (a garment, etc.) by long use. phālanōw^u-mot^u फ़ालनोवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, जीर्णीकृतः, संकलनविभाजितः perf. part. (phālanōv^u-müṣ^u फ़ालनावू-मञ्जू), split; properly shared out; caused to be worn out, as ab.

phōlanāwun फ़लनावुन् or phōllanāwun फ़ल्लनावुन् । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōlanōw^u फ़लनोवु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Śiv. 26 (phōllanāwun), 1809); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). phōlanōw^u-mot^u फ़लनोवु-मंतु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. phōlanōv^u-müṣ^u फ़लनावू-मञ्जू), brought to full blossom (by cultivation,

etc.); made popular, as ab.; made fine and handsome, as ab.

phal^ar फ़लर् । बुद्रखण्डिका f. a small split off piece of timber (dim. of phal 2, q.v.).

phōl^aran फ़लरन् । विकासना f. (sg. dat. phōl^arūn^u फ़लरन्), expansion (of a flower), causing to blossom; making (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by adorning it, etc.); spreading out (things collected in a mass).

phōl^arun फ़लरुन् । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōl^ar^u फ़लर्), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.); to cause a man to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, ornament, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). phōl^ar^u-mot^u फ़लर्-मंतु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. phōl^ar^u-müṣ^u फ़लर्-मञ्जू), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.); made popular, handsome, etc., as ab.; caused to prosper, as ab.; spread out, as ab.

phōl^arāwun फ़लरावुन् । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōl^arōw^u फ़लरोवु), i.q. phōl^arun, q.v. phōl^arōw^u-mot^u फ़लरोवु-मंतु । विकासितः 1 p.p. (f. phōl^arōv^u-müṣ^u फ़लरावू-मञ्जू), i.q. phōl^ar^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. phōl^arun.

phulsel m. *Virburnum stellulatum* (El.).

phalsatsan (El.), i.q. phālⁱ-s^atsan, p. 694b, l. 22.

phulaṭh फ़लट् । गदाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phulaṭi फ़लटि), a kind of club with a thick head bound with leather, an Indian club. phulaṭa-bōzⁱ फ़लट-बाज़ि f. wielding, or practising with, Indian clubs (K. 947).

phālav फ़ालव् । आपणकपाटसमूहः m. the shutters of a shop as a whole, a complete set of shop-shutters. —dyun^u —दिनु । आपणकपाटनिरोधः m.inf. to close the shutters of a shop, to shut up shop, to stop the traffic of one's shop (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 1248). —lagun —लगुन् । खिलीभवनम् m.inf. the doors of a shop to be shut; met. a house to become empty and deserted by its inhabitants. —püt^u —पटू । आपणद्वारपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. —pachē -पच्य), a single shutter, one of the boards which form a set of shop-shutters.

pholwā फ़ल्ला, i.q. phol^u 1 with suff. of indef. art. Cf. bata-ph^o, p. 137a, l. 41.

phalawun फ़लवुन् । विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phalow^u फ़लवु), to split a post or log; cf. phalun 2. phalow^u-mot^u फ़लवु-मंतु । विभेदितः perf. part. (f. phalūv^u-müṣ^u फ़लवू-मञ्जू), split (by some one).

phalawun^u 1 फ़लवुन् । सुफलितीभवनम् n.ag. (f. phalavūn^u फ़लवञ्जू), that which bears good fruit (lit. and met.).

phalawun^u २ फलवुनु । संभवद्विभेदः, सुजीर्णोभिवन्, चिरपरिचयार्हः n.ag. (f. phalavüñ^ü फलवञ्जू), that which is easily split, that which is ready or fit for being split; that which becomes worn out; that which stands wearing out, that which lasts long. Cf. phalan-hār, s.v. phalun 2.

phālawun फालवुन् । विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phālow^u फालवु), to tear, rend, split, cleave (wood) (cf. atha ph^o, p. 60b, l. 33); to wear out (clothes by wearing them). Cf. phalun 2, of which this is the causal.

phālow^u-mot^u फालवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, जीर्णकृतः perf. part. (f. phālüv^ü-müt^ü फालवू-मञ्जू), split, cloven (by some one); worn out (by some one).

phālavith dyun^u फालविथ् दिनु । विभज्य वितरणम् m.inf. to divide out, share out; to give after wearing out, i.e. to borrow clothes, wear them out, and then return them.

phailwān फैल्वान् adj., e.g. strong, brave, valiant, valorous (El., Gr.M.); i.q. pahalwān, q.v.

phōlawun फूलवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōlow^u फूलवु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1020); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to expand, distend (something) (Gr.M.); to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass); causal of phōlun, q.v. phōlow^u-mot^u फूलवु-मंतु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. phōlüv^ü-müt^ü फूलवू-मञ्जू), caused to blossom; made popular, fine, handsome, etc. (as ab.); spread abroad (of things collected in a mass).

phōlawun^u फूलवुनु or phōllawun^u फूलवुनु । विकसन् n.ag. (f. phōlavün^ü फूलवञ्जू), (a flower, etc.) which blooms, one which is in full bloom (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 225 (phōllawun^u); one who blooms out, one who becomes fine and handsome, one who is prosperous and with a large family; (of a work) one which turns out successfully; (of luck, fate, or the like) blooming, fortunate, happy (K. 311). The phrase gāsh phōlawun^u or phōlawani gāshē, is used adverbially to mean 'immediately on the blossoming of light', i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M.; Rām. 1105, 1109).

pahalwān पहाल्वान् پهلوان or pahalwān पहाल्वान् । मल्लः m. (f. pahalwōñ^ü पहाल्वान्जू, q.v.), a hero, champion (Rām. 492, 530, 1402, pahal^o); an athlete, wrestler; a stout sturdy fellow (YZ. 93, pahlawān); brave. Cf. phailwān.

pahalwōñ^ü पहाल्वान्जी । मल्लवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahalwōñil पहाल्वानिल् । मल्लवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

5 pahalwōñ^ü पहाल्वान्जू । मल्लस्त्री f. the wife of a professional wrestler, the wife of an athlete, etc. Cf. pahalwān.

phūlwōrī फूल्वारी m. the white rose (*Rosa brunonis*) (El.).

10 phalāwath फलावठ् । यथेष्टलाभः f. (sg. dat. phalāwathī फलावठि), the successful gaining of the intended result of any action or course of conduct. —pēñ^ü —यञ्जू । यथेष्टलाभप्राप्तिः f.inf. such an intended successful result to occur without any difficulty or inconvenience to the performer.

15 phalwōyⁱ फलवायि । वातूलावस्थः adj. e.g. one who is distraught, crazy, driven mad (e.g. by grief, loss, poverty). —gaṣhun —गह्नुन् । उन्मत्तावस्थितीभवनम् m.inf. to become crazy, as ab.

20 phalay फलय्, also written phalai फलै । फलावसरः f. (of fruits) the season of fruiting, (of grains) harvest time.

phulay फुलय्, also written phulai फुलै । विकासः f. blossoming, blooming (cf. bādam-ph^o, p. 86b, l. 15; dā-ph^o, p. 230b, l. 9; gōrdōlī-ph^o, p. 300b, l. 25; pōshē-ph^o, s.v. pōsh 1) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 56); spring time (El. phulai; Śiv. 181, 1720, 1727); the ripening of a small-pox pustule, or the like. —lagün^ü —लगञ्जू । विकाससमागमः f.inf. blossoming to come on, the blossom-season (i.e. spring) to begin; small-pox pustules to begin to ripen.

30 phulāyē-gon^u फुलय-गनु । वहुपुत्रादिमान् adj. (f. -gün^ü -गञ्जू), thick blossoming; met. one who has many children, grandchildren, etc. —gañēr —गञर् । बहुपुत्रपौत्रवत्त्वम् m. abundance of descendants, the having many sons, daughters, and grandchildren; cf. phuli-gañēr, p. 695a, l. 13. -dār -दार् । पुष्पचित्राङ्कितः m. (of a cloth) marked or embroidered with representations of flowers, flowered. -mot^u -मंतु । विकासिचित्तः adj. (f. -müt^ü -मञ्जू), one who is devoted to blossoming, one who makes a practice of wasting his time in enjoying the season of flowers; one whose mind blossoms, one who has a rapturously joyful heart. -rang -रंग् । अचिरनाशः m. the nature of blossoming; hence, transientness, evanescence, impermanence. -sāl -साल् । पुष्पविकासनिमित्तभोजनम् m. a picnic in the flower-season.

pham फम्, see phamb.

phamb फंक् (cf. فنبه) । तूलः m. (as the first member of a compound this word may become phā फँ or pham फम्), cotton wool (cf. dōñē-ph^o, p. 231b, l. 10;

dīgi-ph°, p. 267b, l. 8; jaga-ph°, p. 371a, l. 34; khaphari phamb t̄ānun, p. 406a, l. 14; phāt^lla-ph°, s.v. phāt^lla) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1610; H. viii, 6, 13; K.Pr. 167); the wool of the Ladākī goat (cf. bōṭa-ph°, p. 138b, l. 24; kēli-ph°, p. 436a, l. 38; phēri-ph°, s.v. phyūr^u 2) (L. 465, pamb; Rām. 717, 1014, 1613); cotton-like down of plants, catkins (cf. phrasta-ph°, s.v. phrast); birds' down or the like (cf. braga-ph°, p. 120a, l. 27).

phā-wāl फँ-वाल् or pham-wāl फम्-वाल् । राङ्कवोर्णावालः m. the coarse hair found in cotton wool and discarded before spinning; the coarse hair found mixed in the soft wool of the Ladākī goat, and similarly discarded before spinning. -wōn^u -वोन् । राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयी m. a seller of the wool of the Ladākī goat. -vūt^u -वटू । राङ्कवोर्णासमुच्चयः f. a light bale of Ladākī wool (weighing eight to twelve pounds). -watun -वतुन् । तूलपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -watanas -वतनस्), a square sheet of cotton wool (about a span across. It is so prepared after having been opened out and picked clean by the fingers).

pham-phēran फम्-फेरन् । तूलवस्त्रम् m. a Kāśhmīrī coat (see phēran) wadded with cotton wool (and worn in winter, a quilted coat). -pan -पन् m. shawl-thread (El.).

phamba-ūt^u फम्ब-अटू । तूलखण्डः f. a long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. -māl, bel.). -dag^ala -दग्ल । सतूलास्तरणम् m. a wadded quilt or coat (stuffed with cotton wool). -dijⁱ -डोँजि or -dij^u -डीजू । तूलगोलकः f. a ball of cleaned cotton wool. -dār -दार् । सतूलः adj. e.g. stuffed with cotton wool, wadded, quilted. -dastār -दस्तार् । राङ्कवोर्णाशिरोवासः m. a kind of cap made of pashmina, i.e. the cloth made from Ladākī wool. -dēv -दव् । तूलपुत्तलिका m. a doll made of cotton wool. -dyūg^u -ड्यूग । तूलगोलः m. a large ball of cleaned cotton wool (Śiv. 589, K.Pr. 136). -māl -माल् । तूलमाला f. a necklace of cotton wool, i.e. the long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. -ūt^u, ab.). -sīr^u -सीरू । तूलप्रसृतिः f. (at the time of spinning) the piece of cleaned cotton wool (about ten or twelve inches long) held in the hand (cf. -tōmb^u); a certain bird (Śiv. 1011, 1694). -thōs -थ्वस् । तूलमुष्टिः f. as much cleaned cotton wool as can be taken up by the fingers. -thōs^u -थ्वसु । तूलसमूहः m. as much cotton wool as would form the wick of a lamp or the like. -tōmb^u -त्वंबु । शुद्धतूलखण्डम् m. the piece of cotton wool held in the fingers of the left hand at the time of spinning (cf. -sīr^u, ab.). -tūpⁱ -टूपि । सतूलशिरस्त्रम् f. a cap wadded or quilted with cotton wool. -tāsa -तास ।

तूलपात्रविशेषः m. the covered earthen pot in which cleaned cotton wool is kept. -tōryun^u -त्रोरिन् ।

तूलावकरः m. the refuse left in cleaning cotton wool.

phēmb फंब् । खेदः f. the distress displayed by a nursing child when crying (e.g. for its nurse, etc.); distress felt by oneself when calling out, lamenting, or speaking, and failing to get an answer, or one's demand satisfied. —barūn^u —बरन् । बद्धखेदानुभवः f.inf. to experience such distress (e.g. when experienced by a child crying for its nurse, or by a starving or lamenting person whose requests are disregarded). —khārūn^u —खारन् । आक्रन्दादावुपेक्षादिना खिन्नीकरणम् f.inf. to distress a person, as ab. —khasūn^u —खसन् । अतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. such distress to arise.

phūman फूमन् m. *Leucas cephalotis* and *aspera* (El.).

phōmphalun फांफलुन्, see phōphalun.

phamwār फंवार, see phāwār.

phan 1 फन् । स्फटा m. a snake's expanded hood.

phan 2 फन् । सूक्ष्मपाशविशेषः m. a noose, snare, trap, gin (for small birds). Cf. phand.

phanā फना 𑖦𑖳 m. mortality, frailty, destruction, death; as adj. passed away, departed, deceased, defunct; non-existent, extinct; cf. phanōyⁱ. —gaṭhun —गक्कुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away, vanish; to cease to be, to die. —karun —करन् । विनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy, cause to perish, cause to vanish.

phān फान् m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

phīna फीन । फेनः f. froth, foam, scum; foam or froth from the mouth. —anūn^u —अनन् । खेदापादनम् f.inf. to bring froth to a person's mouth; hence, to distress a person by putting him to some difficult and exhausting work. -lōṭh^u -ल्व्हु । फेनसंदोहः m. a clot or lump of foam or froth (on water or issuing from the mouth). —yiñ^u —यिन् । खेदापत्तिः f.inf. foam to come; distress to come, as ab.

phōn^u फोनु m. in phōnⁱ-kōl^u फानि-कोलु । खिलीभवनम् m. (of an abandoned house or the like), emptiness, desolateness; (of a person) ruined, poverty-stricken. Cf. phuñ^u.

pahān पहान् । किञ्चित् adv. somewhat, a little, used with adjectives and adverbs, as in bod^u-p°, somewhat big, p. 85a, l. 3; so brōṭh-p°, p. 128a, l. 34; dūr-p°, p. 238b, l. 32; kam-p°, p. 442b, l. 19; kōshur^u-p°, p. 481b, l. 43; nēbar-p°, p. 620b, l. 28; narm-p°, p. 651b, l. 22; nyūr^u-p°, p. 673b, l. 32; path p°, s.v. path 3 (El. pahan; H. x, 7; xii. 6).

pēhōn प्यहान्, see pyon^u.

pihan पिहन् f. (sg. dat. pihūn^u पिहन्), the act of grinding. —karūn^u —करन् । असह्यतेरणम् f.inf.

to do grinding, to keep on urging an unwilling or careless worker.

pihon^u पिहनु । तोदनविशेषः m. an ox-goad, the *painā* of Hindōstān (K.Pr. 219, wrongly translated 'yoke').

pihun पिङ्गन् । पेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pyuh^u पिहु, f. pish^u पिशू, Gr.Gr. 210; 2 p.p. pishyōv पिश्योव, Gr.Gr. 225), to grind (grain, etc., in a mill) (Gr.Gr. 31, Gr.M., L. 460); met. to thrash, beat, pound, thwack, goad (cf. dāda-p^o, p. 187b, l. 13). —karun —करुन् । अतितोदनम् m.inf. to beat (in the way of school correction with a light rod), to give a flogging (to a schoolboy or the like).

pihⁱ pihⁱ shunun पिहि पिहि कुनुन् । असह्यद्वाङ्मयेन शिक्षणम् m.inf. persistently to teach (a stupid or inattentive pupil), to repeat a lesson to him over and over again so as to impress it on his memory.

pihan-wōl^u पिहन्-वोलु । पेषणाजीवी n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one whose profession is that of grinding (corn, etc.), a miller.

pyuh^u-mot^u पिहु-मंतु । पिष्टः perf. part. (f. pish^u-müts^u पिशू-मंतू), ground (in a mill).

puhun^u पुङ्गुन्, see pōh.

phūnc^u फूंचू, phūnc^u-müts^u फूंचू-मंतू, phūncyōv फूंच्योव, see phūkun.

phand फंद । हलम्(माया) m. artifice, deceit, fraud (Rām. 435, 702, 1150); deceiving by magic; falsehood (cf. canj-phanj, p. 173a, l. 31) (Śiv. 277); a foolish or unprofitable speech, vain words; working a puppet-show or the like. phanda-wōl^u फंद-वोलु । व्याजकृत् m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a swindler, deceiver.

phanda फंड । आघातः m. a striking, thwacking, beating, bastinado (with fist, sand bag, or stick) (cf. atha-ph^o, p. 60b, l. 36). —dyun^u —दिनु । आहननम् m.inf. to drub, thrash, beat, bastinado (with fist, club, or sand bag). —khyon^u —ख्यनु । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer such a drubbing. —karun —करुन् । आहननम् m.inf. to drub, bastinado, as ab. —pyon^u —यनु । आघातापातः m.inf. such a drubbing or bastinado to befall (a person).

phandⁱ फंडि or phünd^u फंडू । आपत् f. (sg. dat. phanjē फंज्य), a calamity, disaster, misfortune (e.g. resulting from royal displeasure, pillage, imprisonment, or the like). —yiñ^u —यिन्नु । विपत्संनिपातः f.inf. such a disaster suddenly to occur.

phēnd फंड in phēnda-shōj^u फंड-शोजू । गोमायुशाविका f. a female jackal cub. Cf. phēnd^ur^u.

pahand (? spelling and gender), a certain medicinal plant, used as a diuretic (L. 75).

phindakh, findakh फिंदख (= فندق) m. (sg. dat. phi(fi)ndakas फिंदकस्), the nut of the *Corylus avellana* (El.).

phandal फंदल् । मायावी adj. e.g. false, deceitful, fraudulent; one who exhibits magical tricks, or who works a puppet-show.

phinalad फीनलद् । खिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. phinaladiñ फीनलदिन्), covered with foam; having froth issuing from the mouth; distraught with extreme and exhausting labour; (of a work or business) causing such distress.

phandun फंदुन् । हलनम् m. (sg. dat. phandanas फंदनस्), the act of defrauding, cheating, etc.

phandun फंदुन् । आहननम् m. (sg. dat. phandanas फंदनस्), the act of beating, thwacking, bastinadoing; beating a carpet or the like to expel the dust.

phandri (? spelling) f. a barren buffalo (L. 360).

phēnd^ur^u फंडेरू । युवती f. a fair maiden, a pretty unmarried girl. Cf. phēnd.

phōng^u फूंगु । निःसारः adj. (f. phōnj^u फूजु), wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy, or powerful, but really worthless). Cf. phōnsa.

phōngil फूगिल् । अप्रसाधितकेश f. a woman with uncombed or untidy hair (esp. one habitually so).

phāngun फांगुन्, see phāgun.

phungun फुंगुन् । अपर्याप्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phung^u फुंगु; 2 p.p. phunjyōv फुज्योव), to become uncompleted, to be left unfinished; (in gambling) to be beaten by the other side; to miss the mark (in shooting). phung^u-mot^u फुंगु-मंतु । अपर्याप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. phunj^u-müts^u फुजु-मंतू), uncompleted, left unfinished; unsuccessful (in gambling, shooting, etc.).

phōngra फांग्र, see phōgra.

phungur फुगुर् । वातादेर्मात्रा m. (sg. dat. phungaras फुगरस्), a short violent gust of wind or the like.

phōngragī फांग्रगी, see phōgragī.

phāngawun फांगवुन्, see phāgawun.

phanj फंज्, see canj-phanj, p. 173a, l. 31.

phanjē फंज्य, see phandⁱ.

phōnj^u फूजु, see phōng^u.

phunj^u-müts^u फुजु-मंतू, phunjyōv फुज्योव, see phungun.

phūnkh फूख्, see phūkh.

phūnkhēth फूख्यथ्, see phūkhēth.

phūnkun फूकुन्, see phūkun.

phānun फानुन् । निःशेषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōn^u; 2 p.p. phāñōv फाञोव), to empty entirely (a dish or

the like), to carry away everything; to deprive a person of all his property; cf. **phõñ^ẽran**. **phõn^u-mot^u** फोनु-मंतु । निःशेषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phõñ^ũ-mũt^ũ** फात्रू-मंत्रू), emptied entirely, deprived of all property, as ab.

pahanun पहनुन् । अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pahon^u** पहनु), to wear handsome clothes, be decked out, adorned. **pahon^u-mot^u** पहनु-मंतु । आभूषितः perf. part. (f. **pahũñ^ũ-mũt^ũ** पहत्रू-मंत्रू). This word is mostly used in the f., as applied to a woman, dressed in fine clothes, decked out.

phãnsi, see **phũsⁱ**.

phõnsa फोन्स । निःसारः adj. e.g. wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy or powerful, but inwardly worthless). Cf. **phõng^u**.

phõnũs फोन्स فانوس । काचमयदीपावरणपात्रम् m. a glass shade (of a candlestick, etc., hanging lamp, etc.) (Rãm. 1659).

phĩnth फींठ, see **phĩth**.

phãntun फांटुन्, see **phãtun**.

phẽntun फेंटुन्, **phĩntun** फींटुन्, see **phẽtun**.

phĩntun फींतुन्, see **phĩtun**.

pihanãwun पिहनावुन् । संचूर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pihanõw^u** पिहनोवु), to cause to be ground (in a mill, etc.), to get ground; causal of **pihun**, q.v. **pihanõw^u-mot^u** पिहनोवु-मंतु । पेषितः perf. part. (f. **pihanõv^ũ-mũt^ũ** पिहनावू-मंत्रू), got ground, that which one person has caused another to grind.

phanõyⁱ फनायि (= فنا) । विनाशः f. total destruction, i.q. **phanã**, q.v. **phanãyi-mõgul^u** फनायि-खगुलु । विनाशापातः m. 'a Mogul of destruction', total destruction (esp. of property which has been collected together), total loss of one's life's savings.

phẽnzãr फझार् । विलापः m. great lamentation (for something lost, damaged, or the like, in the hope that someone will be moved to restore it or make the loss good); cf. **zãr** 1. —**barãniⁱ** —वरनि । विलापोपेतदुःखानुभवः m. pl. inf. to utter loud lamentations, as ab. —**dĩniⁱ** —दिनि । विलापासक्तिः m. pl. inf. to give forth such lamentations, to continue making them without cessation.

phuñ^u फुत्रु in **phuñ^u** **phõkh** फुत्रु फुख । शून्यता m. (sg. dat. —**phõkas** —फुकस्), uninhabited, desolate, tenantless, deserted (e.g. a house or some place, such as a holy site, frequented only at certain seasons). —**phõkh gashun** —फुख गकुन् । सर्वनाशः m. inf. to become desolate, deserted, utterly destroyed (of a house or the like). Cf. **phõn^u**.

phõñ^ẽran फात्रन् । निःशेषीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **phõñ^ẽrũñ^ũ** फात्रंरू), the act of emptying entirely (e.g. a vessel); entirely emptying a person (of wealth, property, etc.), depriving (him) of all property. Cf. **phãnun**.

phuñut^u फुत्रुटु । विस्फोटः m. a boil (on the body); a nodosity or lump on a tree.

phãñõv फात्रोव्, see **phãnun**.

phẽph-tẽng फफ-खंग । उद्धताविनोतप्रायबालकः m. a naughty, impudent, disobedient boy.

phõph फफ (sg. dat. **phõphi** फफि), f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (Rãm. 734).

phoph^u फफु । लोहलः adj. (f. **phũph^ũ** फफू), speaking indistinctly, lisping, spluttering, of stumbling or stammering speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phapha-kãr फफ-कार् । लोहलः adj. e.g., i.q. **phoph^u**. —**karawun^u** —करवुनु । अतितप्तः adj. (f. **-karavũñ^ũ** —करवंत्रू), spluttering with heat, bubbling up (in boiling), pouring out steam, boiling hot.

phuph^{ũj^ũ} फफजू or **phuphũj^ũ** फफजू । शिरः f. (dim. of **phuphul^u**), a small head of man or beast (cf. **hẽri-ph^o**, p. 345b, l. 41; **kala-ph^o**, p. 435a, l. 25).

phuphul^u फफुलु । शिरः m. the head of man or beast.

phõphalun फॉफलुन् । क्रियायोग्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **phõphalyõv** फॉफल्ओव्), to be fit for any work, to be fit for use (Gr.Gr. li).

phaphẽr फफर् । लोहलता m. inarticulateness, stammering, impediment in speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phẽphur फफुर् । विस्फोटः m. (sg. dat. **phẽpharas** फफरस्), a boil (on the body), an abscess, a pimple (cf. **khashẽrⁱ-ph^o**, p. 419b, l. 10; **pãka-ph^o**, s.v. **pãkh** 1; **pẽta-ph^o**, s.v. **pẽth** 2) (El.; W. 144, *phephara*, pl. nom.; L. 458, *fãfar*; K.Pr. 111).

phẽphar-dag फफर्-दग् । विस्फोटपीडा f. the pain of a boil or abscess; similar pain caused by a cut, distress of mind, or the like. —**vẽphar** —व्यफर् m. (? pl.) an abscess, a pimple (El. *phephar-icephar*).

phẽpharlad फफर्लद् । विस्फोटबाधितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phẽpharladiñ** फफर्लदिञ्), afflicted by a boil or boils.

phaph^aran फफरन् । लोहलवद्वृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phaph^ariũñ^ũ** फफरंरू), stammering (esp. when put on by one who does not naturally stammer), imitation of stammering.

phipharan फिफरन् । सभयव्ययता m. anxiety and fear as to illness or grief overwhelming some beloved son, friend, etc. **phipharãniⁱ lagãniⁱ** फिफरनि लगनि । सभयचिन्तोद्विषीभवनम् m. pl. inf. such anxiety to occur. **phõphatur^u** फफतुर् adj. (f. **phõphat^ar** फफत् or **phõphat^{ũr^ũ}** फफत्), bearing the relationship of a paternal aunt (**phõph**) (Gr.Gr. 132). —**bõy^u**

—बोयु m. a paternal cousin, the son of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

phōphat^ar bēñē फुफत् व्यत्र f. a female paternal cousin, the daughter of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

ph^ar 1 फर् or phar 1 फर् । मिथ्यालापः m. false talk, esp. a cock-and-bull story, a tall yarn (intended to cause laughter or astonishment) (K.Pr. 219).

—trāwun —त्रावुन् । उत्पिञ्जवार्ताप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to tell publicly a cock-and-bull story, to spin a yarn.

—wanun —वनुन् । मिथ्यावृत्तभाषणम् m.inf. to tell such a story.

ph^ar 2 फर् m. in ph^ar-ph^ar फर्-फर् । शब्दानुकरणम् onomat. m. the sound caused by burning leaves or paper. ph^ara-ph^ara gaṣhun फर्-फर् गछुन् । पर्णदाह-तुल्यवाधा m.inf. the sound of blazing leaves to occur; a burning sensation to be felt inside the body.

phar 2 फर् । द्यूतस्थानम् m. a gambling house, a gambling den.

pharas bēhun फरस् व्यङ्गन् । द्यूतगोष्ठीसमाश्रयणम् m.inf. to haunt a gambling house, to be addicted to visiting gambling parties, to associate with gamblers.

—bēhawun^u —ब्यहवुनु । द्यूतगोष्ठ्यामासज्जमानः n.ag. (f. bēhavūn^u व्यहवञ्चू), a spendthrift who wastes his property in gambling houses. —byūth^u - mot^u

—ब्यूठ-मंतु । द्यूतगोष्ठ्या समासक्तः perf. part. (f. —bīth^u - mūṣ^u —बीठ-मञ्चू), one who is engaged in playing dice in a gambling house; hence, a reckless spendthrift.

phar 3 फर् in māch-phar, p. 547b, l. 9, q.v.

phēra फेर । भ्रमः m. (sg. abl. phēri 2 फेरि; for 1, see phīr^u), moving about, roaming, wandering, strolling (cf. dōri-ph^o, p. 239b, l. 26); turning round, circular motion, rotation; turning round, change (cf. nāwa-ph^o, s.v. nāv 1) (Śiv. 61); an error, mistake, blunder.

-dār -दार् । सशङ्कः adj. c.g. doubtful, suspicious, hesitating; containing errors (in a calculation or the like). —gēra —गेर । परित आवरणम् m. walking round and round (some place or thing), surrounding on all sides.

—gaṣhun —गछुन् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. a mistake to occur. —kōl^u mēlun -कोलु मेलुन् । भ्रान्तिसमापातः m.inf. a mistake to happen (at the start of any action), to make a wrong start; cf. phira-kōl^u mēlun, s.v. phir. —kōl^u gaṣhun -कोलु गछुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. a mistake to arise.

—karun —करुन् । गमागमवृत्तिः, भ्रमविधानम् m.inf. to do coming and going, to walk backwards and forwards; to cause mistakes, lead wrong (in calculation), cheat a person in accounting. —pyon^u —प्यनु । विवादाश्रयसंयोगः m.inf. a cause of dispute, due to a mistake, to arise between two people. —rost^u -रस्तु । निर्बाधः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रछू), unobstructed (by error,

inconsistency, ignorance, or the like). —thawun

—थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. to settle a discrepancy (in a calculation). —yun^u —यिनु । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an obstruction to occur (in some business).

phēri drāv फेरि द्राव । विक्रयवृत्तौ निपुणः adj. c.g. (of a boy) come home from wandering about; passed through (the circle of business); hence, one who has become skilled in commercial pursuits. —gaṣhun

—गछुन् । पालनसंचारः m.inf. to go on the round, to go round and round a field or garden of ripe produce in order to watch it.

phēri फेरि, phēri फेरि, see phyor^u.

pheri in aki pheri (W. 95) for aki phiri, see phyr^u 1.

phir फिर m. (sg. abl. phira 1 फिर), inversion, used in the following:— phir-phyār फिर-फ्यार् । विपरीतवृत्तिः m. constant or repeated change; change, reversal; inconsistency, alternations, vicissitudes (e.g. in the attitude of a king to his subordinates or in the conduct of an office). —phyār gaṣhun -फ्यार् गछुन् । विपर्ययसमापातः m.inf. such reversal of conduct, etc., to occur. —phyār karun -फ्यार् करुन् । विपरीत्येन विनाशनम् m.inf. to reverse a policy, to undo the work or policy of a public officer.

phira-kōl^u फिर-कोलु । व्यत्ययः m. (owing to forgetfulness or inattention) the wrong reversal of any action, upsetting an arrangement. —kōl^u mēlun -कोलु मेलुन् । विपरीतप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. such reversal of action to come into existence, to make a wrong beginning; cf. phēra-kōl^u mēlun, s.v. phēra. —kath -कथ । साङ्केतिकोक्तिः f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), talking (in the presence of outsiders) a secret language; esp. the peculiar argot used for stage directions by bāds (see p. 82a, l. 16) or strolling singers and actors (L. 313, phirkat).

—mahārēñ -महार्यञ् । प्रथमागता वधूः f. a bride when she has first come to her husband's house. —mahārāza -महाराज । द्विरागमनिमन्वितवरः m. a bridegroom when he has first come to the bride's house to take her away to his own house. (This takes place some time after the marriage ceremony.)

—mal -मल । शोकमलम् m. the uncleanness of garments, head, etc., adopted by a woman after a death in the family, mourning (L. 263 phir mal). —mal kadun -मल कडुन् । शोकमलापहरणम् m.inf. to put off such uncleanness (by washing, bathing, etc.), to go out of mourning. —mal thawun -मल थवुन् । शोकमालिन्यधारणम् m.inf. to put on or wear such uncleanness, to go into mourning. —mala-wājēñ -मल-वाज्यञ् । धृतशोकमला f. a woman who is in such mourning. —mot^u -मंतु । उन्नतकल्पः adj. (f. -mūṣ^u -मञ्चू), one who acts contrary

to all established custom, one who acts like a lunatic. -sāl -साल् । वरस्य प्रथमनिमन्त्रणम् m. the first invitation after a marriage given to the bridegroom by the bride's relations (L. 258, *phirsāl*). -sāl mahārāza -साल् महाराज । प्रथमनिमन्त्रितवरः m. the bridegroom invited to such a feast. -thurⁱ -थुरि । विपरीताचरणः adj. e.g. one who does things the reverse way, one who acts contrary to custom. -thurⁱ pōthⁱ -थुरि पांठि or -thurⁱ pōthin -थुरि पांठिन् । विपर्ययेण adv. in a reversed manner, upside down, back to front. -thur^u 1 -थुरू । व्यतिक्रमः m. reversal, inversion, in wrong order. -thur^u 2 -थुरू । विपरीताचरणः adj. (f. -thur^u -थुरू), one who does something in the reverse direction, one who is accustomed to act contrary to custom. -thur^u karun -थुरू करुन् । (द्विरागमादि-)गतागतवृत्तिः m.inf. to do reversing (Śiv. 1477); esp. (of a bride) to take the first journey to her husband's house and to return thence to her parents' house. -thurēr -थुर्यर् । विपरीतत्वम् m. reversal of any action or thing; reversal of the seasons, unseasonableness of the seasons of the year. -wōr^u -वांरू । पात्रपरिवर्तना, धान्यादिपरिवर्तननौका f. transfer of the contents of one vessel to another; transfer of the contents (e.g. grain) of a large cargo-boat into small boats, unloading into barges. -wārē-dāñē -वार्य-दाञ् । परिवर्तितधान्यम् m. grain transferred from a cargo-boat to small boats; met. grain which has been dirtied and become dusty or become damp, and which has been turned upside down out of a heap. -wārē-hōnz^u -वार्य-हाञ्जू । धान्यविक्रयिनाविकः m. a boatman who buys rice from a large cargo-boat, and sells it in small boats. -wārē-hānzan -वार्य-हाञ्जन् । नौकासु परिवर्तितधान्यविक्रयिस्त्री f. his wife. -zang -जङ् । अपशकुनम् f. an ill omen. -zang lagün^u -जङ् लगञ्जू । दुर्निमित्तापातः f.inf. an ill omen to come.

phira 2 फिर । व्यावृत्तिवृत्तिः m. anything or action which is reversed; one who acts contrary to established custom.

phiri फिरि, see phir^u 1 and phyur^u 1.

phir^u फिरू f. a time, turn, used in the ablative phiri, (so many) times [as in *aki phiri* (p. 20a, l. 43) one time, once (K. 680, 918); once upon a time; *phiri aki*, once again, once more (K. 572); *dōyi phiri*, twice (K. 27); *dōyimi phiri*, at the second time (YZ. 13); *pōñsi phiri*, five times (see *pāñs*); *trayi ph°*, thrice (K. 63); *sadāhi ph°*, seventeen times (K. 570, 999); *biyē ph°*, at another time, once again (K. 565); *yimi ph°*, this time (K. 577); *kañsi ph°*, now and then (p. 390a, l. 4); *kūñsi ph°*,

how many times? i.e. very many times (Gr.M.); (see *kūtⁱ*, p. 485a, l. 26) (Gr.M.).]

phir^u 2 फिरू f. of phyur^u, 1 p.p. of phirun, q.v.

phēr^u फीरू । वस्त्रकणिका f. (sg. abl. *phēri* 1 फेरि; for 2, see *phēra*), a coarse kind of shawl thread (El.), knots or the like of this thread embroidered into cloth.

phor^u 1 फरू । उदरम् m. the belly, the intestines generally (cf. *phaka-ph°*, p. 689a, l. 16); met. the whole body (cf. *phūr^u* 2). —sādun —सादुन् । शरीरप्रतिकृतिविधिः m.inf. to accomplish a body, i.e. to perform the funeral obsequies over an artificial body made of flour, etc., when a Hindū has died, but his body cannot be found.

phārⁱ-buz^u फेरि-बुज्जू । दग्धकुचिः adj. (f. -buz^u -बुज्जू), one whose belly is burnt, esp. one whose belly is accidentally burnt by contact with a burning *kāngri* or portable brazier. -buzay -बुजय् । कुचिदाहः f. the burning of the belly, as ab. -dōd^u -दोदु । अपत्योत्कण्ठा m. belly-grief, i.e. longing for offspring. -dag -दग् । कुचिपीडा f. pain in the belly (esp. that owing to starvation). -dag tulūn^u -दग् तुलञ्जू । बुभुक्षाबाधो-त्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a man (e.g. a client, a servant) or an animal to suffer the pangs of hunger. -kāg^ur^u gañhūn^u -काङ्गू गङ्गञ्जू । कन्यादेर्गतप्रत्यागमासंतापापत्तिः f.inf. a burning brazier to enter the belly, i.e. the pain to be felt by a married woman's parents when, owing to the death of her husband or the like, and consequent destitution, she has to return to their house; (when a person brings a charge of theft) the tables to be turned (by the accused falsely accusing the charger with the crime). -phakh -फख् । कुचि-दुर्गन्धः, कुत्सितापत्यम् (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), a belly-stink, an evil smell in, or arising from, the belly; (as the child of such-and-such a mother), a wicked, ill conducted, child. -wōv -वोव् । बुद्धाधा f. pain in the belly caused by insufficient food being given to a very hungry person; the pain felt by a very hungry person at the sight of food which is denied to him. -wōv tulūn^u -वोव् तुलञ्जू । बुद्धाधोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause such pain to be felt, to starve or insufficiently feed a person, to let a man starve in the midst of plenty. -wōv wōthūn^u -वोव् वथञ्जू । अतिबुद्धाधोपगमः f.inf. such hunger pain to arise or be felt.

phor^u 2 फरू m. ? ridicule, scoffing, joking (YZ. 121 (pl.), here translated by the Latin *merces*, but the correct meaning appears to be as ab.). Cf. *phār* 1.

phur, see *phyor^u* and *phyur^u* 2.

phūr 1, see *phyūr^u*.

phūr 2 adj. coarse (El.). Cf. *pharyush^u*.

phurāo, in basta-phurāo (L. 463, see p. 135a, l. 30).
phūr^u 1 फूर । भृष्टमत्स्यः f. roasted fish (El. *phar*, a kind of fish) (El. ; K.Pr. 168, 242 ; K.Pr. 242, describes the way in which these are prepared).

pharē gaṣhañē फर्य गहत्र । वुभुक्षाकुलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become starved (for want of food).
—karañē —करत्र । अतिवुभुक्षाकुलीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to starve (a person). Cf. pharⁱ-dag, p. 702b, l. 20.

phari-gāda फरि-गाड । भृष्टमीनाः f. pl. small fish roasted together. -gôd^u -गोडु । भृष्टमीनविक्रयी m. a seller of roasted fish. -hönz^u -हान्जु m. a fisherman who nets small fish for roasting (K.Pr. 168). -sar-चर । भृष्टमीनसूदः m. a preparation of roasted fish as carried for sale in a basket on a woman's head.

phūr^u 2 फूर । मृतशरीरम् f. a man's dead body, a corpse; cf. phor^u 1. —gaṣhün^u —गहत्र । शरीरकी अतिचीणता f. inf. to become a corpse; hence, met. (of an invalid) to become wasted away.

phūr^u 3 फूर in kañi-phūr^u, p. 461b, l. 28, q.v.

pahar पहर । प्रहरः m. a division of time consisting of three hours, an eighth part of a whole day and night, a watch (cf. prath pahara, s.v. prath 2; patyum^u pahar, patim paharan, etc., s.v. patyum^u) (Gr.Gr. 158 ; W. 106 ; Śiv. 628, 1443, 1712 ; K. 969 ; H. iii, 1 ; v, 8) ; a turn of watch, a period during which a watchman is on guard (H. viii, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13).
pahara-wôl^u पहर-वोलु । यामिकः m. a watchman, sentinel (H. viii, 8).

pahār पहार । पार्वतीयदेशः m. a hill, mountain ; a mountainous tract, 'the hills.' pahāruk^u पहारुकु । पार्वतीयप्रदेशसंबन्धी gen. (f. pahārūc^u पहारचू), of, belonging to, or born in the hill-country.

pahara पहर । यामिकः m. a watch, watchman, sentinel ; a guard, a corporal and his men (K. 968).
—dyun^u —दिनु । यामिकत्वासक्तिः m. inf. to be diligent in attending guard.

pahôr^u पहोरु । पार्वतीयप्रवहन्नदीविशेषः m. a mountain stream (deep and rapid) ; N. of the river of the Lolāb Valley (El. *puhôr*).

pahôrⁱ पहारि । पार्वतीयप्रदेशभवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the hills, produced in the hills.

pahôr^u पहारु । कुटी f. a hut, a cottage, a hovel, a small grass or reed dwelling (cf. dāka-p^o, p. 205b, l. 17 ; grata-p^o, p. 304b, l. 48 ; gāsa-p^o, p. 307b, l. 43 ; khal-p^o, p. 396b, l. 50 ; nar-p^o, p. 646a, l. 45 ; nāra-p^o, p. 648a, l. 22 ; pēsi-p^o, s.v. pēs^u ; rēshⁱ-p^o, s.v. ryosh^u) (El. *pāhar* ; Gr.M. ; K. 1160, 1162) ; cf. pāhūr^u and pōr^u 2. pahārē-hond^u पहार्य-हन्दु । कुटीसंबन्धी gen. (f. -hünz^u -हन्जु), of, or belonging to, a hut.

pahur^u पहरु or pahur पहर । इदिः m. (sg. dat. paharas पहरस्), a roof, a thatch (cf. nāra-p^o, p. 648a, l. 24). —tārun —तारुन् । इदिर्विताननम् m. inf. to put on a roof, to roof (a house, etc.).

pāhūr^u पाहूरु f. a hut, cottage, i. q. pahōr^u, q.v. (YZ. 477).

pōhar 1 प्वहर (for 2, see pōhur^u) or pōhur प्वहर । गृहपटलः m. a floor in a house above the ground-floor, i.e. the first floor, second floor, and so on. (Cf. kōñ^u-p^o, p. 461a, l. 1 ; kāñēñi-p^o, p. 462a, l. 27.)

pōhur^u प्वहरु or (Gr.Gr. 39) pōhar 2 प्वहर । अतिथिः, उत्सवे निमन्त्रितः m. (f. pahurēñ पहर्यञ् or pōharēñ प्वहर्यञ् (Gr.Gr.)), a guest invited to some family festival, such as a wedding or the like. Such guests are invited for a stay of some days (Śiv. 830, fem.).

puhur^u पुहरु । विषधर(सर्प)विशेषः m. a scorpion (El.) (?) ; a kind of small and very poisonous snake inhabiting rocky ground (L. 155, *pohur*). —āsun —आसुन् । प्रमादसंभवः m. inf. mad fury to have attacked a person. —yun^u —यिनु । प्रमादापत्तिः m. inf. mad fury to attack a person.

puhārⁱ-balāy पुहरि-बलाय । प्रमादोपप्लवः f. an attack of mad fury ; a person who acts as if under the influence of mad fury. -dēv -दव । प्रमादावेशः m. an attack of mad fury (believed to be caused by the possession of a demon) ; a demon who causes such mad fury. -dēviñ -दविञ् । प्रमादोत्पादिका राक्षसी f. a female demon who causes such fury.

pharēb फरेब فريب m. deception, deceit, fraud, trick, imposture (El. *farēb*).

phrācēr फ्राचर । विभेदः m. the condition of having a long rent, crackedness, fissuredness, the condition of being split. Cf. phrāth.

ph^aracyōv फरचोव्, see ph^arakun.

phardā फर्दा فردا adv. to-morrow ; next day, on the morrow (H. vi, 11).

phar^ad फर्द فرد । पत्रम् m. a single (person or thing) ; a single sheet or piece of paper, a leaf.

phar^adⁱ फर्दि or phar^ud^u फर्दू (cf. فردي) । राङ्गव-प्रच्छदपटः f. a roll, catalogue ; (in Kāshmirī) a wrapper of *pashmina* cloth.

paharadar पहरदर । यामिकः m. a watchman, sentinel.

paharadarī पहरदरी । यामिकव्यवहारः f. a watchman's work, sentinel's duty, guard.

pharāgath फरागथ فراغت । मनःस्वास्थ्यम् f. (sg. dat. pharāgūṣ^u फरागजू), freedom (from business, care, anxiety, etc.), leisure, ease, convenience, comfort, tranquillity (Śiv. 1304) ; easy circumstances, competency, affluence. Cf. phārēkh.

pharhād फर्हाद् فرهاد । व्यभिचारिणी f. an old bawd. (So in Kāshmīrī. In Persian it is the name of a man, whose mistress was Shirīn, and who to please her dug through an immense mountain.)

pharhāngⁱ फर्हंगي فرنگي । सामुद्रिकानूपदेशभवः m. a Frank; a European, a Portuguese, an Englishman (K.Pr. 169 *pharhung*).

pharhong^u फर्हंगु । सामुद्रिकद्वीपविषयविशेषभवः (f. pharhünj^u फर्हंजू), European, of, or belonging to, Europe, etc. Cf. the preceding.

pharhath फरحت (? gender) joy, gladness (El. *forhat*).

pharj फर्ज فرج m. the anus (El.).

phar^aj फर्ज (= فرس) । फलकम् f. a shield.

phrika फ्रिक । चञ्चलमन्दस्वभावः m. fickle, vain, worthless in character. —shōda —शोद् । अस्थिरव्यसनः, अस्थिरकोपः m. one who is capriciously or fitfully dissolute; one who is indifferent to wrath; one whose wrath is quickly appeased. —shūdil —शूदिन् । अस्थिरव्यसनिता f. fitful-dissoluteness; quick appeasement of wrath.

phur^aki wanañē फुरकि वनञ् । सगर्वमिथ्याप्रलापः f. pl. inf. false boasting, unfounded glorification (? cf. ph^ar 1).

pharkidār फर्किदार् । न्यूनाधिक्ययुतः adj. e.g. approximate, more or less. Cf. pharkh.

phrakh फ्रख् or ph^arakh फरख् । श्वासविकारः m. (sg. dat. phrakas फ्रकस्), breathlessness (El. *phrēk*), asthma (El. also has *phrak*, breath); breathlessness from fear or the like (Śiv. 1810). —kadun —कडुन् । उद्देगत्यागः m. inf. to take away breathlessness, assuage an attack of asthma; met. to soothe the breathlessness due to terror or intense exertion, to relieve or release a person from such terror or exertion. —khasun —खसुन् । श्वासोच्छ्वासखेदोद्भवः m. inf. breathlessness to come on (e.g. from hill-climbing or the like); an attack of asthma, etc., to come on. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । उद्देगत्यागः m. inf. to be relieved from breathlessness; hence, to be relieved from terror, intense labour, etc.

phraka - dār फ्रक - दार् । भयोद्विग्नः adj. e.g. breathless; filled with terror or anxiety (whether anticipatory or due to some occurred cause). —drāv —द्राव् । स्वभ्यस्तः m. issued from (i.e. successfully passed through) anxiety, i.e. one who, having passed through the initiatory and anxious preliminaries, is now well skilled in any occupation. —hot^u —हत्तु । तात्कालिकभयोद्विग्नः adj. (f. -hūts^u —हूत्सू), struck by terror (at something that has occurred). —kadun —कडुन् । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् m. inf. to pull out from breathless exertion, i.e. by instruction or giving experience, to make (e.g. a stupid or helpless child)

skilled and experienced. —nērun —नेरुन् । भयोत्तीर्णभवनम् m. inf. to become skilled and experienced (see —drāv, ab.). —phrakh —फ्रख् । घनश्वासविकृतिः f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), severe and rapid breathlessness; terror caused by some sudden or unexpected cause (e.g. an attack by a wild beast). —phrakh lagün^u —फ्रख् लगंजू । भयोद्देगोद्भवः f. inf. such terror to be felt. —zad —ज़द् । भीरुः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. —zadiñ जदिच्), one who is terror stricken (at some task, e.g. owing to his having failed in a similar task before, or to his belief in his inability to accomplish it).

pharkh फर्ख् فرق । अन्तरम् f. (sg. dat. pharki फर्कि), separation, intervening space, interval; distinction, difference, discrepancy (Śiv. 647, f.; El. makes this word m.). —gathün^u —गथंजू । न्यूनतापत्तिः f. inf. deficiency to occur. —nērün^u —नेरंजू । अन्तरक्षप्तिः f. inf. a deficiency to issue, a discrepancy to be found. —rōzün^u —रोज़ंजू । अन्तरावशेषः f. inf. a difference or discrepancy to remain as a result. —thavün^u —थवंजू । अन्तरावशेषणम् f. inf. to cause a discrepancy, to prove a discrepancy; to differ (El.).

phārēkh फारेख् (= فارغ) adj. e.g. free from care, free from labour or business, at leisure, unoccupied, unemployed, disengaged (Rām. 1736). Cf. pharāgath. phirākh फिराख् فراق m. separation, disunion, abandonment, departing, departure; distance, distinction; anxiety, grief, regret (on account of absence). —dyun^u —दिनु । खेदानुचिन्तनम् m. inf. to recall before others former sorrows. —lagun —लगुन् । संतापवेशधारणम् m. inf. to bear sorrow in the heart (owing to another's hostile actions).

phrakal फ्रकल् or ph^arakal फरकल् । घनश्वासविकृतिः adj. e.g. one who is liable to become breathless with only slight exertion; one who is habitually liable to be terrified.

phrakalad फ्रकलद् or ph^arakalad फरकलद् । घनश्वासविकृतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. phr(ph^ar)akaladiñ फ्र(फर)कलदिच्), one who permanently or continually suffers from breathlessness, an asthmatic.

phrakun फ्रकुन् or ph^arakun फरकुन् । घनश्वासितम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phr(ph^ar)ok^u फ्र(फर)कु; 2 p.p. phra(ph^ara)cyōv फ्र(फर)च्योव. This verb is impersonal), to breathe hard, to breathe violently, to be breathless (e.g. from extreme exertion or from terror).

pharkun फर्कुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phork^u फर्कु, f. phürk^u फर्कू, not phürc^u फर्चू), to test, put to the test, to examine, to compare, contrast.

phork^u-mot^u फर्कु-मत्तु । परीक्षितः perf. part. (f. phürk^u-müts^u फर्कू-मूत्सू), tested, examined; compared.

pharkan-wōl^u फ़र्कन्-वोलु । ख्यापयन्, ख्यातीभवन, ख्यापनीयः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who puts forward something for comparison, one who proclaims something as excellent, one who advertises; that of which the virtues become widely known; worthy of being widely known.

phrakanāwun फ़कनावुन् or ph^arakanāwun फ़रकनावुन् । खिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phra-(ph^ara)kanōw^u फ़(फ़)कनोवु), to put out of breath, cause to pant; to distress, afflict (by chasing, terrifying, or the like). phrakanōw^u-mot^u फ़कनोवु-मंतु or ph^arakanōw^u-mot^u फ़रकनोवु-मंतु । उद्धिमीकृतः perf. part. (f. phra(ph^ara)kanōv^u-müts^u फ़(फ़)कनोवु-मंतू), put out of breath, afflicted, distressed (as ab.).

phrakawun^u फ़कवुन् or ph^arakawun^u फ़रकवुन् । उद्धिमीभवन n.ag. (f. phra(ph^ara)kavūñ^u फ़(फ़)कवुन्), one who pants or is out of breath; one who pants (owing to exertion, terror, or the like), one who is much agitated.

pharkāwun फ़र्कावुन् । परीक्षार्थप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pharkōw^u फ़र्कोवु), to expose for testing, to expose for publication; to enquire into the meaning (of anything). pharkōw^u-mot^u फ़र्कोवु-मंतु । परीक्षावर्थं ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. pharkōv^u-müts^u फ़र्कोवु-मंतू), exposed or published for examination, advertised.

pharal फ़रल् । मिथ्यालपनशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually indulges in telling false stories. Cf. ph^ar 1.

phurilī फ़ुरिली f. *Deutzia staminea* (El.).

puhār'lad पुह्रिलद् । प्रमादाविष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. puhār'ladiñ पुह्रिलदिञ्), one who is attacked by mad fury. Cf. puhur^u.

phōrmān फ़र्मान् فرمان m. an order, command, decree (cf. nā-phōrmān).

pharmōshī फ़र्मोशी (= فرماشي) (in Persian), adj. e.g., excellent, strong; (in Kāshmīrī) a kind of fine paper highly glazed. It is the best quality made in the Valley. The second quality is called *Dahmashtī*, and the third quality *Kalamdōñī* (p. 439b, l. 38) (L. 380).

phōrmāwun फ़र्मावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōrmōw^u फ़र्मोवु), to order, command, decree (Śiv. 637, 684, 838).

pharun फ़रुन् । अपहारः conj. 2 (1 p.p. phor^u फ़र्), secret theft to occur (to some one), to have one's property pilfered (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; K.Pr. 125); secretly to help oneself to the results of another's success; to be a cause of loss or ruin (cf. atha pharāñⁱ, p. 60b, l. 37, and marg pharun, p. 590b, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Śiv. 170; Rām. 280, 1154,

1587-8; K. 551, 883; H. iv, 2); to commit a fault, be a sinner (Rām. 1702); to be a cause of want of success, to have a project spoiled.

phor^u-mot^u फ़र्-मंतु । विहितापहारः perf. part. (f. phūr^u-müts^u फ़ूरु-मंतू), one who has secretly carried out a theft, caused loss, etc.

paran-wōl^u फ़रन्-वोलु । अपहारकः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who habitually commits theft, causes ruin or loss, etc., as ab.

phēran फ़ेरन् । वसनविशेषः m. a kind of dress, the usual garment worn by Kāshmīrīs, in shape like a night-gown with wide sleeves, and worn both by men and women (the only difference being that that worn by women has wider sleeves). When made of wool it is called *lōch^u*, and when made of cotton it is called *pōsh^u*, qq.v. (see El. s.v.) (cf. mal-ph^o, p. 564a, l. 12; marda-ph^o, p. 589b, l. 27; pham-ph^o, p. 698a, l. 22; phirith pheran thunun, p. 707b, l. 26; pōshē-ph^o, s.v. pōsh 1; pata ph^o, s.v. path 3) (Gr.M.; L. 464; W. 3; K. 270, 272-3; YZ. 8, 126, 194, 440, 462; K.Pr. 126, 129, 169, 180, 204). -janda -जन्द । पटच्चरम् m. an old patched phēran. -jōr -जोर । वसनयुग्मम् m. a double phēran, i.e. two, one inside the other, sewn together. The outer is usually of woollen cloth and the inner of cotton. -palav -पलव । बुद्धवसनम् m. a worn out, too small, phēran. —pairāwun —पैरावुन् m.inf. to put clothes on (a person, dat.), to clothe (Gr.M.). -shikhur^u -शिखुरु । छिन्नभिन्नवसनम् m. a rag of a phēran, a dirty tattered phēran. -züñ^u -ज़ुण् । जीर्णवस्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. zacē ज़च्य), a tattered phēran.

phērun फ़ेरुन् । संचारः, विलोमीभवनम्, अवकाशप्तिः, विलोमीभवनम्, पश्चात्तापोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. phyūr^u 1 फ़ूरु, f. phīr^u फ़ीरु; 2 p.p. phēryōv फ़ेर्योव्, for phyūr^u 2, see s.v. The transitive form of this verb is phirun, q.v.), to return, come back (to a place) (cf. pānas ph^o, s.v. pāna); path ph^o, s.v. path 1 (L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1709, 1790, 1836; Rām. 207, 946, 1577; K. 208, 359, 515, 633, 646, 882-3, 1018); to come back (to one's senses) (L.V. 89; K. 413, 659, 663); (with path-kun) to go back, retreat (Rām. 1345); to revolve, go round (cf. carkh ph^o, p. 174b, l. 29; lari ph^o, p. 529b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 21, 174, 204, 207; Śiv. 1828; K. 563);

to wander about, ramble, travel about (cf. bōlⁱ ph^o, p. 104a, l. 20; dēra ph^o, p. 236b, l. 16; nayēñ ph^o, p. 670a, l. 2; phūki-ph^o, p. 689b, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; Śiv. 586, 598, 889, 948, 999, 1024, 1082, 1181, 1388, 1428, 1440, 1450, 1571, 1682, 1862; Rām. 44, 456, 550, 641, 1424, 1427, 1559, 1693; K. 106, 122-3,

146, 149, 151, 186, 195, 208, 217, 282, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 5; YZ. 40, 89, 541-2); to be tossed up and down, put down and taken up (cf. **dūgi ph°**, p. 195*a*, l. 9);

to walk round (anything) (cf. **āndi ph°**, p. 31*b*, l. 23; **charka ph°**, p. 174*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 322, 1166, 1567, 1609; Rām. 88, 1077, 1333, 1339);

to be reversed, turned back to front, inverted (cf. **atha phērānⁱ**, p. 60*b*, l. 41; **duba phērun**, p. 183*a*, l. 23; **dōv ph°**, p. 362*a*, l. 25; **man ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 204; Rām. 278, 315); to be done backwards; to turn oneself (towards, *kun*), to become at length favourable (to, *kun*) (Rām. 1275); **lari** (or **larē**) **ph°**, to roll over (see p. 529*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1236, 1286); to have one's back turned to something, to be turned away (from, dat.) (**pot^u ph°**, to desist (from), see **pot^u**) (Rām. 843; H. v, 4); to be reversed (of a wish), a wish to work contrariwise (Rām. 847); to turn from a promise, break a promise (K.Pr. 256); to be turned back (e.g. the edge of a cutting tool) (cf. **dāra phērañē**, p. 235*b*, l. 8);

to be circulated, to spread abroad, spread over (something) (cf. **nījēr ph°**, p. 627*a*, l. 16; **nāma-pōgām ph°**, p. 636*b*, l. 33) (Rām. 632, K. 924); to come into action as a change, begin to take effect (cf. **maitun ph°**, p. 607*b*, l. 13; **nas-tūt^u phērūn^u**, p. 654*b*, l. 14; **prañēr ph°**, s.v. **prañēr**; **pay ph°**, s.vv. **pay 1** and **2**) (Rām. 1363, 1763; K. 474, **murshā phērūn^u**, swooning to come on);

(of a tool, weapon, etc.) to be plied (Rām. 919); to be upset (of liquid) over anything (K.Pr. 11);

to cease from work, take a holiday (L.V. 12);

(of food) to go bad, become corrupt, to rot (Gr.Gr. 204); to become changed (cf. **āchⁱ phērañē**, p. 8*b*, l. 2; **mañē phērañē**, p. 586*a*, l. 1; **marwāna ph°**, p. 595*a*, l. 4); regret to arise (cf. **lōth p°**, p. 537*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 204; Śiv. 574-5, 838, 841; H. viii, 1, 7, 10).

phērun thōrun फ़ेरन् थोरन् । स्वेच्छयेतस्ततःसंचरणम् m.inf. to saunter about (instead of doing one's duty), to play truant (Śiv. 326). Cf. **phyur^u thur^u**, s.v. **phyur^u 1**.

phēran-dōh फ़ेरन्-दोह । अवकाशदिनम् m. a day on which no work is done, an office holiday. **-kal** -कल् । संचारव्यसनम् f. (esp. of a child) wasting one's time running about (instead of going to school, etc.), playing truant, idling (when one should be at one's lessons). **-pēd** —पेद् । संचरणानुरागः f. (sg. dat. **-pēz^u** —पेज़ू), a liking or propensity for playing truant, as ab. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who wanders about; one who

turns back (from something begun); one who breaks his promise, one who (when the time comes) does not adhere to an agreement, one who changes his mind.

phīrⁱ phīrⁱ फ़ीरि फ़ीरि freq. part., used as adv. again and again (Śiv. 1222, Rām. 1168, K. 1129).

phīrith फ़ीरिथ conj. part. having turned, etc., often used as adv. in the sense of 'back again', 'over again', as in **āv phīrith tayār karana**, (the house) was rebuilt (Gr.M.; L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1035); back again, in return (K. 822); often used in reporting a conversation, to mean 'in reply'; see **phīrith dapun**, bel. (K. 1105) and **pot^u phīrith**, s.v. **pot^u**. —**anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring back (Gr.M.). —**dapun** —दपुन् m.inf. to speak back, to speak in reply, to answer (Śiv. 80; Rām. 356, 360, 681, 811; K. 581; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, etc.). —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to give back, return, refund (Gr.M., K. 770). —**gathun** —गठुन् m.inf. to turn back, go away from (a place), return home (Rām. 484, 953, 1004, 1179, 1566; K. 685, 864); to retreat; to turn away from; to become hostile (cf. **atha phīrith gathānⁱ**, p. 61*a*, l. 1) (H. iv, 3). —**ladun** —लदुन् m.inf. to send back (e.g. a message in reply) (H. x, 3). —**nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth back again (H. x, 14; xii, 19). —**sōzun** —सोजुन् m.inf. to send back, to send home (Rām. 304). —**wanun** —वनुन् m.inf., i.q. —**dapun**, ab. (Śiv. 394, Rām. 1385; H. v, 2, 4; x, 7). —**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to come down again (e.g. after going upstairs) (H. iii, 9). —**wōthun** —वथुन् m.inf. to rise back again, equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (H. viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xii, 11). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come back, return, come home (Gr.M.; Śiv. 97; Rām. 1541; K. 226, 308, 391, 706, 1060; H. ii, 3; v, 1, 4, 10; viii, 10; YZ. 138, 178, 416); to pay a circuit of visits, to go from house to house (**prath garas**) (K. 147).

phyūr^u-mot^u फ़्यूरु-मंतु । परिनिवृत्तः, विवृतिमापन्नः, उज्जीवनापन्नः perf. part. (f. **phīr^u-mūt^u** फ़ीरु-मंतू), turned back, inverted, crooked; returned, come back, come home; one who has changed his mind; turned (to), inclined (to, *kun*); gone bad (of food, etc.); come back (to life). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take back (El.). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come back, return (El.).

phiran फ़िरन् । व्यावर्तनम्, पायसविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phirūn^u** फ़िरून्), inversion or turning upside down (of things piled up in a heap); a certain dish of spices, almonds, flour, etc., cooked in milk; altering, changing by substitution (cf. **nāwa phiran**, p. 665*b*,

l. 35). Generally, as a verbal noun, in all the senses of **phirun**, q.v. —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । निम्नोर्ध्वीकरणम् f.inf. to turn upside down or turn inside out (e.g. paddy turned out for drying, or a garment exposed for airing).

phirun फिरुन् । परिवर्तनम्, आसक्त्याधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyur^u** फिरु ; for 2, see s.v. El. shows this verb as intransitive; but it is really the transitive form of **phērun**, q.v.), to turn round, cause to go round, whirl (cf. **lari ph^o**, p. 529b, ll. 26 and 31; **nila phirānⁱ**, p. 633b, l. 8) (Śiv. 52, 1750; H. vii, 18); to cause to wander about, to cause to flow over (Śiv. 1213, 1644); to circulate (news, etc.) (cf. **nāma-pōgān ph^o**, p. 636b, l. 36) (Rām. 679); to toss up and down (cf. **ḍūgi ph^o**, p. 195a, l. 6); to promote, advance, produce, devise (Śiv. 1855); to repeat, perform repeatedly, practise diligently (cf. **pōrān phirānⁱ**, s.v. **pōrān**) (Śiv. 798, 1612);

to turn over (pages) (Gr.Gr. 14, Gr.M.); to turn over (beads in a rosary) (Śiv. 102, 1314); to turn over (e.g. clothes in the wash) (L.V. 103); to cause to walk round, to cause to circumambulate; to pour from one vessel to another (cf. **gali ph^o**, p. 283a, l. 31) (Gr.M., Śiv. 969, Rām. 513);

to reverse, turn back to front, invert, turn upside down, move (something) backwards and forwards (cf. **atha ph^o**, p. 60b, l. 45; **buth^u ph^o**, p. 142a, l. 6; **duba ph^o**, p. 183a, l. 25; **mōkh ph^o**, p. 559b, l. 34; **man ph^o**, p. 572a, l. 15; **nam ph^o**, p. 635a, l. 39) (Rām. 148, 330, 847; K. 146; H. iii, 5; YZ. 259); (with **pot^u**) to turn some one back; to reverse, cancel, make void (L.V. 107; Śiv. 600, 708, 1013; Rām. 790); to repeal, revoke, reverse (a law, custom, or the like); to turn aside (**zēv phirūñ^u**, to turn aside the tongue, to change the line of conversation, change the subject of a talk, K. 1108); to change some thing or quality into another (cf. **prañēr ph^o**, s.v. **prañēr**); to turn (a garment, etc.) inside out (cf. **nāl ph^o**, p. 632a, l. 49; **nor^u phirith**, p. 649a, l. 16) (K.Pr. 169); to do a thing backwards (cf. **bōd^u ph^o**, p. 84a, l. 24; **dana-kinⁱ ph^o**, p. 22a, l. 38);

to ply (a tool such as scissors, etc.) upon an article (L.V. 103, Śiv. 1870); to weave (grass shoes) (K.Pr. 123); to cause to surround (cf. **gand phirun**, to cause knots to surround (a person, dat.), to bind, fetter, shackle, K. 816; **pālang ph^o**, s.v. **pālang**);

to complain, to deplore, bewail, fret over memories of past times, to call to memory (in sorrow), to tell a

tale of past woes (cf. **lōth ph^o**, p. 537b, l. 47; **nēdāg phirānⁱ**, p. 622b, l. 27).

phirun pyon^u फिरुन् प्युन् । खेदावशेषः m.inf. to fall upside down; fretting to occur, painful memories of past woes to recur. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । आत्सुक्यावशेषखेदः m.inf. deep regret at want of success to be felt and to continue, to feel disappointed at the non-satisfaction of a longing.

phirⁱ phirⁱ फिरि फिरि freq. part. turning (some one) back again and again (K. 140); turning (some one or something) backwards and forwards, or round and round (K. 150). **phirⁱ phirⁱ ṭhunun** फिरि फिरि कुनुन् । अतिसंपदागमपात्रभावः m.inf. to be a receptacle of good fortune, to be full of prosperity.

phiran-wōl^u फिरन्-वोलु । सूचयन् n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यन्), one who inverts; one who points out clues; one who laments to another, one who complains or tells a tale of woe; one who speaks reproachfully.

phirith dyun^u फिरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to repay (El.). —**karun** —करुन् । वैमुख्यसमापादना, प्रत्यारोपः, प्रतिक्रिया m.inf. to reverse, to turn back to front or upside down; to bring a counter accusation; to return (a favour, an injury, etc.). —**nyun^u** —निनु । सर्वापहारः m.inf. to turn upside down and take away (the contents), to take away the entire contents of anything, to empty. —**phēran ṭhunun** —फ्यरन् कुनुन् । आवेषप्रत्यारोपः m.inf. 'to put on the coat back to front'; hence, to bring a counter accusation. —**thawun** —थवुन् । वैमुख्येन निवेशनम् m.inf. to put down upside down or back to front, to reverse. —**ṭhunun** —कुनुन् । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to put on (a garment) inside out, back to front, or otherwise reversed; to insist on plenteously making over (something to somebody) (cf. **phōti phōti phirith ṭhunun**, s.v. **phōt^u**). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to return, come back (W. 86, probably incorr. for **phirith yun^u**, p. 706b, l. 32).

phyur^u-mot^u फिरु-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phir^u-mūṭ^u** फिरु-मंतू), turned back or stopped from some journey, work, etc.; reversed, turned upside down; turned (of a garment, with the clean side out); emptied out (of some vessel); turned over (of the pages of a book); turned inside out (of a garment, etc.); repealed, reversed (of a law, rule, custom, or the like); (in fem.) translated 'slut' in K.Pr. 169.

phōrun फोरुन् । अङ्गस्फुरणम्, वाक्प्रसारः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **phūr^u** फूरु. The causal of this verb is **phōra-nāwun**, not **phūr^arāwun**, Gr.Gr. 174), to throb, quiver, palpitate, twitch (cf. **āchⁱ phōrañē**, p. 8b, l. 4; **bulⁱ bulⁱ phōrūñ^u**, p. 106a, l. 30) (Gr.Gr.

174, 206); a sound, or speech, to be uttered (K. 510); to gabble, jabber, speak rapidly, declaim profusely; to utter some sound inadvertently or unintentionally (Śiv. 287, 1331); to utter unintelligible or indistinct sounds (e.g. as when a dumb man tries to speak) (cf. d^ada ph^o, p. 187b, l. 35).

phëringistān फरिंगिस्तान فرنگستان m. Europe (El.).
phëranāwun फेरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phëranōw^u फेरनोवु), to turn (some one or something), to turn round, to circulate; to cause to wander, to set wandering (Rām. 1321, K. 132).

phiranāwun फिरनावुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phiranōw^u फिरनोवु), to cause to turn round (Gr.M.); to circulate (a notice or the like) (Gr.M., K. 404); to cause to wander about (cf. haṭ^ari haṭ^ari ph^o, p. 359b, l. 5) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1026, 1625, 1861); to cause (a horse) to go in a circle, to exercise (a horse) by lunging, or to exercise a horse generally (K. 948); to surround (El.). phiranōw^u-mot^u फिरनोवु-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. phiranōv^u-mūts^u फिरनोवू-मंतू), caused to turn round, etc., as ab.

phariñ^u फरिञ्, see pharyun^u.

phūriñ फूरिञ् । प्रस्फुरणम् f. quivering, palpitation; sexual fury, rut, wild desire for sexual intercourse (cf. phurish); angry or impertinent contradiction.

pahurēñ पडूर्यञ् or pōharēñ प्वहूर्यञ् । गृहागता f. of pohur^u, p. 703b, l. 12.

pharphar फर्फर् फर्फर ? m. haste, hurry, quickness, expedition. —karān —करान् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. hurriedly, hastily.

pharphārⁱ फर्फरि । निरर्गलभाषी adj. e.g. a gabbler, one who speaks rapidly and without restraint, a jabberer.

phuraphura फुरफुर । औत्सुक्यम् m. longing, ardent desire. —gaṭhun —गठुन् । कर्मप्रवृत्त्यै अत्युत्कण्ठोद्भवः m.inf. longing to engage in any work to occur, zeal to be shown.

pharphosh^u फर्फशु । असमीच्यकारी adj. (f. pharphūsh^u फर्फशू or pharphāshⁱ फर्फशि), heedless, careless, unobservant, off-hand, scatter-brained.

phirār फिरार فرار । अकिञ्चनः m. flight, running away, absconding; (in Kāshmirī) reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's possessions and family. —gaṭhun —गठुन् । निःस्त्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become reduced to poverty, as ab. —karun —करुन् । अकिञ्चनीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to poverty, as ab.

phirōrⁱ फिरारि فراري । अकिञ्चनः adj. e.g. absconded, fugitive, runaway, escaped, a runaway; (in Kāshmirī) i.q. farār, q.v.

phrāsⁱ फ्रसि, see phrast.

phrēsa फ्रेस, see phryūst^u.

phrūs^u फ्रुसु or phrūst^u फ्रुस्तु (Gr.Gr. 19) or (q.v.) phryūst^u फ्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः adj. (f. phrūts^u फ्रूत्सू or phrūsh^u फ्रूशू), praiseworthy, commendable; bearing good fruit, auspicious, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (El. phrūts).

phāras, see pāras.

phiris फिरिस्, see phyr^u 1.

phōrsī फारसी فارسي f. the Persian language (El. phārsī; K.Pr. 146, phārsī); as adj. e.g. Persian (El. fārsī).

phōris फारिस्, see phōryus^u.

pharsh or phar^ash फर्श فرش । विशिष्टास्तरणम् m. a carpet, mat, floor-cloth (Śiv. 965, 1084; Rām. 571); a mattress, bedding (Śiv. 575, 1825); pharsh-ē-ārām, a mattress of peace, a couch of happiness (Rām. 1060).

phārⁱshē फेरिश, phārⁱsh^u फेरिशू, phārish^u फेरिशू, see pharyush^u.

pharōsh फरोश فروش m. a seller. Used —° (as in lāl-ph^o, p. 522a, l. 21) (H. xii, 3).

phōrⁱ-shō फारि-शा । षकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī cerebral ṣa ष.

phurish फुरिश् f. desire for sexual intercourse, lustfulness (esp. when constantly possessing a person), satyriasis, nymphomania; cf. phūriñ. —lagūñ^u —लगञ् । व्यवयेच्छा f.inf. such lustfulness to possess a person (male or female).

phārⁱshēr फेरिश्वर् । पादथम्, दुर्भिक्षम् m. roughness, ruggedness, hardness (cf. atha-ph^o, p. 60b, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 138); harshness, cruelty, unkindness; hardness, difficulty in being understood, intricacy; famine, want due to scarcity, hard times, dearth. —tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to raise a famine (by not taking precautions against want of rain or other agricultural calamities, allowing too free export of grain, or other causes of the high price of food). —wōthun —व्यथुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. a famine suddenly to come on (due to failure of crops).

phrōsⁱlyuw^u फ्रांसिलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. phrōsⁱliv^u फ्रांसिलिवू), made of poplar wood. Cf. phrastuw^u.

pharāsīum or farāsīum (فراسيون ?) m. *Salvia moorcroftiana* (El. farāshum and farāsīum, by which is probably meant the Ar.-Prs. farāsiyūn, translated in the dictionaries by 'wild leek').

phōrisis फारिसिस, see phōryus^u.

phrast फ्रस्त or phrasth फ्रस्थ । वृक्षविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phrastas फ्रस्तस्). In some compounds this word takes the forms phrásⁱ and phrás^{ti} the Italian poplar (*Populus nigra*, El.; L. 79, 81; Śiv. 1553). Its loppings are used to provide winter fodder for cattle (L. 70). Cf. dōda-ph°, p. 189b, l. 42, and kābulī ph°, p. 382a, l. 30.

phrásⁱ-zyun^u फ्रसि-ज़िनु । इन्धनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -zinis -ज़िनिस), firewood made from the poplar.

phrasta-mōnd^u फ्रस्त-म्वंडु । वृक्षविशेषस्थानुः m. the trunk of the poplar tree. -mura -सुर । वृक्षविशेषमञ्जरी f.pl. the catkins of the poplar. -phamb -फंब । वृक्षविशेषपक्कपुष्पसमुच्चयः m. the cotton-like ripened catkins of the poplar. -pan -पन् । वृक्षविशेषपर्णानि m. the leaf of the poplar.

phrás^{ti}-mūr फ्रसिति-मूर् । वृक्षविशेषशाखा m. a branch of a poplar tree.

phrastuk^u फ्रस्तुकु । वृक्षविशेषसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. phrastūc^u फ्रस्तचू), of, or belonging to, the poplar.

phrēsta फ्रेस्त, see phryūst^u.

phrūst^u फ्रूस्त, see phrūs^u.

phursath फुरसथ् فرصت । अवसरः f. a time, opportunity, occasion (Rām. 488, 691); freedom (from), leisure, convenience (H. xii, 17); respite, reprieve, rest, ease (Rām. 663). —lagūn^u —लगजू । अवसरावाप्तिः f.inf. an opportunity to occur.

phrastuw^u फ्रस्तुवु or phrás^{tyuw}^u फ्रसितिवु । वृक्षविशेषमयः adj. (f. phrastūv^u फ्रस्तवू or phrás^{tiv}^u फ्रसितिवू), made of poplar wood. Cf. phrōs^{lyuw}^u.

phrás^{tyuw}^u फ्रसितिवु, see phrastuw^u फ्रस्तुवु.

phrita फ्रित । त्वङ्गालिका m. the pipe or tube of the entire bark of a long tree-branch. -paiwand -पैवन्द । त्वक्संसृष्टिवन्दा m. a parasitic creeping plant on the bark of a tree.

phrōtⁱ फ्राटि । अनुगतिः f. continually following another till the completion of some work (e.g. an employer following his servants to keep them up to work). —diñ^u —दिञ् । अनुगमनवृत्तिः f.inf. (in cultivation or the like) to follow the plough, etc.; to go behind workers (to see that they work properly). —mārūn^u —मारञ् । गूढानुगमनम् f.inf. to follow workmen, as ab. (esp. when done secretly).

phrōt^u फ्रोतु । अज्ञतया मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. phrōt^u फ्रात्तू), one who (like a lunatic) does nothing in the usual way, an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin (cf. bula-ph°, p. 105a, l. 47; jina-ph°, p. 375a, l. 16; phut^u-ph°, s.v. phut^u). Cf. phyōt^u.

phrōt^u 1 फ्रोटु । कृषिखनना m. a single ploughing or digging of a field (before sowing). phrōtⁱ dinⁱ फ्राटि दिनि । क्षेत्रकृष्टिकर्म m. pl. inf. to prepare (a field) for sowing, by more than one ploughing or digging.

phrōt^u 2 फ्रोटु adj. (f. phrōt^u फ्राटू), rent, torn, fissured, cracked, broken (cf. phut^u ph°, s.v. phut^u). See phrāth and phrātun.

phrōtⁱgī फ्रातिगी । मौढ्यम् f. stupid boorishness (cf. phrōt^u).

phrath फ्रथ् or phrith 1 फ्रिथ । छिन्नभिन्नोपानत् m. (sg. dat. phratas फ्रतस्), an old worn-out shoe (cf. kōshi-ph°, p. 480b, l. 16; pulahārⁱ-ph°, s.v. pul; paizār-ph°, s.v. paizār).

phrath फ्रट् । अकस्माद्घातः m. (sg. dat. phratas फ्रटस्), a sudden death (not in the ordinary course of nature) (e.g. from a deadly weapon, or a terrifying sight or news). —dyun^u —दिनु । अज्ञाताघातः m.inf. to slay (a man or beast) unawares. —gathun —गकुन् । मृत्यवस्थातुल्यनिश्चेष्टीभवनम् m.inf. sudden death to occur; to be struck senseless (as if suddenly killed). —karun —करुन् । मरणावस्थातुल्यनिश्चेष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to cause sudden death; to cause (a person) suddenly to fall senseless (as if struck by sudden death); violently, or severely, to reproach (K. 1105).

phrāta-mār फ्रट-मार । अज्ञाताहतिः m. sudden death, slaying (another) suddenly and unawares. —marun —मरुन् । अकस्माच्चृतिः m.inf. to die a sudden death. It is believed that when a person dies a sudden death in battle, his corpse sometimes still retains some spark of life and acts, for a certain time, as if alive. -māz -माज़ । अज्ञातमृतकमांसम् m. the flesh of an animal killed unawares (and not in the way of ordinary slaughter). -tam -तम् । चणात् विनाशः m. instantaneous death (e.g. from a lightning-stroke). -tam gathun -तम् गकुन् । आकस्मिकचणिक-विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. sudden death (as if from a lightning-stroke) to occur.

phrāth फ्राट् । दीर्घविभेदना f. (sg. dat. phrāti फ्राटि), a long rent, a crack, fissure, split (cf. dāda-ph°, p. 187b, l. 18, where the word is m.). Cf. phatān phrātān, s.v. phatun.

phrāta gathañē फ्राट गकुञ् । विभेदनोद्भवः f. pl. inf. scratches to occur (on the body, foot, etc., on a metal or wooden surface, or the like). -zad -ज़द । भङ्गैर्युक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. phrātazadiñ फ्राटज़दिञ्), scratched, marked with scratches.

phrith 2 फ्रिथ (for 1, see phrath) । प्रसवः m. (sg. dat. phritas फ्रितस्), a foetus, a child in the act of coming into birth, just-born offspring. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । गर्भमोचनम् m.inf. to release the foetus, (of a woman)

to be in childbed (and in the act of bringing forth),
to be giving birth to.

phurath फुरथ् । तीक्ष्णा बुद्धिः, पाटवम् (sg. dat. phurūṣ^u
फुरूँ), quick intelligence, brightness, sharpness;
activity, quickness, alertness, nimbleness.

paharāth पहराथ् । पात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. paharōṣ^u
पहराँ), a kind of large high-edged metal cauldron
or pot. (Śiv. 1554, with pun on pōha-rāth, a night
in the month of Pōh.)

phrāṭal फ्राटल् । दीर्घविभेदनोपेतः adj. c.g. possessing
a crack, cracked by nature, found to be cracked (and
hence rejected). Cf. phrāth.

phrāṭalad फ्राटल्द । विभेदनाङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst.,
f. phrāṭaladiṇ f. फ्राटल्दिन्), cracked or scratched,
covered with scratches, having many scratches (cf.
the next).

phrāṭilad फ्राटिल्द । विभेदनोपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst.,
f. phrāṭiladiṇ f. फ्राटिल्दिन्), scratched or cracked,
marked with one single scratch (cf. the preceding).

phrāṭun फ्राटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phrōṭ^u फ्रोटु), to
split, divide, cause a fissure (in something) (cf.
phaṭān phrāṭān, s.v. phaṭun). See phrāth and
phrōṭ^u.

phrāṭyōm^u फ्र्यामू or (Hindū) phrāṭyōm^u फ्र्योमू ।
धिक्कारः m. outspoken reproach, verbal censure. Cf.
phrāth.

phrēṣa फ्रेञ्, see phryūst^u.

phrōṣ^u फ्राँ, see phrōṭ^u.

phrīṣ^u फ्रीँ, phrūṣ^u फ्रूँ, see phrūs^u or phrūst^u,
and phryūst^u.

phrēṣhē फ्रेछ, sg. dat. and pl. nom. of phrūṣh^u, see
phryūst^u.

phrūṣh^u फ्रूछ, see phryūst^u.

phrāṣar फ्राञ् । उन्नतकल्पत्वम् m. acting like a lunatic
(i.e. doing everything wrongly and contrary to
custom), boorishness. Cf. phrōṭ^u.

phrēṣar फ्रेञ् or phrēṣhar फ्रेछ् । प्रशस्तता m. the
condition of bearing good fruit or results, excellence
of quality (in that the results are excellent), excellent
fruitfulness (cf. atha-ph°, p. 61a, l. 6; phal-ph°,
p. 692a, l. 5); good fortune (El. frēṣar); cf. phrūs^u
and phryūst^u. —dyun^u —दिनु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादनम्

m.inf. to produce good fruit, to cause excellent fruit-
fulness to occur; to be produced as excellent fruit,
excellent fruit to result. —lagun —लगुन् ।

प्रशस्ततासंभवः m.inf. good results to come.

ph^araṣūr^u फरञ्छू । संभ्रमवृत्तिः f. a hurrying woman,
one in agitated hurry.

phurṣar फुर्जर् । चातुर्यम् m. dexterity, skilled alertness.
Cf. phurath.

phrōw^u फ्रोव् in the following:— phrōw^u zālun
फ्रोव् जालुन् । उत्सवविशेषः m.inf. according to
tradition, in old times the inhabitants of Kashmīr
had every winter to leave the country for six
months in the possession of demons. Before
departing they set their houses on fire and left them
in ashes. This is commemorated at the present day
in the Anantanāg Pargana by lighting bonfires at
the end of the month of Ōsbid (in Skt. Āśvina =
September-October). This phrase is used to imply
the lighting of these bonfires. Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 710.

pharawun^u फरवुन् । अपहर्ता n.ag. (f. pharavūn^u
फरवँ), one who steals, a pilferer; one who secures
the results of another's work; one who causes loss or
ruin; one who spoils another's project.

phērawun^u फेरवुन् । भ्रमणशीलः, निवर्तमानः n.ag.
(f. phēravūn^u फेरवँ), one who wanders about
(Śiv. 160, 1755; Rām. 96, 1255); one who habitually
reverses his conduct, etc., or turns back; one who
avoids doing work to which he has agreed; one who
goes on vacation.

phirawun फिरवुन् । परिभ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phirow^u
फिरवु), to cause to go round, to circulate (cf. atha
ph°, p. 61a, l. 10) (Śiv. 983); to whirl (something)
(Rām. 739); to cause to wander far; to cause to be
reversed or turned upside down (pot^u ph°, to turn
some one back); to cause to be surrounded (cf.
pālang ph°, s.v. pālang); to circulate (a proclama-
tion or the like) (Rām. 89, 1554); to bring into
action (as a change); to cause to come into existence
(as a change) (cf. pay ph° 1 and 2) (s.vv. pay 1
and 2); to disobey, refuse to carry out an order.
phirow^u-mot^u फिरवु-मंतु । परिभ्रामितः perf. part.
(f. phiriūv^u-mūṣ^u फिरवू-मँचू), caused to revolve,
caused to wander far, caused to turn upside down, etc.

phirawun फिरवुन् । परिवर्तयन् n.ag. (f. phiravūn^u
फिरवँ), one who causes to revolve (cf. nila-
phirawānⁱ, p. 633b, l. 8); one who causes to
wander far; one who causes to reverse, who turns
(something) upside down; pot^u ph°, one who causes
(another) to turn back; one who is disobedient.

pharyād फर्याद् فریاد or phārⁱyād फरियाद् m. a
complaint (El. faryād, f.; Rām. 338, 939); pitiful
lamentation (to another) (Rām. 1491, 1496).
—dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to weep aloud, to complain
(El. f., Rām. 417); to bring a complaint in a court of
justice (H. x, 2); to call for help, cry for redress
(Rām. 381; H. vii, 22); to utter a challenge (Rām.
491). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to complain (El. f.);
to lament (Rām. 1356, 1540). —lāyun —लायुन्

m.inf. to lament (Rām. 183, 465, 1536). —tulun

—तुलुन् m.inf. to raise an outcry, to cry out in terror, fear, grief, or the like (Rām. 445). —trāwun

—त्रावुन् m.inf. to utter laments (Rām. 875).

pharyōdī फर्यादी فریادی or phar'yōdī m. a complainant, a plaintiff (El. *faryōdi*, a defendant, a probable slip of the pen); a petitioner, a complainer (Rām. 675).

pharyun^u फरिनु । अपहारकः m. (f. pharīn^u फरिन्), one who commits secret thefts, a pilferer (Gr.Gr. 120, K.Pr. 132); one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils work undertaken or a project.

pharīn^u phō फरिन् फा । फकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śārādā form of the Nāgarī letter pha फ.

phōryus^u फारिसु । पारिसेकविद्या m. (sg. dat. phōrisis फारिसिस्), Persian teaching (commencing with the learning of the Persian alphabet and going on to the study of Persian language and literature).

phōris-wōl^u फारिस-वोलु । पारिसेकविद्याभिज्ञः m. one who is acquainted with Persian or Persian literature.

pharyush^u फरिशु or pharyush^u फरिशु । कर्कशः adj. (f. pharīsh^u फरिशू or pharish^u फरिशू), rough, rugged, hard (lit. and met.) (cf. *atha-ph^o*, p. 64a, l. 13); harsh, cruel, unkind, (of language) cutting; hard, difficult to understand, intricate; difficult (to do) (K.Pr. 136, *parisū* for *pharyushuy*). pharīshē-kād hyuh^u फरिश-काड हिहु । अतिकर्कशः adj. (f. -kād hish^u -काड हिशू), (of a vegetable) tough and rough (even after cooking). -kāl -काल । दुर्भिक्षावसरः m. hard times, dearth, scarcity.

phryūst^u फ्र्यूसु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादकः adj. (f. phrūst^u फ्रूस्त, phrīst^u फ्रीस्त, or phrūst^u फ्रूस्त; sg. dat. phrēst^u फ्रेस्त or phrēst^u फ्रेस्त; m. sg. obl. phrēsa फ्रेस, phrēsta फ्रेस्त, phrēsa फ्रेस, or phrēsha फ्रेश), praise-worthy, commendable (cf. *atha-phr^o*, p. 61a, l. 17); bearing good fruit, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (cf. *phal-ph^o*, p. 692a, l. 7); cf. phrūs^u or phrūst^u and phryūst^u. phrēsa-(phrēsta- or phrēsa-)kul^u फ्रेस-(फ्रेस्त- or फ्रेस-)कुलु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. -kujⁱ -कुजि or -kuj^u -कुजू), a producer of good fruit, (a son, daughter, servant, etc.) a credit to his family, one who employs successfully property inherited or in his charge.

phryūst^u फ्र्यूसु i.q. phryūst^u, q.v.

pharzand फरज़न्द فرزन्द m. a son (El.; Rām. 1302, 1349, 1736).

phās फास । रोषः m. hidden rage in one person or in a body of persons, caused by opposition; general

discontent or dissatisfaction; secret disaffection.

—gashun —गहून् । रोषोद्भवः m.inf. such disaffection to occur. —karun —करुन् । रोषापादनम् m.inf. to cause, or be a cause of, such disaffection.

phās फास । विभेदः m. a splitting open, tearing open; mutual hostility (esp. when secret), discord (Gr.Gr. 148). —dyun^u —दिनु । विभेदनम् m.inf. to split open (e.g. a fish for cleaning). —shunun —हूनुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause mutual hostility (by slandering, etc.), to set at odds, embroil.

phis 1 फिस । शङ्का m. doubt, hesitation (esp. when endeavouring to act according to another's private advice).

phis 2 फिस m. in phis-phis फिस-फिस । मन्दसरोषालापः m. muttered rapid angry speech, angry mumbling (esp. in answer to one who is remonstrating); whispering (Gr.Gr. 13). -phis-gōshur^u -फिस-ग्वचुर । मन्दसरोषालापि adj. (f. -phis gōsh^ur^u -फिस ग्वचू), one who habitually mutters when angry, as ab.; cf. gōsh^ur^u. -phis lagun -फिस लगुन् । सरोषमन्दा-लापप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. muttering in anger, as ab., to be started.

phis 3 फिस । लघुशिश्नेन्द्रियम् f. a child's penis (El., Gr.Gr. 13).

phīs फीस । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance; the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel; cf. phash 1. —karun —करुन् । सुवेशविधानम् m.inf. to dress elegantly (esp. when one is poverty-stricken, but does not want the fact to be publicly known), to dress oneself up. —wālun —वालुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to strip off fine clothes; met. publicly to dishonour (a person), to abuse publicly.

phōsī फासि । पाशः f. a noose (Śiv. 504, pl. nom. phōsī for phāsē, m.c.); esp. a hangman's noose (K.Pr. 29). Cf. phūsī.

phāsi dyun^u फासि दिनु । पाशवधः m.inf. to execute by hanging, to hang (a criminal) (Gr.M.). —lagun —लगुन् । पाशवधानुभवः m.inf. to suffer death by hanging (in process of law, or by suicide, or accidentally, or by murder).

phūs फूस m. old dry grass or straw (cf. *gās-ph^o*, p. 307b, l. 1); rubbish, litter.

phūsī फूसि । शिरस्त्राणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. phōsē फोस्य), a kind of cap, made of leather lined with wool, and peaked. According to tradition this is the kind of cap that in ancient times was worn by Yēchs or Kobolds. It is believed that if anyone can find a Yēch's cap and put it under a millstone, the Yēch becomes his servant (K.Pr. 141). —band gashūn^u —बन्द गहून् । अत्यन्ताधीनीभवनम् f.inf. 'the Yēch's cap

to be fastened under a millstone'; hence (owing to falling into poverty) to become utterly dependent, to lose one's independence.

phūsī फूसि । पाशः f. a noose (El. *phānsi*) (cf. *nāga-ph°*, p. 624a, l. 33) (Rām. 702-4); esp. a hangman's noose. Cf. *phōsī*.

phasād फसाद् فساد m. corruptness, unsoundness, wrongness, wickedness, viciousness, depravity, iniquity (Rām. 1497); disorder, disturbance, mischief, violence, waste, ruin, sedition, rebellion, war; disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, quarrelling, quarrel, brawl. —karun —करुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to start a quarrel over some special cause (between oneself and someone). —tulun —तुलुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to begin a quarrel (with someone). —wōthun —व्यथुन् । विरोधोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel or dispute to arise over some special cause.

phasāda-gor^a फसाद-गर् । विरोधोत्पादकः m. (f. -gariñ -गरिञ्), a quarrel-manufacturer, one who sets people quarrelling (by insinuations, slander, or the like).

phasōdī फसादि فسادی । विरोधोत्पादकः adj. e.g. wicked, vicious, mischievous; factious, seditious, rebellious, turbulent, quarrelsome; a vicious or mischievous person, one who sets others quarrelling (by slander or the like); a turbulent fellow, a quarrelsome person, a brawler (Rām. 678).

phash 1 फश् । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance, the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel (cf. *masta-ph°*, p. 601a, l. 1); cleanness, brightness (Gr.Gr. 134); cf. *phīs*. -gash -गश् । वेशपरिशीलना m. devotion to elegant apparel, etc., foppishness.

phash 2 फश् । प्रकम्पनवायुः, उन्मादः m. a violent wind-storm, a cyclone; madness, lunacy, eccentricity, craziness (cf. *mātī-ph°*, p. 602a, l. 46; *pitārī-ph°*, s.v. *pitur* 2) (Gr.Gr. 135).

phash 3 फश् । मार्जनम्, लोपः, अङ्गमर्दनम् m. sweeping, sweeping away (dust, etc.) (cf. *duwan-ph°*, p. 262a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 119); wiping out (writing, a painting, etc.), erasure (cf. *atha-ph°*, p. 61a, l. 22, and *phēsh*); wiping out, dispersing (a crowd), dissipating (anything collected); 'leaping,' plastering (the ground with mud or cowdung) (cf. *brād-ph°*, p. 119b, l. 11; *liwan-ph°*, p. 542a, l. 24); stroking, rubbing the limbs, rubbing (to allay itching, etc.) (cf. *kashēn-ph°*, p. 481a, l. 47; *mōthi-ph°*, p. 604b, l. 1) (K.Pr. 111); slightly applying anything, slightly performing any operation (cf. *lahawan-ph°*, p. 516a, l. 47). —anun —अनुन् । विनाशः

m.inf. to wipe out; destroy; to stop some work.

—dyun^a —दिनु । विनाशनम् m.inf. to sweep (away dirt, etc.), to wipe out, erase; to wipe out, destroy, dissipate, as ab.; to plaster (the ground); to stroke; to brush (the hair) (cf. *phash* 1 and *masta-ph°*, p. 601a, l. 1). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to rub (dat.) (Rām. 1293, 1367). —phash dyun^a —फश् दिनु m.inf. to give rubbings (to), to keep rubbing (dat.) (Rām. 910).

phashē-kōn^a फश्-कोनु । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction, wiping out of existence (cf. *kōn^a* 1). -nāv -नाव । विनाशः f. 'a boat of destruction', wiping away, dissipating or destroying a collection of articles.

phāsh फाश् فاش । परुषवाक् adj. e.g. spread abroad, divulged, apparent, manifest, palpable, gross; (in Kāshmirī) subst. m. abuse (esp. abuse charging a respectable woman with unchastity). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to divulge (dat.) (Rām. 194; H. xii, 7). —parānī —परंनि । दुर्वाक्यपरिभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to abuse (esp. to abuse a man by making charges against his female relatives) (Rām. 965).

phēsh फेश । लोपः m. licking; wiping out, erasing (writing, a painting, etc.) (cf. *atha-ph°*, p. 61a, l. 24, and *phash* 3); putting a stop to any work which is on the point of success. —dyun^a —दिनु । लोपविधानम् m.inf. to wipe out, as ab.; to put a stop to any work on the point of success; to lick (cf. *phēshun*) (Rām. 398, 1174, 1393). —lagun —लगुन् । लुप्तीभवनम् m.inf. wiping out, as ab., to occur (to anything); (of some work on the point of being successfully completed) to be completely stopped.

phish फिश् in *kānī-phish*, p. 147b, l. 5; i.q. *phyush^a* 2, q.v.

phosh^a फशु । प्रमादी adj. (f. *phūsh^a* फशू), mad, eccentric, blundering, one who does things the wrong way, even when previously warned, one who acts contrary to custom; crazed; cf. *phash* 2. *phāshī-pōthār* फशि-पाथर् । उन्मत्तवृत्तिः m. acting like a mad man, eccentricity; crazy conduct.

phōsh^a फाशू, see *phāhun*.

phashēl फेशल । वेशासक्तः adj. e.g. one accustomed to wearing fashionable clothes, dandy, a fop, well-dressed (Gr.Gr. 134).

phēshēl फेशल or phēshīl फेशिल् । अप्रशस्तः adj. e.g. unlucky, bringing or indicating bad luck, ill-omened, sinister, detrimental (cf. *pōna-ph°*, s.v. *pōn*) (K.Pr. 96). —buth^a —बुथु । अप्रशस्तदर्शनम्, अनिष्टफलसूचकदर्शनः m. an unlucky face, i.e. the sight of something unlucky (seen the first thing in

the day); a man with an unlucky face (the sight of which brings bad luck); cf. **buthⁱ-ph^o**, p. 142b, l. 34. —**kād^ar** —कौद् । अप्रशस्तफलसूचकः m. 'a baker who bakes ill-luck', one who at inopportune times (e.g. on a festive occasion) talks about unlucky subjects. —**kādaryun^u wān** —कौदर्युनु वान । अप्रशस्तफलसूचिसमाजः m. an assembly or party of people engaged in ill-omened talk; a country full of such people, or a place where such people assemble. —**kūt^u** —कूट । अप्रशस्तकन्या f. (sg. dat. —**kacē** —कच्य), an ill-omened daughter, a daughter who brings bad luck. —**kāth** —कठ । अप्रशस्तबालकः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), a son who brings bad luck. —**zang** —जङ् । अप्रशस्तशकुनम् f. an ill omen, an omen prognosticating bad luck.

phashēlad फशलद् । सोन्मादः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phashēladiñ** फशलदिञ्), one who is mad, lunatic, eccentric, silly, crazy, one who acts contrary to custom in a crazy way (Gr.Gr. 135); one who is taken in, made a fool of (at a dinner party by making away with his food, drink, or the like); cf. **phash 2**. —**gaṣhun** —गहृन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be taken in, as ab. —**karun** —करन् । वञ्चितीकरणम् m.inf. to take in a guest, as ab.

phēshun फ्यशुन् or **phēshun** फेशुन् । ओष्ठलेहः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyosh^u** फ्यशु or **phyūsh^u** फ्यूशु; 2 p.p. **phēshyōv** फ्यशोव् or **phēshyōv** फेशोव्), to lick the lips (in thirst, fear, anxiety, etc.); to do this as a habit (cf. **atha phēshānⁱ**, to bite or wring the hands in token of regret, p. 61a, l. 27) (Rām. 1708); to be much distraught (indicating the fact, as ab.), to be tantalized.

phōshun फुशुन्, see **phōshūn^u**.

phēshēnāwun फेशनावुन् । आतुरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēshēnōw^u** फेशनोवु), to distress a person, to make a person distraught, esp. to tantalize; cf. **phēshun**. **phēshēnōw^u-mot^u** फेशनोवु-मंतु । आतुरीकृतः perf. part. (**phēshēnōv^u-mūt^u** फेशनोवू-मंतू), tantalized, etc., as ab.

phōshūn^u फुशून् or (Gr.Gr. 174) **phushūn^u** फुशून् । अन्तःकोपः conj. 1. (This verb is impersonal, and the person by whom anger is felt is put in the dative; moreover, when the verbal form is capable of expressing gender, it is put into the feminine. Thus **phōshān chēs**, there is inward anger to him, i.e. he is inwardly angry; **phōshēs**, there will be inward anger to him, he will be inwardly angry; **phōsh^us**, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 203, 215). The infinitive, however, may take also the m. form **phōshun** फुशुन्, the fem. form referring to the

wrath of females (Gr.Gr. 120, 192). The 1 p.p. f. is **phōsh^u** फुशू inward anger to be felt (but not exhibited), secret resentment to be felt, secret umbrage to be taken; cf. **ph^asun**. **phōsh^u-mūt^u** फुशू-मंतू । अन्तःकोपावेशः perf. part. f. secret wrath felt (by some one, dat.).

phashēr फशर् । उन्नतकल्पता m. acting like a lunatic, acting (even when warned) against custom, craziness, eccentricity.

phish^ur^u फिशू । प्रस्राववाहिनाडी f. the urethra.

phōsh^urāvūn^u फुशूरावून् । अन्तारोषाविष्टीकरणम् cong. 1 (this verb is a feminine impersonal, and is treated like **phōshūn^u**, q.v. The 1 p.p. f. is **phōsh^urōv^u** फुशूरावू), inward anger to be caused to be felt by (dat.) a person, as in **phōsh^urāwān chēs**, inward anger is caused to be felt by him, i.e. so-and-so causes him to be inwardly angry. **phōsh^urōv^u-mūt^u** फुशूरावू-मंतू । अन्तःकोपसमुत्पादना perf. part. f. that by which inward anger has been caused to enter, that which has produced inward anger (used impersonally in the f.).

phishis फिशिस्, see **phyush^u**.

phēshēwun^u फेशवुन् । ओष्ठलेहनासक्तः n.ag. (f. **phēshē-vūn^u** फेशवून्), one who exhibits distress or tantalization by licking his lips (cf. **phēshun**).

phisk फिस्कु فسق m. vicious or immoral conduct, sin, iniquity, impiety; immorality, adultery, obscenity, impudence. **phiska-palav** फिस्क-पलव् । अपर्याप्तवसनम् m. 'a garment of indecency', a garment too small (not sufficient to keep the body warm, or doing so only with difficulty).

ph^asakārⁱ फसकरि । विहत्या विस्रस्तः adj. c.g. (of some solid food) decayed (so that at a touch it will fall to pieces), rotten. —**gaṣhun** —गहृन् । विस्रस्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become decayed (as ab.), to go bad. —**karun** —करन् । विस्रस्तीकरणम् m.inf. to spoil food (by ignorantly treating it so that it decays or goes bad).

phīsal फीसल् । वेशपरिशीलनोपलक्षितः adj. c.g. well-dressed, elegant, fashionable.

phasāna फसान فسانه m. a tale, fiction, romance; (false) vaunting, gasconade, rodomontade (Rām. 1405).

ph^asun फसुन् । रुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ph^asyōv** फस्योव्), inward anger to be felt, secret resentment to be experienced. Cf. **phōshūn^u**.

phasun 1 फसुन् । (वद्धी)निरुद्धीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phos^u** फसु; 2 p.p. **phasōv** फसोव्), to be (or become) noosed, ensnared, entrapped, caught (Gr.Gr. 205); to be entangled, to stick (as in mud, or a narrow passage). The causal of this verb is **phasānāwun**

or phas^arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174). phos^u-mot^u 1 फसु-मंतु । निरुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. phūs^ū-müts^ū फसू-मंतू), noosed, ensnared, caught; entangled, stuck, as ab.

phasun 2 फसुन । विभित्रीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phos^u फसु; 2 p.p. phasōv फसोव्), to become opened, split open, dismembered, made tender (e.g. by pounding or by cooking), to be boiled to rags. phos^u-mot^u 2 फसु-मंतु perf. part. (f. phūs^ū-müts^ū फसू-मंतू), broken up, made tender, as ab.

phasanāwun फसनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phasanōw^u फसनोव्), i.q. phas^arāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

phsar फसर । दाहापत्त्या चर्मोत्कृतिः f. a broken skin or blister caused by burning, scalding, or the like. phsara wasanē फसर वसत्र । दाहापत्त्या चर्मविसंसोद्भवः f. pl. inf. blisters or breakings of the skin to be caused by burning, scalding, or the like.

phās^ar फासर् । विरोधोत्पादकः m. (f. phōs^arēñ फास्यन्), one who causes hostility between mutual friends (by slander or the like), one who sets people at odds, an embroiler (Gr.Gr. 148). Cf. phās.

phīsur^u फीसुर् । सुवेशविधानशीलः m. (f. phīsūr^ū फीसू), one who is in the habit of wearing fine clothes, a fop, dandy, exquisite.

phas^aran फसरन् । वद्धीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. phas^arūñ^ū फसरन्तू), noosing, entangling, catching, trapping; entangling (a person in some unpleasant work or business), inveigling, involving, implicating.

ph^as^arun फसरन् । सरोषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ph^as^or^u फसरू), to cause a person to be inwardly wrathful, to fill with inward anger (by opposing him, by non-compliance, or the like).

phas^arun 1 फसरन् । वद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^or^u फसरू), to noose, entangle, catch, trap (Gr.Gr. 7); to entangle (a person in some unpleasant work or business), to inveigle, involve, implicate; cf. phōs^arun, phōs^arāwun. phas^or^u-mot^u फसरू-मंतु । वद्धीकृतः perf. part. (f. phas^ūr^ū-müts^ū फसरू-मंतू), entangled, etc. (by some one); inveigled, involved, etc. (by some one).

phas^arun 2 फसरन् । विभित्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^or^u फसरू), to make tender by cooking, to boil to rags. phas^or^u-mot^u 2 फसरू-मंतु perf. part. (f. phas^ūr^ū-müts^ū फसरू-मंतू), boiled to rags, etc., as ab.

phōs^aran फासरन् । विरोधना f. (sg. dat. phōs^arūñ^ū फासरन्तू), mutual hostility (roused between friends by slander or the like). Cf. phās.

phōs^arun फासरन् । आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōs^or^u फासरू), i.q. phas^arun 1, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 1); esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an

opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to ascertain the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over. phōs^or^u-mot^u फासरू-मंतु । आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. phōs^ūr^ū-müts^ū फासरू-मंतू), i.q. phas^or^u-mot^u 1, q.v.; won over to the other side, as ab.

phōs^arēñ फास्यन् । विरोधोत्पादिका f. of phās^ar, q.v. phisarāray फिसरारय f. whispering, in kân¹-phisarāray, p. 448b, l. 21.

ph^as^arāwun फसरावुन । अन्तारुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ph^as^arōw^u फसरोव्), i.q. ph^as^arun, q.v.

phas^arāwun फसरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^arōw^u फसरोव्), i.q. phas^arun 1, q.v. (cf. atha ph^o, p. 61a, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 174).

phōs^arāwun फासरावुन । आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōs^arōw^u फासरोव्), i.q. phas^arun 1, q.v.; esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opposite party over to one's own side (in order to learn the opponents' secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. phōs^arun, phas^arāwun, phāsawun. phōs^arōw^u-mot^u फासरोव्-मंतु । अनुवर्तिताम् (आयत्तताम्) आपादितः perf. part. (f. phōs^arōv^ū-müts^ū फासरावू-मंतू), i.q. phōs^or^u-mot^u, s.v. phōs^arun, q.v.

phēsta फ्यस्त, phēstis फ्यस्तिस, see phyost^u.

phāsawun फासवुन । विभेदनम्, आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāsow^u फासव्), to split open, tear open; to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to learn the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. phōs^arāwun. phāsow^u-mot^u फासव्-मंतु । विभेदितः, आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. phāsūv^ū-müts^ū फासवू-मंतू), split open, etc., as ab.; won over, as ab.

phṭa फट in phṭa-phṭa फट-फट । बुद्रखण्डानि m. scraps, small bits (of something worn out or gone bad); cf. phuta. phṭa-phṭa gaṣhun फट-फट गहुन । बुद्रखण्डशम्बिनीभवनम् m. inf. (worn-out garments or food gone bad) to become small scraps, break up into little pieces. —karun —करन् । बुद्रखण्डांशतश्छेदनम्, विलासविधानम् m. inf. to tear, or break up (clothes, food, etc.) into small scraps; met. to put on a false appearance of enjoyment (by painting oneself, anointing, decorating oneself, wearing ornaments, etc.). Cf. phīṭa.

phaṭa फट m. in the following:— phaṭa-phaṭa āsun फट-फट आसुन । अत्यभिमानोद्भवः m. inf. great pride to occur (on account of some small amount of wealth, knowledge, talent, or the like), to have an overweening opinion of oneself, to give oneself airs

for a petty reason, to show foolish pretensions, be puffed up. -phāta karun -फट करुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भावनम् m.inf. to show such unfounded pride. -phāta karawun^u -फट करवुन् । उद्भवद्यौवनाद्यवस्थः n.ag. (f. -phāta karavūn^u -फट करवञ्जू), one who shows such pride (esp. said of a young fellow full of self-conceit); (of a clever fellow), one who prides himself on some newly-acquired knowledge. -phāta lagun -फट लगुन् । अतिमदोद्भवः m.inf. such pride to be felt (by a person unworthy of showing it).

phāta फात in phāta-kōṇḍal फात-कण्डल । दुर्गतवृत्तिः f. a draggle-tail woman, a sloven, a slut, a dowdy (a dirty woman who habitually acts like a beggar woman, going about in dirty worn-out clothes, even if she need not). phāta-mūṣ^u फात-मूँ । दरिद्रवृत्तिः f., id. -phākⁱrōn^u -फकिराञ्जू । दुर्गतवृत्तिः f., id.

phatú, see phōt^u.

phēti फ्यति, see phyot^u.

phēti^u 1 फ्यटू । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः f. (sg. dat. phēci फ्यचि), so much fine powder as can be taken up by the fingertips, e.g. a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 218); cf. phyot^u and phyok^u 2. phēci ष^u ष^u फ्यचि चूँचूँ । बुद्रवृत्तिकः m. great wealth which should be employed liberally, but which is employed in beggarly pinches.

phēti^u 2 फ्यटू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. phēci फ्यचि), bad news, false scandal, scandalous gossip, calumny, evil report provoking mutual quarrelling, mutual fear, pain, distress, grief, or interfering with success (cf. khōḍa-ph^o, p. 392b, l. 8). —pēn^u —पञ्जू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिश्रुतिः f.inf. such false information to be heard. —trāvūn^u —त्रावञ्जू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिख्यापनम् f.inf. to spread or whisper such false information, to utter scandalous gossip. —ṭhunūn^u —छुनञ्जू । दुर्वार्तया विरोधाद्यापादनम् f.inf. to cause fear, pain, distress, grief, quarrelling, injury to another's work, etc., by such false scandal.

phīta फिट in the following:— phīta phīta lagun फिट फिट लगुन् । मदाविष्टी-(चीवी-)भवनम् m.inf. intoxication or excitement caused by the obtainment of some specially fine garment, ornaments, good quality, or the like, or by the obtainment of some extraordinary thing. Cf. phta and phitun.

phōta फोट (? cf. فوطه) । काचमुक्ता m. an artificial pearl (made of powdered glass melted down) (according to El. a kind of composition of which necklaces are made) (Śiv. 1310; YZ. 24, 27). -dōr^u -दोरू । काचमुक्ताभूषितपुत्रिका f. a child's doll decked with imitation pearls; cf. dōr^u 4. -gor^u -गर् । काचमणिशिष्यी m. (his wife -gārⁱ-bāy -गरि-बाय; a woman who follows the profession is -gūr^u -गूरू), a maker of

imitation pearls. -lar -लर् । काचमुक्तायष्टिः f. a string of artificial pearls. -phol^u -फलू । काचमुक्ताफलम् m. a single artificial pearl. -wōl^u -वोलू । काचमणिविक्रयी n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), an itinerant seller of artificial pearls.

phōt^u फुतु । कण्डोलः m. a large basket (El. phaut, a basket lined with bōjpatr, i.e. burza, birch-bark) (cf. dājē-ph^o, p. 202b, l. 37; dā-ph^o, p. 230b, l. 16; hurⁱ-ph^o, p. 347a, l. 1; mēsi-ph^o, p. 609a, l. 10) (El. phatú; Gr.Gr. 27, 37; W. 128, 142; Śiv. 1615; Rām. 621; YZ. 258, phōti; K.Pr. 36, 119).

phōti-bāgay फुति-बागय । कण्डोलैर्विभागः f. division by basketfuls. -dand^ur^u -दंदरू । कण्डोलप्रान्तावृत्तिः f. the edge of a basket. -kāg^ur^u -काँगरू । हसन्तिकाविशेषः f. a large kind of kāngri, or portable brazier, surrounded by basketwork. -kōn^u -काञ्जू । शाखाविशेषः f. the withy from which baskets are made, the basket-withy; cf. kōn^u 2. -mēn -मेन् । कण्डोलमानम् f. (sg. dat. -mīn^u -मीञ्जू), measuring (grain, etc.) by basketfuls. -palav -पलव । कण्डोलक्रयनिमित्तकवसनम् m. old clothes, which are exchanged with basketwork-sellers in exchange for their goods. -sōr^u -सोरू । कण्डोलसंयहः f. conveying grain in baskets from the field to the house or the like.

phōti phōti muhim फुति फुति मुहिम् । अति-दारिद्र्यापातः m. the sudden fall of poverty (esp. on a rich person). —phōti phirith ṭhunun —फुति फिरिथ् छुनुन् । अतिसंपदागमः m. the sudden accession of wealth to a poor man (lit. (fate) to give in basketfuls).

phōt^u फुटु or phot^u 1 फटु । अतिपाकः, प्रसूतिपाकः m. extreme cooking, cooking with the application of much or prolonged heat, intense boiling, boiling down to a small compass; esp. the extreme boiling down of food prepared as a regimen for a lying-in woman, for the first ten days after the child's birth. —karun —करुन् । प्रसवपाकप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to do boiling down, as ab.

phōtiⁱ-(or phatⁱ)-bata फुटि-(फटि)-वत । अतिपक्व-जलसाधितोदनम् m. rice boiled down to a third or fourth of the original quantity (used as a regimen for lying-in women and invalids). -pākh -पाख् । अतिपाकः m. (sg. dat. -pākas -पाकस्), boiling food down as a regimen, as ab. -trēsh -त्रेश् । अतिपक्वपानीयम् f. drinking water boiled down till it is reduced in quantity as ab. (given to the same people). -wōn^u -वोजू । अतिपक्वजलम् m., id.

phot^u 2 फटु । आश्वासनम् m. consolation, condolence, sympathetic language, comfort, encouragement. phatⁱ dinⁱ फटि दिनि । आश्वासनम् m. pl. inf. to console; to encourage.

phot^u 3 फट् adj. (f. phūt^u 1 फटू; for 2, see s.v.) (properly the p.p. of phatun, q.v., but used as an adj. —°), split, cracked, broken (cf. ada-ph°, p. 11b, l. 32; kana-ph°, p. 448a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 9, 10, 209); sunken in water, drowned (cf. kōla phātⁱ gashun, p. 437b, l. 23).

phātⁱ फटि used as adv. in the following:— dam phātⁱ gashun, p. 216b, l. 7; dam phātⁱ karun, id., l. 11; kōla phātⁱ gashun, as ab.

phuta फुट in phuta-phuta फुत-फुत । बुद्रखण्डानि m. tiny pieces (such as the result of the crumbling of decayed leaves or paper); cf. phta. -phuta gashun -फुत गकुन् । बुद्रखण्डशोभवनम् m.inf. to crumble, as ab. -phuta karun -फुत करुन् । वेशविधानम् m.inf. to crumble (something), as ab.; met. to adorn oneself (as a lover, male or female, before an assignation).

phuta फुट f. a morbid swelling, in dōda-phuta, p. 189b, l. 46; i.q. phuth 1, q.v.

phut^u 1 फुटु m. a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. rata-ph°, s.v. rath); i.q. phuth 1, q.v.

phut^u 2 फुटु adj. (f. phūt^u 1 फटू, sg. dat. phucē फुच), (properly 1 p.p. of phutun, q.v.), broken, used —° as in banda-ph°, p. 111a, l. 23; dand^ari-ph°, p. 226a, l. 49; hēnga-ph°, p. 339a, l. 46; lanjē-ph°, p. 526a, l. 30; nala-ph°, p. 632a, l. 29. —phrōt^u —फ्रोटु । भग्द्रव्यसमुदायः m. a pile of broken pieces, a rubbish-heap.

phut^u 2 फुटु । वलिः f. (sg. dat. phucē फुच), a fold, plait, pucker, crease (all with idea of the beginning of a break); a wrinkle (El.); met. doubt or suspicion raised by a mystery heard in conversation. —° a broken piece of anything, something broken (cf. aina-ph°, p. 30b, l. 9; kalama-ph°, p. 440a, l. 1; kangañi-ph°, p. 457a, l. 18; kangavⁱ-ph°, p. 457a, l. 35; kārⁱ-ph°, p. 467a, l. 4; lējē-ph°, p. 517a, l. 5).

phūt^u 2 फटू (for 1, see phot^u 3) । पटलकोष्ठिका f. a little cupboard under the roof of a house, an attic-closet (used as a store-room). phōcē फुच । पञ्चद्वारोर्ध्वभागस्थानम् f.pl. an open space or niche over a window or side door of a house (in which firewood is kept to dry).

phutadār फुटदार् । भङ्गियुतः adj. e.g. (of something in metal) full of cracks or deep scratches (likely to end in cracks); (of cloth, paper, etc.), covered with creases (liable to cause tears); (of a conversation or the like) filled with intricacy or covert allusions (and leaving a shade of doubt or suspicion).

phath फट् in phath-kār फट्-कार । धिक्करणम् m. reproach, censure, vocal blame. —kārūn —कारुन् ।

धिक्करणम् m.inf. to reproach, censure. —kōr^u-mot^u —कोरु-मोतु । धिक्कृतः perf. part. (f. —kōr^u-mūṣ^u —कारु-मूचू), reproached, censured.

phāth फाट् m. (sg. dat. phātas फाटस्), in phāth karun फाट् करुन् । विभेदनम् m.inf. to split (something), to tear asunder down the middle (something long, such as a wooden post or the like).

phat^h फतह (فتح) or phatah फतह or phatih फतिह m. victory, conquest, triumph (El. fatah); used as a proper name; esp. derisively as a pompous title (K.Pr. 169). So phatih pharāngⁱ, 'Mr. Englishman,' a caricatured Englishman (K.Pr. id.). -kaḍ^{al} -कडल् m. N. of a bridge over the Jehlam in Śrinagar (El.); -mand -मन्द فتحمند adj. e.g. victorious, triumphant (El. fatahmand).

phith फिथ in the following:— phith phith lagun फिथ फिथ लगुन् । अनुचितप्रवृत्तौ अत्युत्सुकत्वम् m.inf. yearning or attempting to do some impossible action to be experienced (esp. of a child trying to walk before it can do so).

phīth फीट् । आघातः f. (sg. dat. phīti फीटि), a severe blow or stroke (from a stone or stick suddenly hurled); esp. a blow on the eye or other part of the body from such a thing as the edge of a shawl suddenly thrown up, or a finger or stick suddenly thrust out. —diñ^u —दिञ् । आहननम् f.inf. to give such a blow. —lagūñ^u —लगञ् । आघातापातः f.inf. such a blow to be received.

phōth फुट् । पाकगुलिका m. (sg. dat. phōtas फुटस्), a lump occurring in a dish of boiled rice or the like (due to bad cooking, as each grain should be separate).

phōta-ras फुट-रस् । असम्यक्पाकः m. bad cooking (in which lumps as ab. are produced). -sas -सस् । असंयुक्तरसदाली m. dāl- or pease-pottage badly cooked (with lumps in it). -wāgun -वाङुन् । दुर्वृत्तबालकः m. (sg. dat. -wāganas -वाङनस्), a naughty bold boy.

phōth फोथ् (= فوت) m. (sg. dat. phōtas फोटस्), death. —gashun —गकुन् । विनाशपत्तिः m.inf. destruction or bringing to naught to occur. —karun —करुन् । विनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy, bring to naught (a thing, quality, business, etc.).

phuth 1 फुट् f. (sg. dat. phuṭi फुटि), a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. phuta and phut^u, also rata-ph°, s.v. rath).

phuth 2 फुट् f. (sg. dat. phuṭi फुटि), breakage, a crease, crack, split, flaw (Gr.Gr. 126); discord, dissension, feud; cf. phūth. —abūñ^u —अबुञ् । वल्युद्भवः f.inf. a crack to come, a crease to appear (in leather, paper, or the like); the seeds of dissension between mutual friends to come into existence. —diñ^u —दिञ् ।

वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease between the nails (in a paper, or the like, preparatory to tearing it). —hēñ^u —ह्येञ् । वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease (for folding). —kara -कर । परिशेषः m. the remainder, what remains over. —ṣāniñ^u —ज्ञानेञ् । वलियोजना f.inf. to form a crease (in cloth, paper, or the like, by drawing between the finger-nails); (by calumny or the like) to plant a seed of dissension between two mutual friends.

phuṭa-wād फुट-वाद् । बुद्रसंकलनः m. very small coin or the like (esp. when employed in making large payments). —wōt^u -वोटु । भङ्गसंध्युपेतः, भग्द्रव्यम् adj. (f. -wōt^u -वाटू), joined after a break, that of which the cracks have been repaired; small coins, small change; a collection of broken useless things (dishes, ornaments, etc.).

phūṭh फूट् m. (sg. dat. phūṭas फूटस्), discord, dissension, split, quarrel, feud; cf. phūṭh 2. —pyon^u —प्येन् । विरोधापातः m.inf. dissension to arise or take place (between or among), to be divided (in opinion, etc.). —ṣhunun —छुनुन् । विरोधप्रेरणा m.inf. to sow discord (between or among), to set by the ears.

phōṭhakh फोटख् । संचयपूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. phōṭaki फोटकि), the having succeeded in accumulating everything that one wants, complete well-being, full prosperity, affluence.

phathkür^u फट्करू । लवण(रस)विशेषः f. sulphate of alumina, alum.

phuṭ^ajⁱ फुट्जि or phuṭ^uj^u फुट्जू । पोटलिका f. (f. of phuṭul^u, q.v.), a small bundle (of clothes or the like) (Gr.Gr. 35); a packet, a parcel, a bundle (cf. buh^arⁱ-ph^o, p. 96b, l. 28; burza-ph^o, p. 130b, l. 47; dā-ph^o, p. 230b, l. 20; khaṇḍa-ph^o, p. 403a, l. 1; nāsti-ph^o, p. 659a, l. 5) (Gr.M.).

phōṭka फोटक । निर्धनः m. a 'poverty-stricken man (in spite of his being industrious and apparently well-to-do).

phātⁱla फतिल (= فتيلة) । वर्तिकाविशेषः m. a thick kind of lamp-wick (made of cotton rolled between the palms of the hands). —khōb^u -खुबु । शिरस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of quilted cap worn in the cold weather, in which the quilting is stuffed with wick-like rolls of cotton; cf. -tūpⁱ, bel. —kosh^u -कशु । वर्तिकासाधकः m. one whose profession it is to make the cotton-rolls for these hats. —phamb -फम् । वर्तिकातूलः m. cotton suitable for making lamp-wicks; cotton which is obtained by teasing out a lamp-wick. —tūpⁱ -टूपि । शिरस्त्रविशेषः f., i.q. —khōb^u, ab.

phuṭal फुटल । वलियुतः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered.

phuṭul^u फुटुल । बहद्रव्यम् m. a large parcel, a large

package (cf. nāsti-ph^o, p. 659a, l. 6); (a small bundle is phuṭ^ajⁱ, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35). phuṭ^aiⁱ khasānⁱ फुटलि खसनि । श्वयथूद्भवः m. pl. inf. 'bundles to rise', i.e. swellings, lumps, or intumescence to rise on the body (from disease, a beating, etc., or the swelling of the eyelids from weeping).

phuṭilad फुटिलद् । आपन्नवलिकः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered; (of a conversation or the like) full of mystery, containing covert or indirect meaning.

phaṭun फटुन् । विभिन्नीभवनम्, उद्भेदः, निमज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phot^u फटु, f. phacē फच्य, Gr.Gr. 209; 2 p.p. phacyōv फच्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to be torn, to be split, to crack, burst, break, be torn, be rent (cf. āchⁱ phatañē, p. 8b, l. 8; atha phatānⁱ, p. 61a, l. 32; bōg^u phaṭun, p. 132a, l. 5; gag^ur^u phaṭūñ^u, p. 280a, l. 25; lāy phaṭūñ^u, p. 543a, l. 29; naph^a ph^o, p. 645b, l. 15; phēl ph^o, p. 693a, l. 35; pōna phaṭūñ^u, s.v. pōna) (Gr.Gr. 30, 171, 204, 209, 225; Gr.M.; W. 142; K. 381, 1114; H. x, 12; YZ. 150; K.Pr. 80, 170); to show the mark of a crack (between two pieces joined together);

to burst forth in large numbers (e.g. a crop of boils) (cf. phēl phatānⁱ, p. 693a, l. 33); to sprout, shoot, germinate (cf. ḍambi ph^o, p. 218a, l. 25; lēmbi pampōsh ph^o, p. 524b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 204, W. 146, Śiv. 1023); to burst open (as corn in roasting); to burst forth, spout out (as through an opened aperture) (K. 195, 237; K.Pr. 165, 255); to burst (with joy, pride, or the like) (cf. pīṣhi ph^o, s.v. pīṣh);

to be immersed, to sink, drown, be plunged (into) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10, 204; Gr.M.; Śiv. 707, 1569, 1833; K. 488); to be plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct, or the like); to be stuck (in mud) (Gr.M.).

phaṭun lāyēkh फटुन् लायख् । विनिपाताहः adj. (f. phaṭūñ^u lāyēkh फटजू लायख्), (used in reproach or cursing) worthy of being split or drowned, fit to be destroyed.

phātⁱ phātⁱ nērun फटि फटि नेरुन् । धृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become bold, impudent, rude, insolent; to become profligate, abandoned.

phot^u-mot^u फटु-मटु । निमग्नः perf. part. (f. phūt^u-mūṣ^u फटू-मञ्जू), split, cracked; sprouted; plunged (into deep water), drowned (K. 488); met. plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct).

phaṭān phrāṭān फटान् फ्राटान् । (वङ्गलविवादाद्यनन्तरम्) अन्ततः adv. splitting (the difference); hence, finally, ultimately, at the end of it all (u.w. vbs. indicating the conclusion or arbitrament of a quarrel, dispute, or the like). Cf. phrāṭh.

phatith bēhun फटिथ् व्यङ्गन् m.inf. to burst and collapse (e.g. an over-full sack) (K.Pr. 158).
 —drāmot^u —द्रामंतु । प्रस्फुटितः, नियमाश्रयादेः बहिर्भूतः perf. part. (f. —drāmüṣ^u —द्रामंघू), sprouted, germinated; sprouted, issued forth, become manifest, become famous; issued forth (from rule), gone beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. —nērun —नेरुन् । उद्भिद्य स्फुटनम् m.inf. to sprout, germinate; to sprout, issue forth, become manifest, become famous (Śiv. 25); to burst forth, issue forth violently (Rām. 728, 1406, 1613); to issue forth (from rule), to go beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. —yun^u —यिनु । प्रस्फुटनम् m.inf. to burst open (e.g. a full bag or case from a sudden blow); to burst, pop (as grain in roasting); to burst forth, become dissipated, fling oneself into debauchery; to burst forth, be thrust out (āyēs phatith zēv, his tongue burst forth (from his mouth, when knocked down senseless), Rām. 483); to put out (the tongue in thirst, fatigue, shame, etc.) (Rām. 1091).

phātun फाँटुन । अन्तरग्निदाहेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōt^u फोटु, f. phōt^u फाँटू, dat. phācē फाँच; 2 p.p. phācyōv फाँचोव), to clean the interior by the application of fire (e.g. of a vessel which has formerly contained clarified butter, oil, or other greasy substance). phōt^u-mot^u फोटु-मंतु । अन्तर्दाहेन शोधितः perf. part. (f. phōt^u-müṣ^u फाँटू-मंघू), cleaned out by fire, as ab.

phētun फेँटुन or phitun फीँटुन । बुद्धशिरोवेष्टनम् m. sg. dat. phē(phī)ṭanas फेँ(फीँ)टनस्), a kind of small turban (esp. one meagre and worn out) (cf. dastār-ph°, p. 256b, l. 26) (K.Pr. 119); a small cloth (cf. dajē-ph°, p. 203a, l. 37). Cf. phitun.

phitna फितन فتنه m. discord, conflict, civil war, revolt, revolution, mutiny. —trāwun —त्रावुन् m.inf. to revolt (El.).

phitnī फितनी m. Zizyphus vulgaris (El.). Cf. kokan-bēr.

phitun फिटुन । मदोद्भासः m. (sg. dat. phitanas फिटनस्), the feeling of intoxication or pride felt by the wearing of fine dress, ornaments, etc., in public, coxcombery, foppery. Cf. phita.

phitun फीँटुन । बुद्धखण्डम् m. a small piece of cloth, leather, paper, etc., cut or torn off from the main piece (cf. dajē-ph°, p. 203a, l. 40). Cf. phētun.

phitānⁱ gaṣhānⁱ फीँतनि गहँनि । बुद्धच्छेदीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become torn into small pieces. —karānⁱ —करनि । बुद्धखण्डशो विभेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or tear into small pieces, as ab., to cut or tear up into fragments.

phutun फुटुन । भङ्गः, शमनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phut^u फुटु, f. phut^u फुटू, dat. phucē फुच; 2 p.p. phucyōv फुचोव). Its causal is phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन् or phuṭ^arāwun फुटरावुन्, Gr.Gr. 174), to be broken, smashed, broken down (cf. bāna phuṭānⁱ, p. 109b, l. 49, and p. 110a, l. 21; khōr phutun, p. 410a, l. 11; lyol^u ph°, p. 544a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 126, 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 919, 933, 1659; K.Pr. 239); to burst out or forth, gush out; to be dispersed, be separated, detached; (of a limb) to be dislocated (cf. khōr ph°, p. 410a, l. 11; nakh phuṭānⁱ, p. 628a, l. 31) (Rām. 545, 779); to be tamed, brought low (e.g. a haughty person by grief), to be broken in (of a formerly naughty child or animal) (cf. naph^aṣ ph°, p. 645b, l. 18) (K.Pr. 174); to be reduced, allayed, assuaged (e.g. a fever); to be broken, rendered useless, destroyed (cf. parē phuṭānē, s.v. parē).

phut^u-mot^u फुटु-मंतु । आप्तभङ्गः perf. part. (f. phut^u-müṣ^u फुटू-मंघू), broken, smashed; burst forth; tamed, brought low, broken in; allayed, assuaged. phuṭan-hār फुटन-हार् । सुभङ्गः n.ag. e.g. that which is easily broken, fragile.

phatēng फयंग m. an apricot (El., borrowed from Ladakhī pha-tin).

phutang फुतंग । व्यथा m.pl. intense irritation, formication, fierce itching (necessitating scratching). —tulānⁱ —तुलनि । तोदनम् m. pl. inf. to cause itching, to rouse itching. —wōthānⁱ —वथनि । व्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. such itching to arise.

phāṭanāwun फाटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāṭanōw^u फाटनोवु), to cleave, to split (El., Gr.Gr. 171); to plunge into, to immerse, drown (something) (Śiv. 1755). Cf. phāṭawun and phatun.

phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuṭanōw^u फुटनोवु), i.q. phuṭ^arun and phuṭ^arāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 204).

phatapāla फतपाल । निःसारः m. sapless, pithless, outwardly fine or prosperous but worthless within.

phōt^ar फुतर or phōt^ur^u फुतूर । लघुकण्डोलः f. a kind of small wicker basket (cf. dājē-ph°, p. 202b, l. 39; dā-ph°, p. 230b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 6, 37; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1247).

phutūra फुतूर (= فتور) m. languor, weakness, infirmity; defect, imperfection, unsoundness; coolness; discord, quarrelling, quarrel, row, riot. phutūra tulun फुतूर तुलुन । कलहोद्भावनम् m.inf. to raise discord, bring about quarrelling (by slander, causing opposition, or the like). —wōthun —वथुन् । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. quarrelling or discord to arise.

phuṭṛan फुटरन । अधिचेपः f. (sg. dat. phuṭṛiñ^u फुटरञ्चू), uttering reproof or the like (against some ill-conducted person), breaking in (a boor to good manners) (Gr.Gr. 121). —karüñ^u —करञ्चू । विनयनम् f.inf. to reproach, discipline (an unruly child).

phuṭṛun फुटरुन or phuṭarun फुटरुन । विभेदनम्, विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuṭṛ^u फुटरु), to break, smash (something) (cf. hēng phuṭarānⁱ, p. 339a, l. 34; khōr phuṭṛun, p. 410a, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 121, 204; L.V. 26; Rām. 140, 552, 738; K. 350, 758, 825; K.Pr. 92, 139); to dislocate (a limb or the like) (H. ii, 11; xii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 57); to break (something) open (Rām. 405, K. 461); to disperse, separate, detach; to tame, break in (to good manners) (cf. hāth ph^o, p. 358a, l. 8); to allay, assuage (e.g. a fever); to break with, give up (cf. bāna-khōr^u phuṭarüñ^u, p. 109b, l. 39); to exchange a coin or other money of high value for several of low value, to get small change for a bank-note or coin of value; to break or disobey (a command) (Rām. 1209, 1753).

phuṭṛ^u-mot^u फुटरु-मंतु । विभेदितः, शिञ्चितः, विनिमितः perf. part. (f. phuṭṛ^u-müṣ^u फुटरु-मञ्चू), broken, smashed, dislocated; dispersed, separated; tamed, broken in; (of a fever, or the like) assuaged (by something); (of money of large value) turned into small coin, turned into small change.

phuṭṛ^urith ṭhunun फुटरिथ् हुनुन । भञ्जनम् m.inf. to smash (something).

phitrāsālyūn फित्रासाळ्यून m. *Prangos pabularia* (El. *fitrāsālyūn*). It is looked upon as a cure for rot in sheep (El.).

phatṛath फटरथ् (= فترت) । क्लेशः f. (sg. dat. phatṛüṣ^u फटरञ्चू), languor, debility; (in Kāshmirī) weariness, distress, trouble, worry (preceding, or during the carrying out of any work or business, and so rendering its completion difficult). —anüñ^u —अनञ्चू । खेदापादनम् f.inf. deliberately to cause such trouble or weariness. —yiñ^u —यिञ्चू । खेदापत्तिः f.inf. such trouble or weariness to be incurred (e.g. in searching for something lost, whether it be found or not).

phatṛüṣ^u-dār फटरञ्चू-दार् । दुःसाध्यः adj. e.g. (of a work or business) full of worry, difficult to accomplish without much labour.

phuṭṛāwun फुटरावुन or phuṭarāwun फुटरावुन । भेदनम्, भञ्जनम्, विनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuṭṛōw^u फुटरोवु), i.q. phuṭṛun, q.v., in all its meanings; to break, smash, shiver, shatter (cf. dēkas dūnⁱ phuṭarāwānⁱ, p. 205a, l. 18, and hāth phuṭarāwun, p. 358a, l. 12) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 126, 1531, 1807; K. 824; YZ. 484; K.Pr. 87, 171, 187); to break (something)

open, to burst (something) open (Gr.M.). phuṭṛōw^u-mot^u फुटरोवु-मंतु । भञ्जितः perf. part. (f. phuṭṛōv^u-müṣ^u फुटरोवु-मञ्चू), i.q. phuṭṛ^u-mot^u, s.v. phuṭṛun (K.Pr. 11).

5 photuwā फतुवा = فتوي m. a notification of the law in or respecting a particular case; a decree, judgment, award, decision; an order, command (H. ii, 7, *photucāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

10 phatāwun^u फटवुनु । विभेदनार्हः, उद्भिद्यमानः, निमज्जन n.ag. (f. phatāvüñ^u फटवञ्चू), that which is being split; that which is ready to be split, or which is fit to be split; that which is sprouting, shooting, germinating (of a seed or the like); that which is plunged or being plunged into water; he who is plunged into disgrace (by bad conduct or the like); sinkable, of high specific gravity, that which will not float, heavy.

15 phāṭawun फाटवुन । विभेदनम्, बाधनम्, निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāṭow^u फाटवु), to cause to burst, to burst (something), to split (cf. bōs^u ph^o, p. 132a, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 164); (of clouds of smoke, extreme heat) to distress (a person by compelling him to hold his breath); to plunge (something into water). Cf. phāṭanāwun.

20 phāṭawan-wād फाटवन्-वाद् । मौनेन बाधनम् m. causing annoyance by remaining silent, holding one's tongue in spite of entreaties.

25 phāṭow^u-mot^u फाटवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, श्वासनिरोधं विबाधितः, निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. phāṭiiv^u-müṣ^u फाटवु-मञ्चू), split (by some one); distressed (by having to hold one's breath); plunged (by some one into water).

30 phitāwun^u फिटवुनु । मदेनोच्चसन् n.ag. (f. phitāvüñ^u फिटवञ्चू), one who swaggers about in public (proud of one's fine clothes, high position, or the like), a fop, coxcomb.

35 phuṭawun^u फुटवुनु । भञ्ज्यमानः n.ag. (f. phuṭavüñ^u फुटवञ्चू), splitting, being broken, being smashed; easily broken, fragile; being broken in, being tamed, being brought to order, learning manners.

40 phěṣ^u फ्यच्चू । दीर्घदशा f. a fringe (esp. when long) of a turban, shawl, or the like; (when whiskers and moustache are lacking) a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (cf. dāri-ph^o, p. 238a, l. 29). Cf. phatṣh and phěṣh.

45 phis^u फिच्चू । विस्मृतिः f. forgetfulness (of past times or occurrences).

50 phěṣadār फ्यच्चदार् । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. fringed (of a turban, shawl, or the like), having long fringes; wearing long-fringed apparel.

phath फथ् । निःसारसूक्ष्मपटः, लघुमश्रु f. (sg. dat. phathi फथि), weak, thin, fine, easily torn cloth, fine muslin (with holes in it like net); a thin, seraggy, tail-like beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers) (cf. phēṣ^u and phēṣh); the smaller of the two holes into which walnuts are thrown in the children's game called mīri mīri phath. The larger hole is called mīr (cf. mīr 2 and (for an account of the game) K.Pr. 142, Śiv. 1015).

phēṣh फथ्ह । लघुमश्रु f. (sg. dat. phēṣi फथि), a thin, tail-like, seraggy beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers). Cf. phēṣ^u and phath.

phathal फथल् । तनुमश्रु: m. one whose face has no hair on it except for a thin, seraggy, tail-like beard.

phēṣal फथल् । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. (of a cloak, turban, or the like) fringed, possessing a long fringe; (of a human being) wearing long-fringed clothes.

phēṣun फथुन् noted only in the compound natun phēṣun, p. 663b, l. 27, q.v.

phithun फिथुन्, see phithūn^u.

phithūn^u फिथून् । विसृज्यद्भवः cong. 1 (1 p.p. f. phith^u फिथू; this verb is conjugated impersonally in the feminine, and the person who forgets is put in the dat., as in phithān chēs फिथान् च्यस्, there is forgetting to him, i.e. he forgets; so phith^us, he forgot), forgetting to occur; hence, with subject in dat., to forget (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 192, 203, 215). According to Gr.Gr. 120, 192, the infinitive of this verb may also be masculine. Thus, phithun फिथुन्.

phith^u-mūṣ^u फिथू-मूष् । संपन्नविसृतिः perf. part. f. forgetting having occurred, forgotten (of something fem.).

phēṣ^r फथर् । लघुदीर्घमश्रु (शिखा) f. a small, thin, tail-like beard (shaped like a fringe, cf. phēṣ^u); a lock of hair left on the top of the head (the rest being shaved), a topknot.

phēṣawun फथवुन् । अप्रत्यक्षहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phēṣow^u फथवु), to take secretly, carry off secretly (Gr.Gr. li).

phithawun^u फिथवुन् । विस्मरन् n.ag. (f. phithavūn^u फिथवून्), one who is forgetful, absent-minded.

phēw फथ्व । उपहासशब्दानुकरणम्, मृगजन्तुविशेषः m. making a sound indicating ridicule (with the intention of making some one angry); a certain hunting animal which is said to follow a lion and to indicate its passage by a low growl, ? a porcupine (cf. lōh and pōtha-lōw^u; but El. phū, a dog, and loh, a fox).

pihawun^u पिहवुन् । पेषणकृत् n.ag. (f. pihavūn^u पिहवून्), one who is grinding (wheat, etc.), a grinder, a miller.

pihawan^u पिहवन् । पेषणभृतिः f. wages paid for grinding, a miller's fee.

phāwār फवार् । उच्चैर्जलप्रवहणनालिकात्मयन्त्रम् m. a syringe or pipe for distributing a high shower of water from a ground-level reservoir in a garden, etc. —wōthānⁱ —वथनि । उच्चैर्धाराप्रवहणम् m. pl. inf. a shower of water from such a machine to spout out; (blood) to spout out (from a wound, etc.).

phuwas फुवस्, see phū.

phōyida फायिद् فَايِدْ, or phaida फेद or phōda फाद m. profit, advantage, benefit, good, avail, utility (K.Pr. 219, phāidah); gain, yield, interest (on money); El. faida. -mand -मन्द فَايِدْ مَند adj. e.g. profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful, efficacious (El.). -rost^u -रस्तु adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), useless, profitless, unavailing, of no use (El.).

phyāh फ्याह m. in phyāh barun फ्याह वरुन् । अत्यभीप्साकुलतानुभवः m. inf. to feel anxiety or solicitude (in the desire to prevent some apprehended evil) (K. 286). —dinⁱ —दिनि । अत्यभीप्साकुलीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become filled with such solicitude.

phyoh^u फ्यहु or phyuh^u फिहु । द्वेषकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phēhis फथिस् or phihis फिथिस्), a kind of paddle or broad spade used for removing snow from house-roofs, or for scraping up mud in the streets.

phyok^u 1 फ्यकु । स्कन्धाङ्गम् m. (sg. dat. phēkis फथकिस्), the shoulder (El. phūk, phyuk, pyuk) (Gr.M.); the shoulder of a garment.

phēki-ör^u फथकि-आरु । स्कन्धाधारिका f. a circlet of rope or the like put on the shoulder to support a burden carried thereon. -dajal -दजल् or -dajēl -दज्यल् ।

स्कन्धे योजितखण्डकः adj. e.g. (of a garment) patched on the shoulder. —gōgal gathānⁱ —गगल् गथनि ।

स्कन्धभारक्लेशानुभवः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to become turnips, the shoulders to become blistered from carrying a heavy burden. -gav -गव । जीर्णक्लिन्नस्कन्धभागः m. a

garment of which the shoulder is tattered and torn (cf. gāv 1). -hol^u -हल् । वक्रस्कन्धः m. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), (of a person, a picture, a garment) crooked shouldered. -phol^u 1 -फल् । स्कन्धास्थि m. the round

bone of the shoulder; a shoulder of mutton. -phol^u 2 -फल् adj. (f. -phūj^u -फजू), broken shouldered; shoulder-weary. —phalanⁱ —फलनि ।

स्कन्धखेदः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be split, pain in the shoulder due to frequently carrying heavy

burdens to be felt. -palav -पलव । स्कन्धभागिकखण्डम् m. the coat of the shoulder, i.e. the skin over the shoulder; the piece of cloth that forms the shoulder

of a garment; a pad placed on the shoulder for carrying burdens. -ṣum^ath -चुमठ । स्कन्धत्वङ्गर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. ṣum^ati चुमटि), a pinch or nip on the

bare shoulder. -ṣund^u -चंडू । स्कन्धचपेटिका f. a slap

on the bare shoulder. This used to be a school punishment inflicted on one boy by another at the teacher's order. —**wasānⁱ** —वसनि । स्कन्धखेदः m.pl.inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be sore from carrying a heavy burden, the shoulders to be lowered or bowed from this cause. —**wāth** —वाट् । स्कन्धसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस्), the sewing of the shoulder-piece on to a garment, the shoulder-seam (by which a separate piece of cloth is added).

phēkēn-hond^u shrapun phyārēn फ्यक्कन-हन्दु अपुन् फ्यार्यन् । स्वीयस्य स्वीपकाराय भवनम् m. the digestion of the strainings (cf. **phyōr^u**) (to become the property) of (one's own) shoulders; hence, any thing, action, or employment done by oneself to result only to one's own profit (even though undertaken for another).

phēkyuk^u फ्यक्कु । स्कन्धसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **phēki^u** फ्यकिचू), of, or belonging to, the shoulder (of the body, or of a garment).

phyok^u 2 फ्यकु । चूर्णसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **phēkis** फ्यकिस), a pinch (of any powder or the like. It is taken up between the tips of the fingers) (cf. **nāsti-ph^o**, p. 659a, l. 8). Cf. **phēt^u 1**, **phyot^u**, and **pyuk^u**. **phēki** **phēki dawāh** फ्यकि फ्यकि दवाह । अतिरोचकीभवनम् m. medicine by pinches (i.e. taken over and over again); hence, some one or something which gives delight (e.g. a wife, son, servant, relation, or the like, who arrives at the right time just when he or she is wanted or expected, or any material object similarly come to hand).

phyāphrihāray फ्याफ्रिहारय् । वियोगाक्रन्दः f. loud and continued lamentations at some one's absence. Cf. **phyāh**.

phyār 1 फ्यार् । जालनजलम् m. strained water, the dirty water squeezed out of something that has been washed, or the water strained off after cooking (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 61a, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 124). —**gathun** —गठुन् । अज्ञात्वा अकार्यनिष्पत्तिसमापातः m.inf. refuse water to come into existence; met. something to turn out wrong, a wrong result (causing disappointment) unexpectedly or owing to some mistake to come from any action. —**kadun** —कडुन् । ईषत्पाकयोजनया जलनिःसारणम् m.inf. to pour or strain off the water (in which food has been cooked). —**karun** —करुन् । अकार्यविधानम् m.inf. to make refuse water; hence, to perform some improper work causing disappointment by its results. —**nīrith gathun** —नीरिथ् गठुन् । अवाच्यगुह्योक्तिसंभवः m.inf. straining water to issue forth; met. some one's secret or opinions to be let out

(with deplorable results) in the presence of his enemy (esp. when done ignorantly). —**nīrith talun** —नीरिथ् तलुन् । अवाच्यवदनसंभवः m.inf. unseasonable or objectionable words suddenly and unexpectedly to be uttered or divulged. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । जलनिःसारणम् m.inf. to strain off, or wring out, water (after cooking or washing).

phyār 2 फ्यार् । एडमूकः (अनेलमूकः) m. (f. **phyōr^u** फ्यारू), one who is deaf and dumb (cf. **maṭa-ph^o**, p. 602b, l. 12). **phyāra-katha** फ्यार-कथ । एडमूकभाषा f.pl. the talk of a deaf and dumb person (i.e. speaking on the fingers or by gestures); similar nonsense (even if distinct) uttered by one who is not deaf and dumb.

phyār 3 फ्यार् m. in **phir-phyār** (see **phir**), apparently a jingle-word.

phyor^u फ्यर् । बिन्दुः, चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **phēris** फ्यरिस), a drop or spot (of any liquid) (cf. **āshⁱ-ph^o**, p. 47b, l. 46; **cyū-ph^o**, p. 179a, l. 18; **mas-ph^o**, p. 585b, l. 38; **pā-ph^o**, s.v. **pōn^u**; **ras-ph^o**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph^o**, s.v. **rath**) (Rām. 845, 1189, 1334, 1562); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añēma-ph^o**, p. 37b, l. 8; **dōda-ph^o**, p. 189b, l. 50; **m^atra-ph^o**, p. 605b, l. 21; **pāka-ph^o**, p. 725b, l. 12; **pā-ph^o**, s.v. **pōn^u**) (Śiv. 1210); a round spot (esp. when intended as a mark of identification) (cf. **āchⁱ-ph^o**, p. 8b, l. 14); a point (El. *phur*); cf. **phyūr^u 2**. —**ṭhunun** —ठुनुन् । चिह्नविन्यासः m.inf. to put a spot, to mark with a spot for identification; to mark spots in a written paper in order to indicate a passage to be cancelled.

phēri-wād फ्यरि-वाट् । बिन्दुवृत्तिः m. one who deals with liquid articles in drops, one who serves out by drops.

phēri phēri फ्यरि फ्यरि । बिन्दुशः adv. drop by drop. **phyōr^u** फ्योर् adj. (f. **phyōr^u** फ्यारू), 1 p.p. of **phyārun**, q.v., used —^o as adj., strained, having the refuse water poured off (cf. **ada-phyōr^u**, p. 11b, l. 37; **phēkēn-hond^u** shrapun **phyārēn**, p. 721a, l. 11). **phyōr^u** फ्यारू, see **phyār 2** and **phyōr^u**.

phyur^u 2 फिर् (for 1, see **phirun**) । व्यतिक्रमः, परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **phiris** फिरिस; abl. **phiri** फिरि, cf. **phir^u 1**), reversal of motion, inversion (cf. **dōrē-ph^o**, p. 237a, l. 1; **mūla-ph^o**, p. 567a, l. 38; **man-ph^o**, p. 572a, l. 17; **mañē-ph^o**, p. 586a, l. 3; **nama-ph^o**, p. 635b, l. 43; **nāwa-ph^o**, p. 665b, l. 36) (Śiv. 1834); reversal (of habit, nature, hopes, etc.) (cf. **achēn-pacē-phyur^u**, p. 9a, l. 17; **khisⁱ-ph^o**, p. 429a, l. 4); turning (something) away or backwards (cf. **buthⁱ-ph^o**, p. 142b, l. 40); confusion, doing something

in wrong order (e.g. in distribution of anything, giving to the wrong person, changing one's speech by directing it to a new person, or changing the direction of one's glances) (cf. āchⁱ-ph°, p. 8b, l. 17; atha-ph°, a slip of the hand, p. 61a, l. 37); making a mistake in counting (and having to do it over again), or counting backwards (cf. grūnz^u-ph°, p. 303b, l. 39); disarranging order (e.g. of the leaves of a book); disarrangement, wrong order (cf. khrāwa-ph°, p. 416a, l. 40);

turning (clothes inside out) (K.Pr. 258, *phur*); turning (a box or vessel) upside down; turning over (the leaves of a book) (K. 951); doing something backwards and forwards (cf. dōri-ph°, p. 237a, l. 31); doing (something) backwards or back again (cf. gaza-ph°, p. 318b, l. 16); repetition, doing something over again (cf. āla-ph°, p. 22b, l. 2);

change, exchange (of one thing for another) (cf. pacē-ph°, s.v. pūṭ^u); change (of place or the like) (cf. jāyē-ph°, p. 380a, l. 17); wandering about, sauntering (cf. phyūr^u 3 and kōca-ph°, p. 383a, l. 28);

returns (in business) (cf. lacha-ph°, p. 506b, l. 47; paīsa-ph°, s.v. paīsa).

phyūr^u gaṣhun फिर् गहुन् । विपर्ययापत्तिः m.inf. reversal to occur; esp. (in any action, such as counting, studying, teaching, giving, going, etc.) in forgetfulness of the right order to do it in the wrong order. —kadun —कडुन् । व्यतिक्रमशोधनम् m.inf. to set (things out of order) in order. —karun —करुन् । व्यतिक्रमापादनम् m.inf. to set in disorder (e.g. by interrupting a calculation, reading, lesson, etc., or by disarranging the order of the leaves of a book). -thur^u -थुर् । गतागतवृत्तिः m. simultaneous coming and going of people (e.g. mutual friends) between two places (e.g. their respective homes). -thur^u karun -थुर् करुन् । विवाहावसरे वधूवरयोः, शोकावसरे संबन्धिनाम्, अन्योन्यगृहगतागतम् m.inf. to make such mutual visits (e.g. the customary interchange of visits between the two families immediately after a wedding, or between relations after the death of a relation).

Cf. phērun thōrun, p. 706a, l. 38.

phyūr^u 1 फ्यूर्, see phērun, as adj. —°, cf. rasa-phyūr^u, that of which the juice has returned, revived, s.v. ras.

phyūr^u 2 फ्यूर् (for 1, see phērun) । कण्टकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phīris फीरिस्; abl. phēri फेरि), a kind of thorn (? apparently like those round a thistle flower); a drop, a spot, a small lump (cf. phyor^u; āshⁱ-ph°,

p. 47b, l. 48; mas-ph°, p. 595b, l. 38; m^atra-ph°, p. 605b, l. 21; pā-ph°, s.v. pōñ^u; ras-ph°, s.v. ras; rata-ph°, s.v. rath) (El. phūr, K.Pr. 244); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. añēma-ph°, p. 37b, l. 11; dōda-ph°, p. 189b, l. 50).

phēri-dār फेरि-दार् । स्थूलविन्दुशयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of new woollen cloth or the like), full of knots or lumps of wool. —nērun 1 —नेरुन् । स्थूलविन्दुशापगमावस्थानम् m.inf. such knots to disappear (from new woollen cloth); hence, to show signs of wearing out, to look worn. -phamb -फम् । स्थूलविन्दुपादानराङ्गवोर्णा m. the kind of wool which produces cloth full of these knots, i.e. the wool from which *pashmina* cloth is made.

phyūr^u 3 फ्यूर् m. wandering about, sauntering (cf. phyur^u 2, col. a, l. 20 ab.). phēri nērun 2 फेरि नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth a-saunter, to wander through bye-lanes selling things, to go out hawking.

phyur^u-mot^u फिर्-मंतु, see phirun.

phyūr^u-mot^u फ्यूर्-मंतु, see phērun.

phyāran फ्यारन् । उत्पावनम् f. (sg. dat. phyārūñ^u फ्यारूञ्चू), straining off, filtering.

phyārūn फ्यारुन् । रसनिसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phyôr^u फ्योर्), to strain off, filter (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Siv. 1032); to pour off superfluous water (from things soaked, boiled, etc.).

phyôr^u -mot^u फ्योर्-मंतु । उत्पावितः, निसारित-चालनजलः perf. part. (f. phyôr^u-mūṣ^u फ्योर्-मूञ्चू), strained, filtered; (of the liquid) strained off, filtered off (from something).

phyāran - dājiⁱ फ्यारन् - दजि or -dūj^u -दजू । उत्पावनपटः f. a piece of muslin through which a liquid is filtered, a filtering cloth.

phyōrinⁱ bôn^u फ्योरिनि बोनु । उत्पावनपात्रम् m. a vessel for filtering, a strainer. -wōñ^u -वोञ्चू । चालनजलम् m. water which has been strained off, percolated water.

phyāray फ्यारय् । रसोत्पावनकर्म f. pouring a liquid off from the dregs, or (vice versa) the pouring off of superfluous liquid from something being soaked, straining off, filtering.

phyosh^u फ्यशु or phyūsh^u फ्यूशु, see phēshun or phēshun.

phyush^u 1 फिशु । ओषधिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phishis फिशिस्), a certain medicinal root (used for making plasters for wounds, boils, or the like).

phyush^u 2 फिशु or phish फिशु m. in kan-ph°, p. 447b, l. 5, the getting of something into the ear. ? Cf. pyush^u, a flea, a small particle, or ? cf. the preceding.

phyost^u फ्योस्तु । रिक्ताशयः m. (sg. dat. phēstis फ्येस्तिस्), one who (in conduct or any business) is wanting in

profoundness, wanting in vigour, empty-headedness.
phēsta-kākañ फ्यस्त-काकञ् । मूढबुद्धिः f. a woman who
by age or position is entitled to respect, but who is
really silly, displeasing in appearance, and indolent.

phyot^u फ्यतु । कौशेयपुष्पम् m. (sg. dat. phētis फ्यतिस),
a kind of puffed out flower in silk-embroidery (cf.
phol^u-ph^o, p. 694a, l. 43).

phētⁱ-dār फ्यति-दार् । कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितः adj. c.g.
embroidered with such flowers. -khōb^u -खुव ।

कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः m. a quilted cap embroidered
with such flowers. -kalapush^u -कलपुश । कौशेय-

पुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः m. a kind of cap embroidered with
such flowers worn by newly born babies. -kūsh

-कूश । कौशेयपुष्पितोपानदिशेषः f. a kind of shoe
(see kūsh) ornamented with such flowers (worn by

brides, etc.). -lāgay -लागय । कौशेयपुष्पयोजनाशिल्पः
f. the art of making such flowers, flower-embroidery.

-pulahor^u -पुलहर् । कौशेयपुष्पिततृणोपानत् m. grass
shoes ornamented on the toes with these flowers.

-tūpⁱ -टूपि । कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः f. a quilted cap
so ornamented. -wōka -वाँक । कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितकेश-

वन्धनीसमूहः f.pl. the long plaited tresses hanging down
a woman's back when so ornamented.

phyot^u फ्यतु । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः m. as much fine powder as can
be lifted between the tips of the fingers, a pinch of
dust (cf. nāsti-ph^o, p. 659a, l. 9). Cf. phēt^u 1
and phyok^u 2.

phyōt^u फ्योतु । असमाहितः, मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. phyōts^u
फ्याचू), an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech,
gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid
boor, a Tony Lumpkin, one who (like a lunatic) does
everything the wrong way and contrary to custom.

Cf. phrōt^u and phyāsh.

phyōts^u फ्याचू, see phyōt^u.

phyāsh फ्याश् । मूढवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. phyāshi फ्याशि),
a rude, clumsy, ignorant woman, incoherent and
crack-brained or eccentric in speech or action. Cf.
phyōt^u.

phyātsa-kōṇḍal फ्यात्स-कण्डल । असंबद्धाचरण-
भाषणशीला f., i.q. phyāsh. -kōṇḍul -कण्डुल । मूढवृत्तिः
m. a man who acts in this way. -katha -कथ ।
असंबद्धप्रलापाः f.pl. incoherent words, nonsensical
babbling.

phyātsar फ्यात्सर । मूढवृत्तिः m. eccentric conduct (marked
by incoherence of speech and action, etc.).

phōz फाज़ or faiz فیض । फलम् m. overflowing, abundance,
plenty; beneficence, munificence, liberality, bounty,
grace, charity; good, benefit, profit. —nērun
—नेरुन् । फलोद्भवः m.inf. profit (from anything begun)
to result, the fruits of one's work to issue.

phōza-wōl^u फाज़-वोलु । लाभोत्पादकः m. (f. -wājēñ
-वाज्यञ्), producing good results, fruitful, profitable
(of a work or business, or of a person).

phazīhath फज़ीहथ فثیحت f. disgrace, shame, ignominy,
infamy. —karūñ^u —करञ्चू f.inf. to disgrace, put to
shame, rebuke (El.). Cf. phūzēth.

phaz^{al} फज़ल् فضل m. excess, exuberance; increase, gain;
superiority, excellence; a free gift, grace, bounty,
favour. —banun —बनुन् । विनाशापाते रक्षागमः
m.inf. mercy to come into existence (i.e. in the
immediate presence of calamity), salvation to come,
to be saved by the skin of the teeth. —karun
—करुन् । परिपालनम् m.inf. to be gracious (to), to show
mercy or favour (to), to deal bountifully (with); to
save (a person) faced by immediate calamity, to save
by the skin of the teeth.

phūzēth फूज़थ (= فثیحت) f. disgrace, shame,
ignominy; abuse. —khēñ^u —खञ्चू । भर्त्सनानुभवः
f.inf. to eat abuse, to experience abuse, to be
abused. —karūñ^u —करञ्चू । अतिभर्त्सना f.inf. to
abuse (a person). —pēñ^u —पञ्चू । भर्त्सनाग्निः f.inf.
abuse to fall (on a person), to be subjected to a
scolding (by a superior or schoolmaster).

pājⁱ पंजि, see pūj^u.

pīj (? spelling and gender), a kind of deer, the Goral,
Cemas or *Nemorhaedus goral* (L. 115).

pīj^u पिजू, see pilun.

pōjⁱ प्वजि, pōj^u प्वजू, see pōl^u.

pōj^u पोजू । नीचः adj. (f. pōjⁱ पांजि or pōj^u पाजू),
mean, vile, contemptible, a low fellow, a vile wretch
(Gr.Gr. 144).

pōjⁱ-kūt^u पांजि-कटू । नीचकन्या f. the daughter of
a low fellow. -kath -कठ । नीचपुत्रः m. (sg. dat.
-kaṭas -कटस्), the son of a low fellow.

pōj^u 1 and 2 पाजू, see pōj^u and pālun.

pōj^u 3 पाजू । (तैल)द्रोणः f. a certain measure of weight
employed for measuring liquids (such as oil, etc.).
It is used —°, and indicates a weight of six seers or
twelve pounds (cf. gēv-p^o, p. 316b, l. 8).

pājē-nōr^u पाज्य-नारू । द्रोणमापकपात्री f. a vessel
used for measuring this amount of oil, etc. -wād
-वाद । द्रोणक्रमसंख्यानम् m. measuring (oil, etc.) by
pōj^us.

puj^u पुजु । पुज्जिष्ठः m. (f. pujēñ पुज्यञ्, q.v.), a butcher
(of sheep or goats) (El. pūj; W. 114, puz; K.Pr.
68, 173).

pujⁱ-bāy पुजि-बाय । पुज्जिष्ठस्त्री f. his wife; cf.
pujēñ. -wān -वान् । मांसापणः m. a butcher's shop
(W. 114, puz-wān; K.Pr. 178).

puj^u पुजू, see pugun and pujan.

pūj^u 1 पूजू or pājⁱ पंजि । विशालकण्डोलः f. a large broad open basket (the largest of all the baskets made in the valley. It is used for carrying rice) (cf. *buthⁱ-p^o*, p. 142b, l. 44; *dachē-p^o*, p. 185b, l. 48; *dā-p^o*, p. 231b, l. 26; *gūrⁱ-p^o*, p. 299b, l. 10; *khārⁱ-p^o*, p. 410b, l. 48) (El. *pāj*; L. 314, 458; K.Pr. 48, 64, 76); met. 'a basket full (of disease)', used —° to indicate some disease affecting the entire body, as in *bāda-pājⁱ*, p. 82a, l. 9.

pajē-bāgay पञ्च-वागय् । कण्डोलविभाजना f. dividing up (e.g. a pile of grain) by large basketfuls. -*sōr^u* -सांरू । कण्डोलैरपहरणम् f. carrying off and collecting in large baskets (as when grain is carried away from the threshing-floor). -*tala nīrith gashun* -तल नीरिथ् गकुन् । शीघ्रतया प्रोद्गतीभवनम् m.inf. to emerge from under a basket, as if a person doubled up and hidden under a basket were suddenly to stand up and show himself; hence, met. to appear like a Jack-in-the-box, suddenly to spring up and become tall. -*tal rūd^u-mot^u* -तल् रूदु-मंतु । अन्तःस्थितः perf. part. (f. -*tal rūz^u-müts^u* -तल् रूजू-मंतू), remaining under the basket; hence (of mutual hate, wrath, etc.), deliberately remaining concealed (i.e. biding the time for vengeance). -*tal rōzun* -तल् रोजुन् । अन्तःस्थितिः m.inf. to remain under a basket, (mutual hate, wrath, etc.) to remain concealed, as ab. -*tal thow^u-mot^u* -तल् थवु-मंतु । गूढे स्थापितः perf. part. (f. -*tal thūv^u-müts^u* -तल् थवू-मंतू), (of anger, means of vengeance, or the like) deliberately hidden, as ab. -*tal thawun* -तल् थवुन् । गूढरक्षणम् m.inf. to put under a basket; met. to conceal one's hatred or wrath, biding the time for wreaking vengeance.

pūj^u 2 and 3 पूजू, see *pol^u* and *palun*.

pōjⁱgī पांजिगी । नीचता f. vileness, meanness (of caste, condition, occupation, nature, or the like) of a person.

pujⁱgī पुजिगी । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a butcher (see *puj^u*); conduct like that of a butcher.

pujil पुजिल् । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or hereditary calling of a butcher.

paijāma पैजाम or pōjāma पांजाम (= پاجام) । अधरीयवासः, जहाच्छादनवासः m. trousers, long drawers (cf. *hashērⁱ-p^o*, p. 419b, l. 12; *pātⁱ-p^o*, s.v. *pot^u* 2) (Siv. 789, *paijyāma*; K.Pr. 95, 219); cf. *pājiwōr^u*. -*band* -बंद । नीवी m. the string by which drawers are fastened round the waist, a trousers-string. -*dūr^u* -डूरू । नीवी f., id. -*gēgūr^u* -ग्यगूरू । अधरवस्त्रोर्ध्वभागः f. the upper part of a pair of drawers round the waist and thighs.

pij^u-müts^u पिजू-मंतू, see *pilun*.

pōjⁱ-müts^u पांजि-मंतू or pōj^u-müts^u पाजू-मंतू, see *pālun*.

puj^u-müts^u 1 and 2 पूजू-मंतू, see *pugun* and *pujun*.

pujun पुजुन् । रोचकीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *puj^u* पुजू), (of work done by some one else) to be pleasing, to suit one's wishes, to satisfy. *puj^u-mot^u* पुजू-मंतु । इष्टपूरकीभूतः perf. part. (f. *puj^u-müts^u* 2 पूजू-मंतू; for 1, see *pugun*) that which (when done by another) has become satisfactory.

pujēñ पुज्यञ् । सौनिकी f. a female butcher, a woman who lives by the sale of mutton or goat's flesh; the wife of a male butcher (El. *pūjain*); a woman whose conduct is that of a butcher woman. Cf. *puj^u*.

pōjⁱpōn^a पांजिपोनु । नीचवृत्तिः m. vile conduct (esp. when a respectable person acts like a vile person); lowness of position in a household (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. *pōj^u*.

pōjēr प्वज्यर् । निःसारत्वम् m. worthlessness, the condition of being withered, worn out, or wanting in substance.

paj^aran पंजरन् । आवेध्य सीवनम् f. (sg. dat. *paj^arūn^u* पंजरंजू), felling a hem (in sewing).

paj^arun पंजरुन् । आवेध्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *paj^or^u* पंजरू), to fell a hem (in sewing) (Gr.Gr. 7). *paj^or^u-mot^u* पंजरू-मंतु । आवेध्य सूतः perf. part. (f. *paj^ur^u-müts^u* पंजरू-मंतू), (of cloth, etc.) felled and hemmed.

paj^arāwun पंजरावुन् । आवेध्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *paj^arōw^u* पंजरोवु), i.q. *paj^arun*, q.v. *paj^arōw^u-mot^u* पंजरोवु-मंतु । कृतावेध्यसूतिः perf. part. (1 p.p. *pajarōv^u-müts^u* पंजरावू-मंतू), i.q. *paj^or^u-mot^u*, see *paj^arun*.

pājiwōr^u पाजिवोर् । अधरवस्त्रम् m. trousers, long drawers (i.q. *paijāma*, q.v.).

pajyōv पज्योव्, see *palun*. pājyōv पाज्योव्, see *pālun*.

paka 1 पक, see *pakh* 1.

paka 2 पक । दृढबुद्धिः adj. c.g. determined, obstinate, stubborn, obdurate. -*mōnd^u* 1 -मंडु (for 2, see *pakh* 1) । कठोरचित्तः m. 'an obstinate block', hard-hearted, grumpy, cruel, pitiless.

pakúá, see *pakūwā*.

pika पिक in *pika-dān* पिक-दान । निषीवनपात्रम् m. a spittoon.

pikⁱ पिकि, see *pyuk^u*.

pok^u पंकु । पक्कः 1 p.p. (f. *pūc^u* पंचू), ripened, matured; (of something originally soft) hardened, solidified, become firm, become substantial (cf. *mōla-p^o*, p. 566a, l. 30). —*gashun* —गकुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become ripe, to ripen, mature; to have ripened fruit, to be fruitful, to have the consequences or necessary results, to yield its inevitable fruit (e.g. according to the doctrine of transmigration of souls, the actions in a former life bear their fruit in the present life). —*tab* —तब् m. high fever, fever when the temperature is high and the pulse rapid.

Fever below about 102° is called **khām tab**, q.v. p. 400a, l. 23.

pôk^u पोकु adj. (f. **pôc^u**) cooked, used —°, as in **ada-pôk^u**, half-cooked (p. 11b, l. 43).

pôkī पाकी پاکي। शुद्धि: f. purity, cleanness (natural or artificial); sanctity.

pakh 1 पख् m. the act of walking, used in special senses in the following:— **paka-mōnd^u** 2 पक-मंड (for 1, see **paka 2**)। **मेवाजजहा** m. (the lower part of the leg, including the hoof, (of a sheep or goat) a trotter; cf. **pāca**. **paka-mōndⁱ-būr^u** पक-मंडि-बूर। **मेवाजखुरायभाग:** f. the hoof end of a trotter (used for making broth). **paka-mōndⁱ-ras** पक-मंडि-रस। **मेवाजजहारसविशेष:** m. trotter-broth. **paka-pakh** पक-पख्। **निरन्तरगमागम:** f. (sg. dat. **-paki** -पकि), continual coming and going, going backwards and forwards (till one is weary). For the gender of this word, see Gr.Gr. 75.

pakh 2 पख्। **पक्षपात:** m. (sg. dat. **pakhas** पखस्), the act of taking a side, partisanship, party spirit (cf. **pōntsa - pokh^u**, s.v. **pāntṣ**). **pakha - tshyon^u** 1 पख-छ्यनु adj. (f. **-tshēn^u** -छ्यन्), (of a person) deserted by one's party, left helpless.

pakh 3 पख्। **गरुत्** f. (sg. dat. **pakhi** पखि), the wing (of a bird) (cf. **gōtha-p^o**, p. 311b, l. 45; **kāwa-p^o**, p. 495a, l. 17; **pōntsa-pokh^u**, s.v. **pāntṣ**) (El. m.; Śiv. 351, 1011, 1064, 1640, 1687, 1752, 1783; Rām. 531; H. viii, 7; YZ. 38, **pāk**, see **pākh 4**; K.Pr. 35); a feather (El. f.).

pakha-dünz^u पख-दंज्। **पक्षमूलमांसम्** f. the flesh at the root of a fowl's wing. **-mūl** -मूल्। **पक्षमूलम्** m., id. **-pūstin** -पूस्तिन्। **वस्त्रविशेष:** f. a kind of warm overcoat. **-tshyon^u** 2 -छ्यनु। **छिन्नपक्ष:** adj. (f. **-tshēn^u** -छ्यन्), (of a bird) having the wings cut off; (of a cloak or the like) having one side cut off. **-tṣot^u** -त्सट्। **भिन्नपक्ष:** adj. (f. **-tṣüt^u** -त्सट्), (of a bird, or something having wings) having the wings cut off; a piece cut off a wing. **-wōr^u** -वार्। **स्थूलगरुत्मांसम्** f. the flesh at the root of the thick, plump wing of a fowl. **-wāv** 1 -वाव्। **पक्षवात:** m. the air or wind created by the movement of a bird's wings. —**yiñē** —यिन्। **सोत्थानीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. wings to come, encouragement to be felt, courage to be mustered, (after impediment or the like) to feel ready to undertake work (owing to the cessation of impediment).

pakha पख्। **महाव्यजनविशेष:** m. a large fan, a punkah (Gr.M.). **-wāv** 2 -वाव्। **व्यजनवात:** m. the wind caused by the motion of a punkah. —**wāyun** —वायुन् m. inf. to put a fan in motion, to fan (K. 928, 980, 1132).

pākh 1 पाख्। **पूय:** m. (sg. dat. **pākas** पाकस्), matter, pus.

pāka-cār पाक-चार्। **पूयक्लेश:** m. the wringing of pus, the pain or torture from a gathering full of pus before it bursts, the pain of an unopened ripened boil, etc.

-dag -दग्। **पूयवाधा** f., id. **-dōg^u** -डुग्। **अङ्गुल्यविस्फोट:** m. a whitlow full of pus. **-digan** -दिगन् or **-digiñ** -दिगिन्। **पूयधारा** f. a flow of pus, the stream of ripe pus issuing from an opened boil, wound, or the like. **-dusur^u** -डुसुर्। **पूयविस्फोट:** m. a boil or carbuncle full of pus. **-lala** -लल। **पूयसंघात:** f. a lump of thickened pus. **-phēphur** -फफुर्। **पूयविस्फोट:** m. a boil full of pus. **-phyor^u** -फ्यर् or **-phyūr^u** -फ्यूर्। **पूयविन्दु:** m. a drop, or bead, of pus. **-raz** -रज्। **पूयप्रवाह:** f. a flow of pus. **-shēl** -शल्। **पूयनाडी** m. a string of clotted pus. **-thisor^u** -ठिसर् or **-thusur^u** -डुसुर्। **पूयविस्फोट:** m. a scabby sore or pimple full of pus.

pākuk^u 1 पाकुक्। **पूयसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pākiuc^u** पाक्यूच्), of, or belonging to, or connected with pus.

pākh 2 पाख्। **पाक:** m. (sg. dat. **pākas** पाकस्), cooking or dressing food (esp. by boiling) (cf. **hāndⁱ-p^o**, p. 337b, l. 37; **mōndⁱ**, p. 574b, l. 31; **phōtⁱ-p^o**, p. 715b, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 122; Śiv. 1020; K.Pr. 4, 219). **pākh dyun^u** पाख् दिनु। **क्वथनम्** m. inf. to cook something by boiling (K.Pr. 40); to cook (some work), i.e. a worker to annoy a person by delaying the completion of his task, to ca' canny. **pākh lagun** पाख् लगुन्। **परिपाकावस्थिति:** m. inf. to be in a condition of cooking, to be being cooked; to be completely cooked; to be annoyed by delay in the execution of some work.

pāka anun पाक अनुन्। **सम्यक्क्वथनम्** f. inf. to cook thoroughly (esp. by boiling). **-dār** -दार्। **सुपाक:** adj. e.g. well-cooked. **-dor^u** -दर्। **पाकेनापि अमृदूभवन,** **दुष्पाक:** adj. hard to cook, tough in spite of cooking. —**drāmot^u** —द्रामत्। **संपन्नपाक:** perf. part. (f. —**drāmūt^u** —द्राम्यूच्), issued from cooking, that of which the cooking is finished, ready cooked. **-drāv** -द्राव्। **संपन्नपाक:** adj. e.g., id. —**kadun** —कडुन्। **पाकसंस्करणम्** m. inf. to draw out from cooking, to dish up cooked food. —**nērun** —नेरुन्। **परिपाकनिष्पत्ति:** m. inf. to issue from cooking, to have its cooking completed, to be ready cooked. **-rost^u** -रस्त्। **पाकहीन:** adj. (f. **-rūtsh^u** -रूक्), uncooked, raw, not fully cooked, badly cooked. **-raṭshar** -रक्कर्। **परिपाकन्यूनता** m. uncookedness, rawness. —**yun^u** —यिनु। **पाकावस्थापत्ति:** m. inf. to become fully cooked; (of a boil or the like) to be fully ripe (cf. **pākh 1**).

pākuk^u 2 पाकुक्। **पाकसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pākiuc^u** पाक्यूच्), of, or belonging to, or connected with cooking.

pākh 3 पाख् پاک । शुद्धः adj. c.g. pure, clear, clean, holy, spotless, hallowed, blameless, innocent (cf. **nēka-p°**, p. 629b, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 771; YZ. 221; K.Pr. 162, 199); undefiled, unpolluted, immaculate, free (from) (H. v, 10). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । शुद्धिपरिपालनम् m.inf. to remain pure, to keep oneself undefiled.

pākh 4 पाख्, i.q. pakh 3, a wing (noted only in YZ. 38, where possibly it is a misreading).

pākhⁱ पखि adv. in āndⁱ-pākhⁱ अन्दि-पखि, outside and near by, here there and everywhere (p. 31b, l. 31). Cf. pakh 2, pokh^u, and pakh^ach.

pēkh पख्, see pyon^u.

pokh^u 1 पखु । संबन्धः m. relationship, kinship, connexion, kin (cf. **baḍa-mātāmāl-p°**, p. 82b, l. 20; **ōra-p°**, p. 42a, l. 4; **mātāmāl-p°**, p. 607a, l. 36); esp. a person's relatives (on one side, the father's, or on the other side, the mother's, each set being so described as a body); cf. **pach 2. pākhi-wōl^u** पखि-वोलु । बह्वसंबन्धसहाययुक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has numerous relations, one who belongs to a great family (and hence has many allies); one who has many friends (with a like result).

pakhyuk^u पखिक् । संबन्धभावः sg. gen. (f. **pakhic^u** पखिच्), of, or belonging to, or connected with kinship; esp. (with regard to a person belonging to one side of a family) belonging to the other side (e.g. a person belonging to the paternal kin would so refer to a person belonging to the maternal kin).

pokh^u 2 पखु adj. (f. **pūch^u** पक्खू), an adjective formed from **pakh 2** and **3**, used —°, as in **pōnṣa-p°**, s.v. **pānṣ**.

pōkh पौख् m. (sg. dat. **pōkas** पौकस्), mud, a slough (L.V. 74).

pōkhī पौखी m. a bird (El. **pānkhī**). Cf. **pānkhī**.

pakhuc^u पखुच् । खण्डः m. a small piece of cloth or the like (for patching), a patch; cf. **pakh^ash 2**.

pakh^aca-wāth पख्च-वाठ् । खण्डयोजना m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाटस्), the joining of a patch, patching.

pakh^uc^u पख्चू । कर्तनयन्त्रपत्रः m. the radial-like spokes of the large wheel of a spinning wheel (**yēnd^ar**, q.v.). This wheel consists of a large number of spokes issuing close together as radials from the hub. Two of these wheels are side by side on the same axle, and are further connected together by a string running alternately round the end of one spoke to the end of the corresponding spoke on the opposite wheel, and so back again, till all the spokes are connected each with its opposite number. The whole thus forms one broad wheel of which the circumference is formed by

the numerous strings crossing from spoke to spoke. Round this circumference is passed the driving band, which, when the large wheel is revolved, turns the small wheel on which the thread is spun (cf. **kōn^u 1**) (Śiv. 1014).

pakhic^u पखिच्, see **pakhyuk^u**, col. a, l. 23 ab.

pakh^ach पख्छ, **paksh** पक्ष, or **pakh^ash 1** पख्श (for 2, see s.v.) m. (sg. dat. **pakchas** पक्छस्), a wing; a feather (cf. **mōr-p°**, s.v. **mōr**); a flank, a side; the fin (of a fish) (cf. **gāḍa-pakh^ash**, p. 276b, l. 21); a party, class, faction; kinship, relationship, a person's relatives (on one side or the other, as we say 'the father's side', 'the mother's side') (cf. **ōra-paksh**, p. 42a, l. 4); the half of a lunar month, a fortnight (consisting of fifteen lunar days); the side of an argument, position, opinion, thesis; partiality, assistance, protection, defence; the wheel of a vehicle (cf. **pakh^uc^u**) (L.V. 26).

pākhi^ddār पखिदार् or **pakhidār** पखिदार् । पक्ष्येण आगतः, संबन्धी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pākhi^ddārēñ** पखिदार्यञ्), one who is a member of one side or other (paternal or maternal) of a family; (at a festival or the like) a guest who has arrived as a member of or connexion (as family priest or the like) with one or other side of the family. —**mūtrun^u** —मूत्रुनु । पत्रसंबन्धिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a person on the ground of his connexion (as priest or the like) with one side of a family.

pākhi^ddōrī पखिदारी । पत्रसंबन्धः f. the mutual connexion between the members of the two sides of a family.

pakhal 1 पखल् । देशविशेषः f. N. of a country to the north-west of Kashmīr. It was known to Musalmān historians by the name of Pakhlī, and was defined as the hill country between Kashmīr and the Indus (RT.Tr. II, 434).

pakhal 2 पखल् । पत्रयुक्तः adj. c.g. feathered, possessing feathers (of something not naturally feathered, e.g. a dress embroidered with feathers); (of a fish or the like) possessing fins of a special kind.

pākhāna पाखान (= پای خانہ) । पुरीषोत्सर्गस्थानम् m. a privy, a necessary.

pakhand पखंड or **pakhānd** पखांड । दम्भः m. a religious hypocrite, one who puts on the airs of a pious person, one who hypocritically wears the dress or sectarian marks of a religious mendicant. The same as **pākhānd**, **pakhāndⁱ**, etc., qq.v. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । व्याजप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to play the hypocrite, to counterfeit one's appearance (e.g. pretending to be ill when one is in good health or putting on assumed piety).

pākhand पाखंड । पाखण्डः m. a hypocrite, a sham religious mendicant or the like. The same as pakhand, pakhānd, pakhāndī, etc., qq.v.

pakhāndī पखंडि, pākhandī पाखंडि, or pakhōndī पखोंडि । पाखण्डः, पाखण्डवृत्तिः, दम्भी m. a hypocrite, one who deceitfully pretends to be a religious mendicant, or other religious person. Cf. pakhand, pakhānd, pākhand.

pākhora पाखर । दारुविशेषः m. the Himalayan honey-suckle (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*, El.) (L. 461, *pakhr phul*).

pōkhur पखुर or pōkhur^u पखुरू । उलूखलमध्यरन्ध्रम्, लतावेदिः m. (sg. dat. pōkharas पखरस), the inner bowl of a mortar (for pounding); an irrigation basin round a garden plant or tree (cf. hēndawan-p°, p. 338b, l. 24).

pōkh^ur^u पखुरू । वापी f. (sg. dat. pōkhrē पखर्य), a large masonry well, generally with steps down to the water (the *bāoli* of India). pōkhri-bal पखि-बल् or pōkhari-bal पखरि-बल् । खातस्थानम् m. the land immediately round such a well, or round any similar large square water-hole near a village; the N. of a popular well and bathing-place on the east side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (p. 344a, l. 44) near Śrīnagar (Gr.Gr. 165).

pōkhur^u पौखुरू or pūkhur^u पूखुरू । गुह्यकूलम्, कटिप्रोथः m. one of the buttocks, one side of the nates. —dyun^u —दिनु । याथातथ्येन निर्वाहणम्, शनैःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. (of a cripple who cannot move otherwise) to drag oneself along the ground on the buttocks, to wear one's buttocks away in this manner; met. (of one who is powerless or poverty-stricken) somehow or other, or very slowly and with great difficulty, to carry out some duty or business.

pōkh^ur^u पौखुरू or pūkhūr^u पूखुरू । योनिकूलभागः, कटिप्रोथः f. one side of the buttocks, one of the nates, i.q. pōkhur^u; the inner side of a woman's buttocks, one on each side of the vulva. —diñ^u —दिञ् । यथातथा निर्वाहणम्, मन्दं मन्दं निर्वाहणम् f.inf., i.q. pōkhur^u dyun^u, ab., q.v.

pōkhrāj पोखराज् m. a topaz (El.).

pakh^ash 1 पखश् m., i.q. pakh^ach, q.v.

pakh^ash 2 पखश् m., i.q. pakhuc^u, a small piece of cloth, a patch (cf. kan-p°, p. 447b, l. 11; nāla-p°, p. 632b, l. 32).

pōkhta पखत् or pōkta पक्त् । पक्कः adj. e.g. dressed, cooked (cf. dam-p°, p. 216b, l. 16); baked (as brick, etc.) (Śiv. 1033); thorough (Gr.M.); ripe, matured, mature (Śiv. 1112, 1778; H. vi, 15); complete (El. *pūkhta*); shrewd, knowing, expert,

thoroughly informed (Rām. 1518, 1583); firm, strong, solid, well-built; (of a throw of dice or the like) successful (Rām. 298). —kār —कार् کار. दृढाभिज्ञानः, दृढः adj. e.g. of firm, sound, or solid workmanship; thoroughly skilled, firmly grounded (in the theory and practice of anything); omnipotent, the Creator (Rām. 1041; YZ. 75, 213).

—karun —करुन्, m.inf. to accomplish (El.). —pāisa

—पैस or —pōsa —पौस । पणविशेषः m. a certain copper coin, the 'pucka pice', the quarter of an anna (cf. khām pāisa, p. 400a, l. 14). —pāisun^u —पैसुनु or —pōsun^u —पौसुनु । पणविशेषमूल्यः adj. (f. —pāi(pō)sūn^u —पै(पौ)सञ्जू), costing, or worth, a quarter of an anna.

—rōpay —र्वपय् । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषः m. a certain silver coin, the rupee current in India, worth sixteen annas, as compared with the khām rōpay (p. 400a, l. 19).

—rōpayē-hond^u —र्वपय-हन्दु । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषमूल्यः adj. (f. —rōpayē-hūnz^u —र्वपय-हञ्जू), costing, or worth, one of these rupees.

pōkhtagī पखतगी پختگی । परिपक्वता f. ripeness; maturedness, thoroughness, strength, solidity, firmness; shrewdness, knowingness, expertness.

pōkhtun पखतुन् । पक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pōkhtyōv पखत्योव्), to become ripe; to become mature, thorough, solid, firm; to become shrewd, knowing, expert. pōkhtyō-mot^u पखत्यो-मंतु । पक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. pōkhtyē-müs^u पखत्ये-मञ्जू), become ripe; become mature, solid, firm; become expert.

pōkhtāwun पखतावुन् । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōkhtōw^u पखतोवु), to make ripe; to make solid, firm; to confirm (a person in an appointment). pōkhtōw^u-mot^u पखतोवु-मंतु । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. pōkhtōv^u-müs^u पखतावू-मञ्जू), made firm, made solid; confirmed (in an appointment).

pakhyāg पख्याग् । यज्ञविशेषः m. the sacrifice (*yāg*) of the lunar fortnight (*pakh*, for *paksh*, see *pakh^ach*), (amongst Hindūs) a sacrifice performed on the day of the new and full moons. —thawun —थवुन् । यज्ञविशेषासेवनम् m.inf. to carry out this sacrifice throughout one's life, to make a practice of performing it. —wor^u —वर् । यज्ञविशेषनिमित्तकः पुरोडाशः m. an oblation-cake offered at this sacrifice.

pakhyuk^u पख्युकु, see pokh^u 1, p. 726a, l. 23.

pākalad पाकलद् । पीडाविष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. pākaladiñ पाकलदिञ्), one who is afflicted with a purulent gathering, one who suffers as if he had such a gathering; met. one who becomes easily enraged (e.g. by a mere word); (of a rag, lint, or the like) fouled with pus.

pakōnī पकानी m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.). Cf. pukāna.

pakun पकुन् । गमनम्, चलनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pok^u** पकु, f. **püç^u** पचू; 2 p.p. **pacyōv** पच्योव्), to go, tread, proceed, progress, advance (cf. **brūh brūh p^o**, p. 120b, l. 21; **nēri p^o**, p. 673b, l. 45; **phūki p^o**, p. 689b, l. 34; **pawa p^o**, s.v. **pav**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 111, 178, 183-4, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 19; Śiv. 654, 724, 732, 805, 879, 917, 1626, 1654, 1829, 1834, 1861, 1867; Rām. 42, 231, 319, 440, 778, 861, 870, etc.; K. 147, 417, 1008; H. v, 7; viii, 7; YZ. 407; K.Pr. 84); to walk, travel (cf. **brörⁱ p^o**, p. 125b, l. 43) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1309; Rām. 946, 1047, 1195, 1225, 1250, etc.; K. 533, 1125, 1158, 1160; H. iii, 1, 2; x, 1, 4; xii, 2, 7) (*pathar pakun*, to go on foot, L. 460); to come along (Śiv. 1442, 1481, 1666; Rām. 365); to go (to, dat.), to reach, achieve, gain (Śiv. 717, 1027, 1474);

to flow, run (as a stream, a pen) (cf. **dāl pakūñ^u**, p. 210a, l. 20; **dāth pakun**, p. 257a, l. 19) (Rām. 357, 948, 1543; K. 586; YZ. 132, 417; K.Pr. 17); to be let loose (as the bowels) (cf. **bād p^o**, p. 82a, l. 4; **dasth pakāñⁱ**, p. 256a, l. 45); to blow (as wind); to sail (as a ship) (Gr.M.; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1801, 1806); to fly along (as a bird) (Śiv. 1810); to go, be in motion (of a watch or the like) (Gr.M.); to set out, start (Śiv. 634, 728; Rām. 1099);

to be current, be in vogue, to pass (as a coin) (Gr.M.); to be in operation, be in force; to conduct or comport oneself, to behave (**nasīhūṣ^u-mūjub pakun**, to follow advice; cf. **parda p^o**, s.v. **parda**) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1067);

to go on well, to flourish, thrive (as a business) (cf. **bōzⁱ pakūñ^u**, p. 152b, l. 44; **langar pakun**, p. 527a, l. 28) (Gr.M.); to carry on, to support oneself, to live comfortably (cf. **dam p^o**, p. 216b, l. 14); (in the market) the sale of goods to flourish, the market to be hot, (of something inferior) to be successfully sold (cf. **mōla p^o**, p. 566a, l. 33); (of goods in the market) to be on sale (K.Pr. 173, *pachai*, i.e. *pacēy*);

to walk about, walk around (Śiv. 1400-1, 1494, 1497); to go on, continue (from some past time), to be transmitted or handed down;

to pass, work, serve, answer, be of avail; to try tricks or pranks, to practise trickery or deceit.

pok^u-mot^u पकु-मत् । चलितः, संपन्नविक्रयः perf. part. (f. **püç^u-müṣ^u** पचू-मचू), gone, started, etc.; (of a road) gone over, travelled over; sold well in the market, got rid of by sale, sold (in spite of faults).

pakan - pūr^u पकन् - पूर् । पादगमनारम्भः m. the beginning of walking, first steps (e.g. of a baby, or a convalescent sick person, or a person recovering from a broken leg). **-pāy** -पाय् । नियोगशक्तिः m. privilege, right, authority, discretion, will, pleasure. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । द्रुतविशिष्टगतिकः n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who goes, one who proceeds; esp. one who goes fast, one who habitually walks hurriedly; one who is at the point of death, moribund.

pakāñ (or poet. **pakan**) **gaṣhun** पकान् (पकन्) गङ्गुन् m.inf. to go on foot (Gr.M., Śiv. 845); to hasten (to, **pēth**), to set forth, go along (Śiv. 321, 686, 699, 1097, 1627; Rām. 121, 141, 201, 205, etc.; K. 414, 433); to flow (of a liquid) (Rām. 109).

pakanī पकनी impers. fut. part. it is to be gone, one must go (Gr.Gr. 111).

pakōniy पकानिय् । अविलम्बितमेव adv. immediately on going; hence, immediately, on the spot.

pakith gaṣhun पकिथ् गङ्गुन् । संभवसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be at once accomplished, (of some difficult task) to be easily and successfully accomplished.

pukāna पुकान m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.). Cf. **pakōñi**. **pakanbēd** m. *Gentiana* root (El.).

pākanun पाकनुन् । पक्कीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pākanyōv** पाकन्योव्), (of a boil or the like) to become ripe; (of grain being roasted for popcorn) to become completely cooked. **pākanyō - mot^u** पाकन्यो-मत् । पक्कीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pākanyē-müṣ^u** पाकन्ये-मचू), (of a boil or the like) ripened; (of popcorn) completely roasted.

pakanāwun पकनावुन् । संप्रवर्तना m.inf. (1 p.p. **pakanōw^u** पकनोवु), to cause to move or go (YZ. 100); to put in motion, set a-going (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1885; H. xi, 14); to drive (an animal) (H. xi, 8); to stir, agitate (with a spoon or the like); to propel (a boat) (Śiv. 1804-5, 1830); to hasten, urge, impel, propel, drive (Gr.Gr. 176; K. 298, 986, 1125); to cause to flow or run (e.g. a stream of liquid);

to promulgate, to put in force, put in operation; to make current, give currency to, put in circulation, issue (as coin, etc.); (in a market) to cause the sale of goods to flourish, to cause certain goods to be in great demand (cf. **mōla p^o**, p. 566a, l. 86); to discharge, fire (an arrow, bullet, etc.), to shoot, to throw (a dart, stone, etc.);

to originate, introduce, bring into use;

to cause to go on well, to cause to flourish, keep in good working condition (cf. **bōzⁱ pakanāvūñ^u**, p. 152b, l. 14); to support (another), carry on (another's) household affairs, keep him comfortably off.

pākanāwun पाकनावुन् । पाचनम् m.inf. to cook, to dress victuals (esp. by boiling in water); to cause to cook (El.). pākanōw^u - mot^u पाकनोवु-मंतु । संपादितपाकः perf. part. (pākanōv^u - müt^u पाकनावू-मंतू) cooked, dressed, boiled (by some one).

pākanār पाकनार् । पक्कता m. the condition of being thoroughly cooked, maturity, ripeness; the trade, business, or occupation of cooking.

pakīr पकीर्, see phakīr.

pekri gād f., see pik^ot^u.

paik^arē, pök^arē पै(पा)कर्य f.pl. or paikārⁱ, pökārⁱ पै(पा)करि, m.pl. بي كرى । निगडः chains (for the legs of convicts), shackles, gyves, fetters (K. 36, 90, 366, 461).

pök^arē gaṣhañē पाकर्य गहत्र । निरुद्धगतिकीभवनम् f.pl.inf. fetters to be imposed; met. (owing to want of assistance) household cares to confine one to the house (so that one can never get out), to be a slave to household cares.

pökār पाकार्, بيكار । पिष्टकविक्रयी m. a pedlar, a hawker; (in Kāśmīrī) an itinerant hawker of bread. -bāy -बाय् । पिष्टकविक्रयिस्त्री f. his wife.

pökōrī पाकारी, بيكاري । पिष्टकविक्रयिता f. the business or profession of an itinerant hawker of bread.

pōkur पोक्कुर (? spelling) m. (pl. nom. pōkar पोक्कुर), a conical shaped heap of weeds and mud used as the soil for the floating islands on the Dal Lake (L. 344).

paksh पक्ष, see pakh^ach.

pik^ot^u पिक्कट्टु । चुट्टवालकः m. (f. pik^ut^u पिक्कट्टू), a very small child (esp. a suckling); ? a certain large fish (L. 158, pikūt or pekri gād).

pökta प्वक्त, see pökhta.

pakūwā m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El. pakūā).

pakawun पकवुन् । साधनायत्तता m. (sg. dat. pakawanas पकवनस्), docility, readiness to accomplish orders.

pākawun पाकवुन् । पचनम् conj. 1 (p.p. pākow^u पाकवु), to cook, dress victuals (esp. by boiling) (cf. payith pākavith, s.v. payun) (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 1717). pākow^u - mot^u पाकवु-मंतु । कथितः perf. part. (f. pākūv^u - müt^u पकवू-मंतू), cooked (by boiling).

pakawun^u पकवुनु । चलन् n.ag. (f. pakavūñ^u पकवन्नु), one who goes, one who proceeds (K.Pr. 47, of a river flowing on; Śiv. 239 (id.), 538; H. x, 11; K.Pr. 99); one who is going, one who is at the point of death, moribund; that (esp. something inferior) which is being successfully sold, that for which there is a great demand in the market (cf. mōla p^o, p. 566a, l. 39); one who successfully supports himself, one who carries on his livelihood.

pakawunuy पकवुनुय् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. immediately on starting; hence, quickly, speedily.

pakawañ पकवञ् । गमनभृतिः f. wages for going, wages of a messenger.

paikaiy पैकैय् (cf. بيك) adv. running at full speed (K. 825).

pökīzagī पाकीज़गी, پاکیزگی । शौचाचारः f. cleanliness, purity; chastity.

pal 1 पल् । उपलः m. (sg. abl. pala 1 पल्), a great stone, a boulder, a globular rock (cf. āra-p^o, p. 41a, l. 45; nāga-p^o, p. 623b, l. 47; nīla-p^o, p. 634a, l. 9; nūna-p^o, p. 641a, l. 6) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1463; Rām. 413, 795; H. xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 134). —chāwānⁱ —छावनि । महाकलहः m.pl.inf. to fling boulders; met. to have a violent quarrel (esp. when accompanied by mutual abuse).

pala-har पल-हर । उपलयुद्धम् f. a boulder-quarrel, i.e. a quarrel in which the two parties fling boulders at each other (K.Pr. 134); met. a violent quarrel including gross mutual abuse (esp. between former friends). -mönz^u -मांजू । ओषधिविशेषः (शैलेयम्) f. a certain medicinal plant growing in rocky ground. It is internally used in herpes (L. 75). —pōñ^u

dalun —पोनु डलुन् । असंमानना m.inf. to disapprove of (mentally object to) another's request or order. -tala ponz^u hyuh^u -तल पंजु हिहु । अकस्मादुत्थायी m. 'like a monkey from under a rock', i.e. one who suddenly and unexpectedly or hurriedly rises up, or wakes up (e.g. one busily occupied or immersed in thought who is suddenly faced with something to be done at once).

palan pōñ^u dyun^u पलन् पोनु दिनु । निरर्थप्रयासः m.inf. 'to water rocks', i.e. to make useless efforts.

pal 2 पल् । पलम् m. (sg. abl. pala 2 पल्), a certain weight, the twentieth part of a seer, i.e. four tōlās (say two ounces) (Gr.Gr. 147, YZ. 404, K.Pr. 224); anything weighing this amount.

pala pala पल पल । प्रत्यंशम् adv. pal by pal, bit by bit (u.w. vbs. of seeing, examining, etc.). —pala k^anun —पल क्नुन् । सर्वथा निन्दितीकरणम् m.inf. to sell pal by pal; met. to lose no opportunity of giving a bad name (to a person of good reputation).

pal 3 पल् m. flesh (used in offering to a god), —° in al-pal, wine and flesh, i.e. two of the five things offered in the Kaula, or left-handed, worship of Śiva, the expression being employed to indicate all the five, which are wine, flesh, fish, special attitudes, and sexual intercourse. In Skt. these are called the five 'm's', as the name of each (madya, māmsa, matsya, mudrā, maithuna) begins with that letter (cf. al-pal, p. 25a, l. 11) (L.V. 10).

pala 3 पल । लक्ष्यम् m. a goal, butt, destination (esp. in alluding to a place, or the like) (cf. *baḍi-p°*, p. 85b, l. 34) (K.Pr. *pallah*). -*bod°* 1 -बडु । सुदूरगम्यमार्गो यामप्रदेशादिः m. a village or country which is very distant. —*karun* —करुन् । लक्ष्यीकृत्य नियमनम् m.inf. to make a goal, to be determined in one's goal (esp. when the goal is a place, even when it is distant or difficult).

pala 4 पल । दशाभागः m. the ornamental edge of the cloth of a turban. -*bod°* 2 -बडु । विशालदशाभागः adj. (f. -*būd°* -बडू), possessing a wide fringe of this kind.

pāl 1 पाल् m. a protector, in *khitra-pāl*, etc., qq.v. (Śiv. 179, 391, 1147, 1221; *lūka-pāl*, p. 519b, l. 27); a shepherd (El.). -*gām* -गाम् m. the shepherd's village. N. of a village romantically situated at the head of the Lēd^{ur} ('Liddur') Valley.

pāl 2 पाल् f., in *pāl gaṣhūn°* पाल गहञ्जू f.inf. pain to be experienced (K.Pr. 75).

pail पैल् or pōl पाल् । पूयः m. white pus (of a boil or the like), purulent matter.

paila-dag पैल-दग् । पूयबाधा f. the pain caused by accumulated pus in a yet unopened sore. -*digiñ* -दिगिञ् । पूयधारा f. a flow, a stream, of pus.

pēlⁱ पेलि, see *pyol°*.

pilⁱ पिलि, see *pyul°* 1 and 2.

pōl^u प्वलु । अदृढः adj. (f. *pōjⁱ* प्वजि or *pōj^u* प्वजू), weak, infirm (cf. *atha-p°*, p. 61a, l. 41).

pol^u 1 पेलु । बृहत्पिटः m. a kind of large wide-open basket (cf. *dā-p°*, p. 230b, l. 29; *gūrⁱ-p°*, p. 299b, l. 13); used met. in *chala-p°*, a basket of fragments; hence, mutual recriminations (p. 161a, l. 11). Cf. *pūj^u*.

pālⁱ-sōr^u पेलि-सांरु । पिटशोऽपनयनम् f. carrying away by basketfuls, transporting in baskets.

pali āsun पलि आसुन् । संचयसंभवः m.inf. to become gradually collected (of wealth, goods, etc.). —*karun* —करुन् । संचयनम् m.inf. gradually to collect, as ab.; esp. to collect and hoard up what remains over and above after necessary expenditure, to save up. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । संचितीभवनम् m.inf. (of what remains over after proper expenditure) to be saved up. —*thawun* —थवुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to put in a basket; hence, to conceal (either material things, or secrets, statements, facts, or the like). —*ta pathari* —त पथरि । इतस्ततोऽभिधाय adv. in the basket and on the floor; hence, scattered everywhere, here and there, above and below (u.w. ref. to signs, clues, etc.).

pol^u 2 पेलु adj. (f. *pūj^u* 2 पजू; for 1, see s.v.), used —°, weighing a *pāl* (see *pāl* 2) or the twentieth part of a seer, or four *tōlās* (each weighing about half an ounce) (cf. *aītha-p°*, p. 66b, l. 32).

pōl पाल्, another spelling of *pail*, q.v.

pōlⁱ पालि । पल्ली f. a hut.

pul पुल । तृणम् m. straw (such as rice-straw, etc.); (pl.) straw shoes (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 111).

pula-hor^u पुल-हर् । तृणपादुकायुग्मम् m. a 'straw-pair', i.e. a pair of straw shoes, worn by Kāshmiris on the mountains (El.) (cf. *dēlⁱ-p°*, p. 267b, l. 48; *gāsa-p°*, p. 307b, l. 45; *phētⁱ-p°*, p. 723a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 81; L. 251; K.Pr. 123, 154, 248, 260).

-*hārⁱ-khōr* -हरि-खूर् । एकमात्रतृणपादुका m. a man's foot wearing a straw shoe; a single straw shoe.

-*hārⁱ-khōr^u* -हरि-खोर् । एकतृणपादुका m. a single straw shoe.

-*hārⁱ-madun* -हरि-मदुन् । तृणपादुका-

धारणशीलः adj. (f. -*hārⁱ-madūn^u* -हरि-मदञ्जू), a hero (or heroine) who habitually wears straw shoes (used, esp. in ridicule, with reference to a rich person who wears such).

-*hārⁱ-phrath* -हरि-फ्रथ् । क्षिन्ना तृणमय-

पादुका m. (sg. dat. -*phratas* -फ्रतस्), an old, worn-out, broken straw shoe.

-*hārⁱ-zūt^u* -हरि-ज़टू । जीर्णतृणमय-

पादुका f. (sg. dat. -*hārⁱ-zacē* -हरि-ज़च्य), an old, worn-out rag of a grass shoe.

-*paitav* -पैतव् । सन्नाहसामयी f. 'straw shoes and puttees', travelling

baggage (collected by an intending traveller, such as shoes, puttees, drawers, and the like).

pulan aṣun पुलन् अचुन् । कुण्ठितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to take to straw shoes', i.e. to be reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's savings; to become discouraged, disheartened (cf. *pōlun*).

—*pyon^u* —प्यन् । चित्तसंकोचापत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall into straw shoes', i.e. (of a generous person) to become miserly.

—*wātun* —वातुन् । दरिद्रीभवनम् m.inf. 'to arrive at straw shoes', (of some wealthy or famous person) to become poverty-stricken, to lose one's reputation, and so on.

pulāo, see *pōlāv*.

pōlād प्वलाद् or phōlād फोलाद् (فولاد). मृदुलोहविशेषः m. steel (Gr.M.; Rām. 431, 635, *phōlād*).

pōlōdⁱ प्वलादि, pōlōdⁱ फोलादि, or phōlōdⁱ फोलादि (= فولادي). लोहविशेषमयः adj. e.g. of steel, steel (Rām. 19, 974, 1607, *pō°*).

pōlāduw^u प्वलादुव् । शस्त्रविशेषमयः adj. (f. *pōlādūv^u* प्वलाद्वू), made of steel (H. v, 4).

pula-hor^u पुल-हर्, see l. 5 ab.

palakh पलख (پلک). निमेषमात्रकालः m. (sg. dat. *palakas* पलकस्), the eyelid, eyelash; a moment, instant, the twinkling of an eye.

palakas-manz पलकस्-मज्ज । अत्यल्पकालतः adv. in the twinkling of an eye, in an instant, in a moment.

pālakḥ 1 पालख m. (sg. dat. *pālakas* पालकस्), a guardian, a protector (K. 54, 185).

pālakḥ 2 पालख । पालङ्कीशाकम् f. (sg. dat. pālaki पालकि), spinach (El., who makes the word m.) (cf. nadārⁱ-p°, p. 623a, l. 40).

pōlikh पालिख । शिविका f. (sg. dat. pōliki पालिकि), a kind of litter or sedan, a palankeen (K. 221, 298).

pūlla (? spelling) m. *Rubus tiliaceus* (El.).

palim पलिम् । तैलमलम् f. the sediment of oil.

palana पलन or (L.V. 14) palān पलान् (= پالان) । पल्ययनकम् m. a saddle (of a horse), a riding-pad (on an elephant), a pack-saddle, or the like (cf. khar-p°, p. 407a, l. 29).

pālan पालन् (Śiv. 488) or pālanā पालना । रक्षणम् f. protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (Śiv. 100, 287, 488, 662, 1137, 1193, 1254, 1470, 1534, 1560, 1587, 1697, 1888).

pālanī पालनी । रक्षणार्हः impers. fut. part. worthy to be protected, cherished, etc., as in the preceding.

palun पलुन् । गुप्तदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pol^u पलु, f. pūj^u पजू; 2 p.p. pajyōv पज्योव्), to give privately.

pālun पालुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōl^u पोल्, f. pōj^u 1 पाजू (L.V. 62), for 2, see s.v.; 2 p.p. pājyōv पाज्योव्), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (Gr.Gr. 31; Śiv. 418, 977, 1391, 1723, 1758; Rām. 300, 1122, 1431, 1509; K. 320, 584, 743); to take care of, guard, maintain (a thing, a quality, a promise, a command, a course of conduct, etc.), carefully to follow (instructions, etc.) (L.V. 62; Śiv. 285; Rām. 154, 291, 1601, 1687, 1711; K. 67, 280, 519, 522, 719, 782, 828); pūzā pālūn^u, to carry out worship completely, to worship (K. 337, 1042); pazun pālun, see pazun 1; salām pālūn^u, to make a bow, salute reverently (H. xii, 16); pōl^u-mot^u पोल्-मत् । पोषितः perf. part. (f. pōj^u-mūt^u पाजू-मच्), protected, cherished, taken care of, as ab.

pilan पिलन् । प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. pilūn^u पिलन्), arriving at, reaching to (esp. something lofty, the end of a difficult task, or a high place) (Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 257).

pilun पिलुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. pyul^u पिल्, f. pij^u पिजू. According to I.K. this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. pilyōv पिल्योव्. The causal of this verb is pilawun पिलवुन्, pilanun पिलनुन्, or pilanāwun पिलनावुन्, Gr.Gr. 171), to arrive, reach to, reach up to, succeed in accomplishing, to be able to do (e.g. something high up or at a distance, the accomplishment of a difficult task or business, the mastery of some branch of learning, and so on) (cf. nazar pilūn^u, p. 676a, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 13, 121; Śiv. 785; K.Pr. 170). pyul^u-mot^u पिल्-मत् । पर्याप्तः, प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. pij^u-mūt^u पिजू-मच्), one who

has arrived, one who has mastered (something difficult), one who has reached (something high up), and so on, as ab.

pōlun प्लुन् । कुण्ठितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pōlyōv प्ल्योव्), to become weak, weakened, infirm, disheartened, discouraged (cf. pulan atun, p. 730b, l. 25); (of a fool) to become blunted by over-use.

pōlan-wōl^u प्लन्-वोल् । कुण्ठितीभवन n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is discouraged or disheartened, one who feels that he is defeated.

pōlyō-mot^u प्ल्यो-मत् । कुण्ठितीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. pōlyē-mūt^u प्ल्ये-मच्), weakened, discouraged, blunted, etc., as ab.

palang पलंग् । पर्यङ्कः m. a bedstead, a bed (in the English sense, with legs) (Rām. 519, 705; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 13; x, 5, 7, 8, 12). -khūr^u -खूर् । पर्यङ्कपादः m. the leg of a bedstead. -wār -वार् । पर्यङ्कमितास्तरणम् m. bedclothes (fitting the bed as regards size).

pālang पालंग् । पाशवन्धनविशेषः m. a method of tying up a person as a punishment, in which his neck is bowed down between his legs, and his ankles and also his wrists tied together. —phirun —फिरुन् । दृढवन्धनविशेषः m.inf. to tie up in this manner. —phirawun —फिरवुन् । दृढवन्धनविशेषः m.inf., id.

pilanun पिलनुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pilon^u पिलन्), to cause to arrive, to cause to reach, to cause to succeed in accomplishment, to cause to reach up to, to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 228); to convey (to a person or place); cf. pilun, pilanāwun, and pilawun. pilon^u-mot^u पिलन्-मत् । याहितः perf. part. (f. pilūn^u-mūt^u पिलन्-मच्), caused to arrive, etc., as ab.; conveyed.

pālanāwun पालनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pālanōw^u पालनोव्), to cause to be protected or cherished; to cause to be guarded, maintained (a thing, promise, etc., as in pālun), to obey carefully (an order) (K. 724). Causal of pālun, q.v., in all its meanings.

pilanāwun पिलनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pilanōw^u पिलनोव्), i.q. pilanun and pilawun, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171, W. 139); to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 7); cf. pilun. pilanōw^u-mot^u पिलनोव्-मत् । याहितः perf. part. (f. pilanōv^u-mūt^u पिलनोव्-मच्), i.q. pilon^u-mot^u (s.v. pilanun) and pilow^u-mot^u (s.v. pilawun), qq.v.

pōlur^u प्लुरू । असारमांसलः adj. (f. pōlūr^u प्लूर्), weak, infirm, etc., inside (but stout and plump externally), plump but unsubstantial.

pēlis प्लिस, see pyol^u.

pilis पिलिस, see pyul^u 1 and 2.

palāsh पलाश । पलाशः m. N. of a tree, *Butea frondosa*.

pulasty पुलस्त्य m. N. of an ancient Indian sage (in Skt., *Pulastya*), one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā. His son was Viśravas. Viśravas had one son, Vaiśravaṇa, by his wife Dēvavarṇinī, and by another wife, Kaikasī, three sons, Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarna, and Vibhīṣaṇa, and one daughter, Śūrpanakhā. Kaikasī was of demon (Rākṣasa) origin, and her children were all Rākṣasas. Of her three sons, Vibhīṣaṇa was pious. The others acted fully up to their demon origin. Their half-brother, Vaiśravaṇa, was also named Kubēra, and was the god of wealth. The above is the account given in the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa (VII; ii ff.), but in the Kāshmīrī Rāmāyaṇa (622 ff.) Pulastya is not the grandfather, but the father of all these, and all, including Vaiśravaṇa, are borne by Kaikasī. On the other hand, in 611 Vaiśravaṇa is referred to as Pulastya's grandson. In Rām. 622 the word is spelt Pulastē m.c.

paluṭ^u पलुट् adj. melted, deliquesced, in paluṭ^u gaṣhun पलुट् गकुन् । असिद्धिः m.inf. to become deliquesced; hence, to be unaccomplished, to be a failure. Cf. palatun.

pilith पिलिथ् । कदाचित् adv. at any time, at all, ever.

paltan पल्टन् f. a battalion, a regiment (El., Gr.M., L. 402); an army (Rām. 857).

palatun पलटुन् or pal^atun पलटुन् । क्लिप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. palatyōv पलत्योव्. According to some, this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. palot^u पलटु. See Gr.Gr. 206. Cf. paluṭ^u, which is only another form of palot^u), to melt, deliquesce, become moist, damp (cf. atha pal^atānⁱ, p. 61a, l. 43). palatyō-mot^u पलत्यो-मत्तु । क्लिप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. palatyē-müts^u पलत्ये-मत्तू), become moist, become damp, deliquesced.

palav 1 पलव् । वस्त्रम् m. covering of the body, clothes, a garment, coat (cf. dāmāna-p^o, p. 219b, l. 50; löchⁱ-p^o, p. 507b, l. 13; mal-p^o, p. 564a, l. 14; murⁱ-p^o, p. 588b, l. 42; mātⁱ-p^o, p. 603a, l. 9; möta-p^o, p. 604a, l. 26; māz-p^o, p. 614b, l. 49; nakha-p^o, p. 628b, l. 11; namda-p^o, p. 638a, l. 1; pōb^a-ri-p^o, p. 678b, l. 24; phēran-p^o, p. 705b, l. 25; phiska-p^o, p. 713b, l. 28; phōtⁱ-p^o, p. 715b, l. 20; pot^u p^o, s.v. pot^u; rūda-p^o, s.v. rūd; rēka-p^o, s.v. rēkh; rōt-p^o, s.v. rāth 1; rawa-p^o, s.v. rawa) (K.Pr. 151); met. the skin (as covering the body) (cf. phēkⁱ-p^o, p. 720b, l. 44); a piece of cloth, a rag (cf. rata-p^o, s.v. rath). —dalav —दलव् । वस्त्रादिकम् m. clothes and the like (i.e. clothes, quilts, and other baggage).

—tulānⁱ —तुलनि । चर्मोत्कर्षणम् m. pl. inf. to gird up the clothes (K.Pr. 224); to tear off the skin, to flay (wholly or partially).

palav 2 पलव् m. discouragement, a feeling of defeat (i.q. pōlun, q.v.), in the following:— palav dyun^u पलव् दिनु । कुण्ठित्करणम् m.inf. to discourage, dishearten, defeat. —dith gaṣhun —दिथ् गकुन् । अकृतार्थोभूयापयानम् m.inf. (of a number of people assembled in the hope of something being accomplished) to go away unsuccessful or disheartened (owing to the expectation not being fulfilled).

pilav पिलव् । उपपटलम् m. an upstairs veranda, a covered balcony (supported below by pillars in the open air) (cf. pot^u p^o, s.v. pot^u). —kaḍun —कडुन । उपपटलोत्थापनम् m.inf. to erect such a veranda.

pōlav पलव् , پلا . भक्तविशेषः m. a dish made of rice boiled in soup with flesh, spices, etc.; a pilao (cf. gāz^a-ri-p^o, p. 319a, l. 16; khāgari-p^o, p. 394a, l. 1) (El. pulāo; W. 121, pulāv; Śiv. 1824; H. ii, 3; vi, 2; K.Pr. 112, 163).

pālawun^u पालवुनु । पालनकृत् n.ag. (f. pālavūn^u पालवञ्जू), one who protects, takes care of (Śiv. 857, 1171, 1253, 1255, 1411, 1552); one who protects, cherishes; one who adheres to religion, a vow, or the like.

pilawan पिलवन् । पर्यापणा f. (sg. dat. pilavūn^u पिलवञ्जू), the causing (of a thing) to arrive elsewhere; sending (a thing) to some destination or recipient; the causing to reach, the distance to which (something) may be made to reach, the reach (of anything) (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61a, l. 45). —karūn^u —करञ्जू । हस्ताहस्त्यवलम्बना f.inf. to send (a thing) on by means of several people passing it from hand to hand.

pilawun पिलवुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pilow^u पिलवू), to cause (a thing or news) to reach a person (sending it by some one), i.q. pilanun and pilanāwun (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.; to hold out (something) to a person (W. 139, pilanāwun; K.Pr. 127). pilow^u-mot^u पिलवू-मत्तु । ग्राहयित्वा प्रापितः perf. part. (f. pilūv^u-müts^u पिलवू-मत्तू), (a thing or news) sent from one person to another through a third person. Cf. pilon^u-mot^u (s.v. pilanun) and pilanōw^u-mot^u (s.v. pilanāwun).

pilawun^u पिलवुनु n.ag. (f. pilavūn^u पिलवञ्जू), that which can be reached to from below (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61a, l. 47).

pōlawun^u पलवुनु । असारतया कुण्ठित्भवनम् n.ag. (f. pōlavūn^u पलवञ्जू), one who has become weakened, discouraged, disheartened; that which is blunted or worn out by use.

pālawān पालवञ् । पालनभृतिः f. the hire or cost paid for taking care (of any person or thing), or for maintaining religious practices, a vow, or the like.

pālavith पालविथ्, a jingle of ālavith, see p. 26a, l. 42.

palyun^u 1 पलिनु । पलपरिमाणम् m. a weight (used in scales) for weighing a *pal* of four *tōlās* or two ounces (cf. *pal* 2) (Gr.Gr. 147).

palyun^u 2 पलिनु । पलमितः adj. (f. *paliñ^ū* पलिञ्), weighing a *pal* (as in the preceding); (of cloth or the like) so much as can be woven from a *pal* weight of thread.

pāl'yār पलियार् । प्राचीनम् f. a fence, a wall, a hedge, railings (cf. *khal-p^o*, p. 397a, l. 2; *kāndⁱ-p^o*, p. 455a, l. 28) (Gr.M.).

pulyuw^u पुलिवु । तृणमयः adj. (f. *puliv^ū* पुलिवू), made of straw (e.g. a rope, a bed, a mat, or the like).

pālēz पालेज् *باليز* or pālēza 1 पालेज् । करञ्जादिवेचम् m. a field of melons or cucumbers (cf. *hēndawan-p^o*, p. 338b, l. 27).

pālēza 2 पालेज् (= *فالج*) । अर्धाङ्गरोगः, मलबन्धविकारः m. hemiplegia; constipation. —*gaṣhun* —गक्कुन् । अर्धाङ्गरोगोद्भवः m. inf. an attack of hemiplegia to come on.

pal^azun पलजुन् । उपयोगः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. *pal^oz^u* पलज्जु, 2 p.p. *pal^azōv* पलज्जोव्), i.q. *palazun*, q.v. (cf. *atha pal^azānⁱ*, p. 61a, l. 50). *pal^azan-wōl^u* पलज्जन्-वोलु । कार्योपयोगी n.ag. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), useful, serviceable.

palazun पलजुन् । उपयुक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *paloz^u* पलज्जु. According to some this verb is of the 3rd conj., with a 2 p.p. *palazōv* पलज्जोव्, see Gr.Gr. 206), to be, or become, useful, serviceable, helpful (Gr.Gr. 206, 226). *paloz^u-mot^u* पलज्जु-मंतु । उपयोगमापन्नः perf. part. (f. *palüz^ū-müṣ^ū* पलज्जु-मञ्जू), become useful, become serviceable, become helpful.

pal^azawun^u पलज्जवुनु । उपयोगी n.ag. (f. *pal^azavūñ^ū* पलज्जवञ्जू), he who, or that which, is useful, serviceable, helpful.

pām पाम् । उपालम्भः f. censure, denunciation, reproach, a rebuke; taunting; putting to shame (esp. on some public occasion), dishonouring (an honoured person, by reproaching him for former misdeeds) (Śiv. 1112; Rām. 683, 1038, 1062, 1154, 1778; YZ. 19, 371; K.Pr. 115, 119 (read *pāma nai*), 163, 250). —*lagūñ^ū* —लगञ्जू f. inf. censure to be attached (to, dat.), to be blamed, to be publicly censured (Rām. 339, 1060).

pāma daga पाम दग । निन्दाघातः f. pl. disclosing former misdeeds (up to now hidden) by public reproaches, public taunting. —*dīñē* —दिञ् । कलङ्कख्यातिपूर्वपरिभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to use public

reproaches to another (in the course of abuse), to taunt publicly (W. 139, K.Pr. 107). —*hēñē* —ह्यञ् । परिभाषणाश्रयीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be a victim of public reproaches or censure, to be publicly taunted. —*pām* —पाम् । परस्परनिन्दनम् f. mutual reproaches, mutual taunting. —*rōzañē* —रोज्जञ् f. pl. inf. censures to remain to a person, a person (dat.) to get a bad name or an evil reputation (H. x, 3). —*watur^u* -वतुर् । निरन्तरपरिभाषणम् m. a flood of abusive taunts (K.Pr. 259, *pāmatur*).

pāman lagun पामन् लगुन् । निन्दोक्तिपात्रीभवनम् m. inf. to become subject to public taunts.

pēma प्यम, see *pyon^u*.

pamb पंम्, for *pam* (see *pampōsh*) in the following :—

pamba-hākh पंम्-हाक् । आरखशाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *-hākas* -हाकस्), the stalk of wild rhubarb (which grows on the mountains surrounding Kashmir) (El., L. 72). —*lōkh^{ar}* -लखर् । बीजकोशः, विषस्फोटविशेषः f. the nut-case of the lotus (El.); a kind of violent poisonous tumour or boil (in the middle of the back below the shoulders). —*lōkh^{ar} pēñ^ū* -लखर् प्यञ्जू । विषविस्फोटविशेषरोगोद्भवः f. inf. such a tumour or boil to attack a person. —*sar* -सर् । पद्मबीजसरः, सरोविशेषः m. a lake full of lotuses (and hence bearing a fine crop of lotus seeds); a certain marsh or lagoon lying to the south of the Wōlur lake (the ancient Pampāsaras) (RT.Tr. vii, 940; II, 481-2). —*tsālan* -त्सालन् । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *-tsālūñ^ū* -त्सालञ्जू), wild rhubarb (which grows abundantly on the mountains of Kashmir). The dried root is sold in the bāzārs, and when triturated and mixed with oil, is used as an application to wounds and ulcers. The stalk, which is eaten by Hindūs and Musalmāns, is *pamba-hākh* ab. (El.). It is used by dyers in the preparation of orange and gold dyes (L. 68, *pamb tsallan*).

pambuch पंबुक् । पद्मबीजम् m. (sg. dat. *pambachas* पंम्बक्स्), the nut of the lotus. It is eaten as a delicacy by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (El., L. 72, Śiv. 1801). According to L. 76, it is the lotus plant itself (*Nelumbium speciosum*) which is used medicinally as a nervine tonic.

pambach-dēl पम्बक्-दल् । पद्मबीजोर्ध्वतनत्वक् m. the outer bark of the lotus nut. —*gūjⁱ* -गूजि । कमलबीजसारः f. the kernel of the lotus nut. —*hūñ^u* -हनु । पद्मबीजान्तराङ्कुरः m. the nucleus-shoot of the kernel of the lotus nut (cf. *hūñ^u* 2). —*kūñd^ū* -कंडू । कमलबीजत्वक् f. (sg. dat. *-kanjē* -कंज्य), the hard shell of the lotus nut. —*māl* -माल् । पद्मबीजसक् f. a garland made of lotus nuts.

pumbar, pōmb^{ur} पोवूर, or pōmbūr^u पोवूर, see pōb^{ur}.

pāmūkh m. *Verbena officinalis* (El.).

pīmpīn पीपिन्, see pīpīn.

pāmpūr, pōmpur पोपुर, see pōpur.

pōmpar पीपर, see pōpar.

pōmpārⁱ पीपरि, see pōpārⁱ.

pōmpur पीपुर, see pōpur.

pampōsh पंपोश । पद्म m. the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*) (cf. lēmbi-p°, p. 524b, l. 21) (L. 72; W. 3; Śiv. 26, 44, 54, 57, 167, 180, 187, 189, etc.; Rām. 93, 186, 533, 548, 1095, 1494, 1632; K. 1, 59, 926-7, 1176; YZ. 96, 152; K.Pr. 138); a lotus-flower (Gr.M.). The lotus grows abundantly in the Kashmir Valley. The seeds, stalks, and roots are eaten. It blooms in August and September. The nuts (pambuch) are regarded as a great delicacy. The stalks (nador^u) ripen in October. The broad leaves are used as plates (El.). The word is really a compound of pam and pōsh. Pam also takes the form pamb, q.v.

pampōshē-bar^{ag} पंपोश-वरग । पद्मपत्रम् m. the lotus leaf. -dūj^u -दजू । पद्मिनी f. a lake or lagoon full of lotuses in full bloom. -dal -दल् । पद्मपत्रम् m. the lotus leaf. -dal -डल् । पद्मषट्ठम् m. a lake full of lotuses. -wōj^u -वाजू । पद्मकर्णिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a ring made of the hollowed pericarp of a lotus; a gold ring of similar shape. -wath^{ar} -वथर् । पद्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. wat^{ar}as वत्रस्), a lotus leaf.

pamsal (? spelling and gender), a certain wild plant which is used for food (L. 72). ? the same as pamba-tālan, p. 733b, l. 27.

pēmōt^u पेमंतु, see pyon^u.

pēmōt^u पेमंतु, another spelling of pyēmōt^u प्येमंतु, for which, see pyon^u.

pāmatur, see p. 733b, l. 10.

pamwōrⁱ पंवारि । असंबद्धभाषी m. one who habitually talks nonsense (disconnected or useless speech, or without any connected thread of thought), a babbler, a silly chatterbox.

pan 1 पन् । वलिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. pana 1 पन्), N. of a certain offering, consisting of flowers, scents, fruit, roots, etc., followed by cakes smeared with clarified butter, made by Hindū married women to Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa) and other gods at the passing of the sign Leo, in the fourth and following lunar days of the bright half of the month of Bād^{ar}apēth (Bhādrapada) or August–September. —dyun^u —दिनु । वलिविशेष-विधानम् m.inf. to make this offering.

pana-sāth पन्-साथ । वलिदानविशेषोपयोगी सुहर्तः m. (sg. dat. -sātas -सातस्), the auspicious moment for making this offering. -ṣōt^u -छोट । वलिविशेषनैवेद्यापूपः f. the buttered cake offered on this occasion.

pan 2 पन् । अंशः m. (sg. abl. pana 2 पन्), a very small portion of anything, a particle, scrap, shred.

pana pana gaṣhun पन् पन् गछुन् । प्रत्यंशं छेदः m.inf. to become cut up into scraps (e.g. of a cloth cut up into shreds). —pana karun —पन् करुन् । प्रत्यंशं विभेदनम् m.inf. to cut up into tiny pieces, to shred (cloth, paper, etc.).

panan gaṣhun पनन् गछुन् । प्रत्यंशमभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to go into scraps, i.e. (of some circumstance, news, story) to master every individual item. —wātun —वातुन् । प्रत्यंशज्ञप्तिः m.inf. to ascertain every item or particular (e.g. of some task about to be undertaken).

pan 3 पन् । सूत्रम् m. (sg. abl. pana 3 पन्), a thread, thread, sewing thread (cf. ōm^u p°, p. 27a, l. 28; ōtⁱ-p°, p. 68a, l. 48; dējē tālⁱ p°, p. 202b, l. 2; ganda-p°, p. 289b, l. 9; krāla-p°, p. 470b, l. 21; löz^u-p°, p. 508b, l. 26; lētha-p°, p. 537b, l. 27; māli-p°, p. 565a, l. 50; pham-p°, p. 698a, l. 24; pōtⁱ-pana-dāv, s.v. pōt^u) (L.V. 106; Śiv. 474, 1014, 1217; K.Pr. 11, 87, 162).

pana-dīj^u पन्-डीजू । सूत्रगुलिका f. a small-sized ball of thread (cf. -dyūg^u, bel.). -dāv -दाव । सूत्रतन्तुः f. so much thread as is put into a needle at one time, a needleful of thread (cf. pōtⁱ-pana-dāv s.v. pōt^u) (K.Pr. 208). -dyūg^u -ड्यूग । सूत्रगोलः m. a large-sized ball of thread; cf. -dīj^u, ab. -gand -गंड । सूत्रसमूहः m. a skein or hank of thread. -kōn^u -कोनु । सूत्रगुलिका m. the ball of thread as it is wound on the spinning-wheel. -kāñ^{ar} -काञर् । सूत्रगुलिका f. id., but of small size. -kōth -क्कथ । सूत्रतन्तुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. -kōth^u -क्कथू), a skein or hank of thread. -lar -लर् । संयोज्यसूत्रतन्तुः f. a thread to be twisted with another thread in order to strengthen the latter, a strand (of a cord). -mil^{ar} -मिल् or -milūr^u -मिलूर । सूत्रतन्तुसमूहः f. a bundle or skein of thread. -pēcukh -प्यचुख । सूत्रवेष्टनगुलिका m. (sg. dat. pēcakas प्यचकस्), a reel of thread.

pan 4 पन् । पर्णम् m. (sg. abl. pana 4 पन्), a leaf (esp. of a tree) (cf. dat^{ar}-p°, p. 259a, l. 21; kābayē-p°, p. 382b, l. 47; nāgar-p°, p. 625a, l. 12; pāhⁱ-p°, p. 684a, l. 11; pōhⁱ (or pōhⁱ)-p°, p. 684a, l. 49; phrasta-p°, p. 709a, l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 83; Śiv. 505, 1039, 1208, 1651; Rām. 189, 206, 1634; K.Pr. 82, 162, 175); green vegetables (used as food) (cf. an-pan, p. 29b, l. 32) (K.Pr. 205, panⁱ, as if from pon^u).

pana-barg पन-वर्ग । पत्रम् m. a single tree-leaf (Śiv. 994). **-bata** -वत । ओदनविशेषः m. rice boiled till it is soft and easily digestible. **-chōn^u** -क्वचू । जीर्णतया चैष्यम् f. 'leaf-sifting', leanness (from disease, sorrow, etc.), gauntness (*quasi*, the condition of withered leaves blown from trees). **pana-chath^{ar}** पन-क्वथर् । पर्णक्वचम् m. (sg. dat. **-chat^{ar}ras** -क्वथरस्), a leaf parasol, an umbrella made of leaves. **-dēr** -डेर । पर्णराशिः m. a pile of withered leaves. **-kōn^u** -क्वचू । पर्णसमूहः f. a small bundle of leaves. **-lūnd^u** -लंडू । पत्रपूर्णशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjē** -लंज्य), a leafy bough. **-lang** -लंग् । पर्णस्कन्धः m. a leafy trunk or main bough of a tree. **-mor^u** -मर् । पर्णशाला m. a leaf cottage. **-mārⁱ hēnⁱ** -मरि ह्यनि । गुप्तस्थानाश्रयणम् m. pl. inf. to take leaf huts; hence (owing to sorrow, worry, or religious reasons) to take to a secret, solitary abode. **-pōpur** -पौपुर । पतङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **pōparas** पौपरस्), a species of moth, whose favourite resting-place is the leaf of some tree, where it gives forth a prolonged and very shrill noise (El., Śiv. 1685). **-tul^u** -तुलु । पर्णसमूहः m. a collection of leaves. **-tāñē** -क्वच । पर्णशान्ताङ्गारसमूहः f. pl. leaf-charcoal, the charcoal of burnt leaves. **-wath^{ar}** -वथर् । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **wat^{ar}ras** वथरस्), the leaf of a tree; a leaf (L. 461, *pancatr*). **-zand** -जंड । पर्णसमूहः m. a few leaves, a small bundle of leaves.

pana 5 पन, a jingle of **dana** in **dana-pana**, p. 221b, l. 49; cf. also **dānⁱ-pānⁱ**, p. 222a, l. 32. The word is probably connected with **pan 2**, q.v.

pān 1 पान । देहः m. (gen. **pānuk^u** पानुकु), the human body (Gr.Gr. 91; Gr.M.; W. 31; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 240, 285, 362, 1057, 1287; Rām. 240, 358, 636, 672, 946, etc.; K. 111, 167, 214, 272, 291, 298, 448, 506, etc.; H. iii, 4; vii, 24-5 (met.); YZ. 42, 170, 200, 234, 267; K.Pr. 15, 252); the body of an animal (K. 380); esp. one's own body, self (cf. **pāna**) (Śiv. 156, 205, 227, 330, 351, etc.; Rām. 181, 207, 664, 998, 1281, etc.; K. 60, 150, 246, 250, 278, 283, 292, 511, etc.; YZ. 18) (**panun^u pān**, see **panun^u**); met. a man's own personality (cf. **panani pānūc^u** **khavar**, consciousness of one's own existence, p. 391a, l. 20; **nīṣa-pān**, p. 674b, l. 22) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 7, 62, 71, 82, 85); bodily existence (cf. **bāla-p^o**, youth, the youthful state, youthfulness, p. 104b, l. 6, and Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843; Rām. 1469; K. 264; H. vii, 11, 15). —**gālun** —गालुन् m. inf. to cause one's body to melt, to serve a person (dat.) with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person (Rām. 1281, 1458); to strive earnestly for any particular object (Rām. 1545). —**mārun** —मारुन् ।

खदेहविघातः m. inf. to kill one's own body, to commit suicide (Rām. 165, 387, 404, 440, 646, etc.; YZ. 16, 48); cf. **pāna-mōr^u**, p. 736a, l. 3. **-parud^u** **-परुदु** m. one who has changed his mode of living, or gone for change of air (used of sheep and cattle) (L. 459, *pānporud*). —**razi khārun** —रज़ि खारुन् m. inf. to mount oneself on a rope, to hang oneself, to commit suicide by hanging (Rām. 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

pānuk^u पानुकु । स्वदेहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (**pānūc^u** पानचू), of, or belonging to, one's own body.

pānas 1 पानस्, sg. dat., used as adv. in such phrases as **nanga pānas**, with a naked body (K. 273).

pān 2 पान । तमालपत्रम् m. the betel leaf, *Piper betel* (K. 977). **pāna-bīr** पान-बीर् m. a preparation of areca nut and spices rolled up in a betel leaf for chewing, a betel roll or quid. It is commonly presented by one person to another as a token of civility. It is also given in confirmation of a pledge or the like or as a challenge taken up by him who accepts it (K. 977, 982).

pān 3 पान m. drinking, drink (cf. **mada-pān**, p. 548b, l. 1). **-dach** -दक् f. a kind of grape. According to El., s.v. *dach*, it is the same as **dūn^u-dach**, see p. 223b, l. 47.

pāna पान । स्वयम् refl. pron. (for the gen. of this word, **panun^u** पनुनु, q.v. s.v. is used. The ag. or instr. sg. is **pāna पान**, Gr.Gr. 91), self, oneself (cf. **pānas** **thēpa dāwañē**, p. 263a, l. 47; **had pānas karun**, p. 322a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 91, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 26, 69, 278, 1151, 1189, etc.; Rām. 75, 81, 83, 223-8, etc.; K. 89, 124, 203-5, etc.; H. vii, 15; x, 1, 6; YZ. 196, 220; K.Pr. 164).

Like the corresponding Hindōstānī pronoun, *ap*, this word can refer to any person in either number (Gr.Gr. 91). Thus: I myself (L.V. 31, 44, 60, 61; Rām. 877, 1033, 1307, etc.; K. 849; H. vii, 15; K.Pr. 4); we ourselves (K. 861); thou thyself (L.V. 44, 66; Rām. 22, 235, 647, 1124, etc.; K. 69, 385, 560, 1063; H. xii, 11, 25); you yourselves; he himself (L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 304, 316, etc.; K. 39, 46, 49, 50, 196, 283, etc.; H. i, 1; ii, 5; vi, 4, etc.); she herself (Rām. 1015, 1030, 1034, 1077, etc.; K. 66, 928-9; H. v, 9-11; vii, 1; xii, 7); they themselves (K. 292; H. iii, 8; viii, 3, 8; x, 12).

pāna-gārⁱ पान-गरि । स्वाधीनगार्हस्थ्या f. a woman who is her own mistress, i.e. who herself is mistress of the house. **-khōdⁱ 1** -खूदि । स्वतन्त्रः adj. o.g. self-dependent, independent, acting on one's own authority.

-khōdⁱ 2 -खुदि । स्वातन्त्र्येण adv. independently, on one's own authority. -môr^u -मोर् । स्वात्मघातः m. killing oneself, suicide; cf. pān mārūn, p. 735a, l. 50. -môr^u ṭhunun -मोर् कुनु । स्वदेहविघातप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to engage oneself in committing suicide, to make arrangements for suicide. -rōchⁱ 1 -राछि । स्वात्मरक्षा f. self-protection. -rōchⁱ 2 -राछि । स्वयं रक्षकः adj. e.g. one who protects himself (or herself, or his or her property). -warzukh -वर्जुख । स्वार्थपेक्षी adj. (f. -warzüc^u -वर्जुच्), selfish, self-interested, self-seeking. -yēṭhukh -यङ्गुख । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. (f. -yēṭhüc^u -यङ्गुच्), self-interested, self-seeking, self-centred, egotistical, selfish.

pōnⁱ-pān पानि-पान् (K. 164) or pōnⁱ-pāna पानि-पान refl. pron. one's own self, one's very self (as in mahnivⁱ pōnⁱ-pānas gūlⁱ lōy^u, the man shot himself, Gr.M.) (L.V. 60; Śiv. 983, 1843; Rām. 714, 1429, 1668; K. 955; YZ. 162, 219-20). —pānas —पानस् dat. used as adv. amongst (them-, etc.) selves, each other, mutually (K. 204, 286, 312; YZ. 121). -pānay -पानय् । सर्वथा स्वयमेव adv. of himself (herself, itself), voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord (K. 742); refl. pron. myself, thyself, himself, etc. (Rām. 583, 1194).

pānas 2 पानस् । स्वीरम् adv. for oneself, to oneself (K. 155, 372, 374, 400, 406, 544, 580, etc.); hence, without opposition, unconstrainedly, of one's own free will, spontaneously (K. 75, 77, 1155; H. vi, 4; vii, 2); in adverbial phrases, such as zinda-pānas (I shall leave thee alone) alive (K. 560). —aṭsun —अत्तुन् m.inf. to go into one's own house, to enter one's home (K. 748). —bēhun —ब्यङ्गुन् m.inf. to sit in one's own house, to stay at home (K. 632); to sit down free from duty, to rest after finishing one's work (H. viii, 8). —gaṭhun —गङ्गुन् m.inf. to go without opposition, to go (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 20, 118, 142, 311, 612, 632, 665, etc.; H. iii, 8; v, 9; viii, 3; K.Pr. 161, 163). —hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to take with oneself, to take home, to carry off to one's own home (Rām. 1143i). —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth on one's own business, to go away (without impediment), to set out on one's way home (K. 729, 934, 939; H. xii, 6). —nyun^u —निनु m.inf. to bring home, take home (K. 894). —phērun —फेरुन् m.inf. to return home (K. 837). —rōzun —रोजुन् m.inf. to remain safely at home (K. 363, 376). —ṭsalun —त्तलुन् m.inf. to run away home (K. 559). —wātun —वातुन् m.inf. to arrive home safely (K. 256). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come without opposition, to go, or come

(home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 76, 391, 495, 667, 706, 1113, 1155); to set out home (H. xii, 12).

—yēṭhawun^u —यङ्गुवुनु n.ag. (f. —yēṭhavūn^u —यङ्गुवञ्जू), one who wishes for himself, selfish.

pānas^uy पानसूय adv. i.q. pānas, but emphatic (K. 883; H. vii, 3); of oneself, spontaneously (K. 78).

pānay पानय । स्वयमेव (refl. pron.) he himself (etc. in all three persons and both numbers) (Gr.Gr. 169; L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 34, 151, 168, 462, 561, etc.; K. 16, 37, 264, 338, 362, 730, etc.; H. vii, 1; x, 12; YZ. 167, 220; K.Pr. 157, 182); (adv.) of himself, of herself, of itself, etc., spontaneously (El. pānai; Śiv. 67, 159, 162, 284, 495, 554, 631, 651, etc.; Rām. 146, 299, 541, etc.; K. 69, 70, 269, 328, 577, 580, etc.). —pāna —पान adv. of one's own accord, spontaneously (K. 742).

pānyō pānyō पान्यो पान्यो । स्वस्वीयसाधनबुद्धिः m. (of a number of persons engaged in common business) the working of each person selfishly for his own interests. —pānyō lagun —पान्यो लगुन् । स्वस्वीयस्वीयार्थसाधना m.inf. (of a number of persons) each to pursue his own interests.

pani, see pan 4.

pānⁱ पानि, see pana 5 and pon^u, 1, 2, and 3.

pēn प्यन्, see pyon^u.

pēn पेन । लेपरसः f. (sg. dat. pīn^u 1 पीञ्जू; for 2, see s.v.), starch or size (put on threads before weaving or on cloth after weaving. It is applied with a brush in order to strengthen the warp (K.Pr. 171)); a similar liquid applied to iron implements (such as knives, swords, etc., to strengthen them); a horrible mixture of salt, pepper, soot, etc., forced as a punishment into a person's mouth; a dose of salt put into an animal's mouth as a medicine (cf. nūna-pēn, p. 641a, l. 8). —diñ^u —दिञ्जू । (वस्त्रादेः) रसविशेषलेपः, सुखपूरणा f.inf. to size thread or cloth; to apply liquid to an iron instrument, as ab.; to force salt, pepper, soot, etc., into a person's mouth as a punishment. —hēñ^u —ह्यञ्जू । लेपमार्जना f.inf. to clean off, or wash off, the size from cloth. —kadūñ^u —कडञ्जू । लेपमार्जनम् f.inf. to pull out the size, i.e. to wash cloth so as to remove the size put on the warp before weaving. —khārūñ^u —खारञ्जू । रसलेपयोजना f.inf. to apply the strengthening liquid to a newly-made iron implement.

pēna-kam प्यन-कम् । सूत्रलेपविशेषः m. size applied to cloth, as ab. -kam karun 1 -कम् करुन् (for 2, see pyon^u), to apply size, as ab. -kōn^u -कोनु । तानकीलः m. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to

putting it on to a loom for weaving (cf. **kôn^u** 2). **-küt^u** -कटू । तृणलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-kacē** -कच्य) a certain long-leaved water-grass, the juice of which is used as an eye-medicine.

pīn^u dyun^u पीनू दिनु । लिप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to insert a remedy (such as ointment, etc.) into the orifice of a wound (as if salt was being put into a cow's mouth). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । लेपयोजना m.inf. to apply to an unhealthy wound a bandage smeared with ointment, etc.

pēna घन, see **pēn** and **pyon^u**.

pēnⁱ पॅनि, **pēni घनि**, see **pyon^u**.

penⁱ (W. 145), see **pēn^u**.

pīn पीन् । प्रसवः m. childbirth, delivery, confinement, bearing a child (cf. **buda-p^o**, p. 85a, l. 50; **pot^u pīn**, s.v. **pot^u**); cf. **pīn^u**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । प्रसवोद्भावः m.inf. to give birth.

pīna-pyāwal पीन-प्यावल । संपन्नप्रसवा f. a woman who has brought forth children, a matron.

pīnuk^u पीनुक् or **pyūnuk^u** प्युनुक् । प्रसवसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pīnūc^u** पीनचू), of, or belonging to, a birth (cf. **buda-p^o**, p. 85b, l. 1). This word is often used with ordinal numerals, as in **dōyⁱmi pyūnuk^u**, of the second birth (e.g. connected with a woman's second labour), and so on.

pōn पोन् । अपानम् m. the anus (cf. **g^asa-p^o**, p. 307a, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 22); the female private parts generally (cf. **kō-pōn**, p. 463a, l. 45); cf. **pōd^u**. —**ṣaṭanāwun** —षटनावुन् । व्यभिचारणम् m.inf. to induce another (male) to have sexual intercourse with oneself, or to commit an unnatural offence with oneself.

pōna-bachē 1 पोन-बच्छ । योनिकूले f.pl. 'the banks of the anus', the elevated parts on each side of it. **-gōṣ^ur^u** -गवच्छ । अधरीयवस्त्रम् f. trousers, long drawers. **-kōn^u** -कोनु । योनिव्यभिचारी m. one who (esp. a boy) is accustomed to cause another (male) to commit an unnatural offence with him. **-kōn^u** -कांजू । व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman who is habitually unchaste. **-phēshil** -फयशिल् । दुर्भगा, कुप्रजा f. (of a woman) one who has an ill-omened vulva, one who is habitually unchaste; a woman who bears a vicious child.

pōnuk^u पोनुक् । योनिसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pōnūc^u** पोनचू), of, or belonging to, the anus or the vulva.

pōna पोन् । विपादिका f. a blister or fissure on the sole of the heel; a fissure or frost-crack in hand or foot (Gr.Gr. 22, **pōn**). **-bachē 2 -बच्छ** । विपादिकौन्नत्यम् f.pl. the banks or elevated flesh on each side of such a fissure. —**gathūn^u** —गठजू । पादस्फोटरोगोद्भवः f.inf. such a fissure to

occur. —**phaṭūn^u** —फटजू । विपादिका f.inf. such a blister to burst.

poni, see **pōn^u**.

pōnⁱ पॉनि, see **pāna**.

pon^u 1 पंनु । मध्यकीलः m. a wedge (esp. for splitting wood) (cf. **dāra-p^o**, p. 235a, l. 36) (K.Pr. 164, 204); a peg (for pegging something down) (L.V. 66); (in carpentry) a piece inserted to strengthen a joint. —**pyon^u 1 प्यनु** m.inf. (in a boat or the like) the joining piece to fall (out), the planks to become apart.

pon^u 2 पंनु । दुःखम् m. grief, sorrow, mourning (e.g. on the death of a dear one) (cf. **baba-p^o**, p. 77a, l. 13; **dahyul^u p^o**, p. 202a, l. 17); cf. **pānⁱ**. —**pyon^u 2 —प्यनु** । दुःखशोकापातः m.inf. grief, etc., to befall (cf. **pōtra-pon^u pyon^u**, s.v. **pōth^ar**).

pānⁱ nērun पंनि-नेरुन् । (भोग-)निरर्थोभवनम् m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple (cf. **pānⁱ nērun**).

pon^u 3 पंनु । ताम्रादिधातुन्तरसंयोजितसंदानकस्वर्णरसः m. jeweller's solder, the metal mixture used in soldering together the various parts of ornaments.

pānⁱ-kasar पंनि-कसर् । भूषणार्थसांदानिकी न्यूनता f. the metal (of the ornament) which is lost in the processes of soldering (and which is part of the goldsmith's profit). **-mal** -मल् । सांदानिकमलम् m. the impurity due to soldering (i.e. when a gold ornament is melted down, the base metal found in the product, due to the presence of solder). **-wāth** -वाट् । ताम्रादियोगेन संदापना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the soldering parts of an ornament together; the marks of soldering at a junction of two pieces of metal.

pōn^u पोनु m. a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns denoting general relationship, state, condition (Gr.Gr. 144; cf. **bēnūn^u-pōn^u**, p. 114a, l. 35; **bēn^aza-p^o**, p. 115a, l. 9; **baṭ^anē-p^o**, p. 145a, l. 16; **dāsa-p^o**, p. 252a, l. 2; **kōlayē-p^o**, p. 442a, l. 21; **kanjar-p^o**, p. 457b, l. 24; so (Gr.Gr. 144) **dāyē-p^o**, nursehood; **pōjⁱ-p^o**, lowness of position; **pānirⁱ-p^o**, the occupation of a water-carrier (**pānūr^u**); **parzan-p^o**, the occupation of a personal servant (**parzun 1**); **pāyēchⁱ-p^o**, the conduct, condition, or occupation of an outcaste Brāhmaṇa (**pāyuch**); **vēsa-p^o**, comradeship, K.Pr. 102). When the relationship is intimate, **tōn^u 2** (q.v.) is used instead of **pōn^u**.

pōin, see **pōn^u**.

pun m. a carpenter's chisel (El., cf. **pon**^u 1); a monkey (El., cf. **ponz**^u).

pun^u पुनु । पुण्यम्, मृतदेवसभोजनम् m. religious merit (acquired by the performance of religious actions) (Śiv. 1737); rectitude (El. *pūn*); solemn meals eaten during the first ten days after the death of an old and respected member of a Hindū family; see —**ranun**, bel. —**dān** -दान । पुण्यनिमित्तदानम् m. a religious or pious gift; making religious or pious gifts. —**khyon**^u —ख्यनु । मृताहसग्धिभोजनम् m.inf. to eat the solemn meals after a death, as ab. —**pratāph** -प्रताफ् । पुण्यवलम् m. (sg. dat. —**pratāpas** -प्रतापस्), prosperity, power, beauty, or the like, the result of virtuous actions. —**ranun** —रनुन् । मृतस्य पुत्रादीनां भोजनोपायनम् m.inf. to cook (i.e. provide) the funeral meal. When an old and respected Hindū dies, it is customary for all neighbours who are related to him to provide food and cooking for the family of the deceased. This goes on for ten days after the death, and is called by the above words.

panca पंच card., i.q. **pāṇṣ**, q.v., of which it is the Skt. form, used only in a few borrowed Skt. expressions, such as **panca-yindī**, the five *indriyas*, or organs of sense (L.V. 79). Cf. **panṣa**.

panch पंक् । पञ्चजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancas** पंचस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **pancāyēth**, q.v.; cf. **pōch**. —**karun** —करुन् । पञ्चजनतासंघट्टनम् m.inf. to assemble the members of such a body.

painch, **pōnch** पंक्, see **pōch**.

panc-patri (? spelling) f. the N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Geranium* sp., said to be good for wounds caused by a burn (L. 76, *panchpatri*. We should expect the word to be spelt **pōṇṣa-pat^r** or **-pat^{ūr}**).

pancāyēth पंचायथ् । पञ्चमहाजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancāyētas** पंचायतस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **panch**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

pand पंड m. *Loranthus longiflorus* (El.).

panda 1 पंड । तीर्थपुरोहितः m. a minister or priest who officiates at a Hindū sacred place, and lives upon the offerings of pilgrims.

panda 2 पंड । आधारस्तम्भः m. a pillar or columnar support. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to elevate (some sunk-down house or the like) on struts or supports; met. to support or console some afflicted or depressed person. —**karun** —करुन् । पृष्ठे धारणम् m.inf. to lift up a heavy load on to the back. This is done with the help of an iron support. —**nūr**^ū -नूरु । आधारदण्डभुजः f. the cross beam on the

top of a columnar support, the capitol of a pillar. —**ṣōn**^u-**mot**^u —चोनु-मंतु । उत्थापितो गेहादिः perf. part. (f. —**ṣōn**^ū-**müṣ**^ū —चात्रू-मंचू), (of a sunken house) raised up and supported on struts; (of some one afflicted or distressed) helped, comforted. —**ṣānun** —चानुन् । आभुप्रोत्थापनम् m.inf. to introduce supports, to elevate or support a falling house or the like by the introduction of pillars or struts; to give help to some one afflicted or sick.

pāndī पेंदि । सविषादम् adv. sorrowfully, dejectedly, with disappointment, full of regrets, regretfully (u.w. vbs. indicating achievement and the like) (K.Pr. 204); cf. **pon**^u 2. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । भोगमनु खेदापादनम् m.inf. to draw out sorrowfully, i.e. to distress a person who has been enjoying himself, to turn another's pleasure into sorrow. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । भोगोत्तरं खेदापत्तिः m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple. Cf. **pānī** **nērun**, p. 737b, l. 17.

pāṇḍu पांडु m. N. of the putative father of the five Pāṇḍavas (see **pāṇḍav**). He was the husband of their mothers, Kuntī and Mādri. The former had three sons,—Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna,—by the gods, Dharma, Vāyu, and Indra respectively. Mādri had two sons—Nakula and Sahadēva—by the two Aśvins. **pāṇḍu-rāza** पांडु-राज m., id. (K. 539, 540).

pēnd पंड । कन्दुकम् f. (sg. dat. **pēndi** पेंदि), a ball (for playing with) (L. 458, *pind*). **pēndi gindun** पेंदि गिन्दुन् । गेन्दुकक्रीडनम्, तदवस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to play at ball; met. to be tossed about like a ball, to be subject to the vicissitudes of fortune, to have ups and downs.

pēnd पंड । पिण्डः m. a round mass, a lump (cf. **lōpta-p**^o, p. 529a, l. 37); esp. the *pīṇḍa*, or ball or lump of rice, etc., offered to the manes at Hindū obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas (cf. **pōtra-p**^o, s.v. **pōth^r**). —**chapānī** —छपेनि । पिण्डप्रक्षेपः m. pl. inf. to make an offering of these lumps by casting them into a river, lake, or the like.

pēnda-dān पंड-दान । पिण्डनिवापविधिः m. the ceremony of making these offerings. —**milawan** -मिलवन् । सपिण्डीकरणम् f. the joining of these cakes, the ceremony of joining together the three portions of cakes, representing respectively the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the sacrificer. —**myul**^u -मिलु । शरीरसापिण्डम् m. 'union of these *pēndas*', close blood-relationship. **pēnda-ṣār**ⁱ-**wōr**^ū

पेंड-चरि-वारू । पिण्डार्थभक्तस्थाली f. a cooking-pot for the preparation of these pēndas.

pēnd^u पेंडू । वेदिः, निवासभूमिः f. (sg. dat. pēnjē पंज्य), a house-altar (cf. ag^ana-p^o, p. 16b, l. 43) (K.Pr. 55); a person's home, one's own home; in composition this word often indicates intimacy (temporary or otherwise).

pēnji-bōj^a पंजि-बोजू । सहचरः m. (f. -bājēn -वाज्यन्), 'a sharer in the same altar'; hence, a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee. -chamb -क्खम् । अकस्मान्निपातः m. (like the sudden fall of a victim on an altar) a crashing fall, sudden and unexpected destruction. -chamb gaṣhun -क्खम् गह्कुन् । अकस्मान्निपातापत्तिः m.inf. sudden and unexpected fall (i.e. destruction) to occur (e.g. with reference to the fall of a person from a high office) (K.Pr. 227). -chamb karun -क्खम् करुन् । अकस्मान्निपातनम् m.inf. suddenly and unexpectedly to throw down a person (e.g. cast him down from some high office). -ṣāth -चाट् । सहचरः m. (sg. dat. -ṣātas -चाटस्), 'a pupil at the altar,' a fellow-plotter, a conspirator. -yār -यार् । वेदिसखा m. a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee. -yār^az -यार्ज् । वेदिसख्यम् f. boon companionship, as ab. (esp. when the companionship is casually contracted and is only temporary, as when, e.g. a couple of people join forces in a gaming house).

pind पिंद् । स्रवः (पक्षिविशेषः) f. (sg. dat. pindi पिंदि), a certain waterfowl, the Indian Little Grebe, *Tachybaptus albipennis* (L. 123). pindi-thūl पिंदि-ठूल् । स्रवाण्डम् m. its egg.

pōnd प्वंद । चुतम् f. (sg. dat. pōndⁱ प्वंदि), a sneeze, sneezing (cf. marṣa-p^o, p. 594b, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 126, 134; K.Pr. 143). —pēñ^u —प्यंजू । चुतोद्भवः f.inf. a sneeze to take place (esp. at the beginning of any work, for which it is a very bad omen). —trāvūñ^u —चावजू । चुतनिरासः f.inf. to sneeze.

pōnda-nāsth प्वंद-नास्थ । चुतोषधिः f. (sg. dat. -nāsti -नास्ति), snuff, which is used to cause sneezing; esp. when made of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, used as a snuff for headache (L. 76, punda nāst). —pōnd —प्वंद । वज्रलचुतोद्भवः f. sneeze on sneeze, a violent fit of sneezing, or a number of people sneezing at the same time.

pōnd^u पोंदु, see pōd^u.

pandāh पंदाह । पञ्चदश card. (pl. dat. pandāhan पंदाहन), fifteen (Gr.Gr. 76).

pandōhⁱ पंदाहि, the form taken by pandāh as a multiplicative, as in kāh pandōhⁱ akh hath ta pōṇṣahaith, eleven fifteens are a hundred and sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 86).

pandāhan-hond^u पंदाहन-हन्दु । पञ्चदशसंवन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, fifteen; costing fifteen (rupees, pice, etc.).

pandōhyum^u पंदाहिमु । पञ्चदशः ord. (f. pandōhim^u पंदाहिमु), fifteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

pēndul^u पेंदुलु । अङ्गसंकोचापत्तिः m. shrinking together of the parts or limbs (of anything), shrinking into a ball (cf. gōjē-p^o, p. 281b, l. 3).

pōndal प्वंदल् । चुतविकृतियुक्तः adj. e.g. one who suffers from an attack of sneezing (Gr.Gr. 126).

pōndun प्वंदुन् । चुतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōnd^u प्वंदु; 2 p.p. pōnzōv प्वंजोव्). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles, as in pōndun, it was sneezed by him, i.e. he sneezed) to sneeze (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M., L.V. 46).

pindāra पिंडार । गर्वः m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, contempt for others. —anun —अनुन् । मदोद्भवः m.inf. to show contempt. —gaṣhun —गह्कुन् । गर्वाविर्भावः m.inf. contempt to be displayed. —khasun —खसुन् । गर्वारोहः m.inf. contempt to arise, i.e. to be felt (e.g. for another's actions), want of consideration (for another's labours) to be shown.

pindōrⁱ पिंडारि । गर्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. haughty, arrogant, contemptuous.

pundarīkh पुंडरीख् m. (sg. dat. pundarīkas पुंडरीकस्), N. of a demon, in Sanskrit usually called Paundraka, who claimed that he, and not Krishna (Skt., *Kṛṣṇa*) Vāsudēva, was the real Krishna. He was killed by the latter (K. 867 ff.).

pāndith पंडिथ् । पण्डितः m. (sg. dat. pānditas पंडितस्; his wife is pānditōñ^u पंडिताज्ञू, q.v.), a pandit, a man learned in Sanskrit and similar Hindū studies (cf. pārⁱ-p^o) (Gr.Gr. 39, 142; W. 17, pundit; L.V. 3; Rām. 85, 1587; K. 944, 990, 991); a Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste (cf. pōnasan-p^o, p. 742a, l. 3) (Śiv. 240). pāndith-bāy पंडिथ्-बाय् । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pundit's lady, the wife of an influential and well-to-do pandit. -dachin -दछिन् । पण्डितदक्षिणा f. a pandit's fee. -kot^u -कटु । पण्डितपुत्रः m. the son of a pandit (esp. a worthy son), a son of pandits, i.e. a worthy young pandit.

pāndithgī पंडिथ्गी । पण्डितवृत्तिः f. the condition or profession of a pandit.

pāndⁱtil पंडितिल् । पण्डितमन्यता f. acting as a pandit (even if not learned), thinking oneself to be a pandit (Gr.Gr. 142).

pānditōñ^u पंडिताज्ञू । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pandit's wife (Gr.Gr. 39; W. 17, punditōñⁱ).

pānditōz^u पंडिताज्ञू । पाण्डित्यम्, पाण्डित्योपयोगिनी विद्या (जीविका) f. panditship, the learning which constitutes

a man's right to be called a pandit (Gr.Gr. 143); the profession of a pandit (i.e. teaching and the like), a pandit's livelihood.

pāṇḍav पांडव् m. a Pāṇḍava, one of the five heroes of the Skt. *Mahābhārata*. Their mothers' names were Kuntī and Mādri (L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 710, 853; K. 533, 537, 541-2, 546, 689, 699, 1001, 1011, 1017; K.Pr. 47, 243). See **pāṇḍu**.

pēṇḍav पेंडव् । वेदिका m. a sacrificial altar or piece of high ground used as such (cf. **ag^ana-p^o**, p. 16b, l. 42) (K. 372, 1037). Cf. **pēṇḍ^u**.

pinga पिंग । प्रियङ्गुः f. a kind of small millet, *Panicum italicum* (El. also *pingi*; L. 330, 337, *ping*, *panicum miliaceum*; K.Pr. 87). -**hyol^u** -ह्यलु । प्रियङ्गुमञ्जरी m. a head of the seeds of this millet. -**tūjī** -तूजि । प्रियङ्गुतण्डुलम् f. the husked seed of this millet.

pingi-kāth पिंगि-काठ । प्रियङ्गुतृणनालम् m. (sg. dat. -**kāthas** -काठस्), its stalk. -**rôch^u** -रोक् । प्रियङ्गुरचादण्डम् m. a kind of scarecrow used in a field of this millet for the purpose of frightening away birds. It is a post stuck in the ground, with a number of black rags fastened at its top. -**wôgra** -व्यग्र । प्रियङ्गुभक्तविशेषः m. a porridge or gruel of this millet from which the water in which the grains have been cooked has not been strained off. -**wāth** -वाठ । प्रियङ्गुभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. -**wāṭas** -वाटस्), a porridge of this millet from which the water in which it has been cooked has been drained off.

pangrai (? spelling and gender), in *aree-tar pangrai* (L. 463), the first of the four weedings of a rice field (? **pana-grāy**).

pānigrah पानिग्रह् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage (K. 666).

pānigrahan पानिग्रहन् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage; **pānigrahanas** **yiñ^u**, (of a woman) to become wedded (K. 774).

pangath पंगथ् । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. **pangūṣ^u** पंगूषू), a line, file, line of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like; a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; a body of fellows (such as people of one caste or of one religion, or a body of students, or the like). Cf. **pank^ath**.

panāh 1 पनाह (= پناه) । परिणाहः m. width, breadth (of cloth, etc.) (El. *panah*, Gr.M.). -**sôw^u** -सोवु । विशिष्टपरिणाहः adj. (f. -**sôv^u** -सावू), (of cloth or the like) specially broad, fine and broad.

panāh 2 पनाह پناه । शरणम् m. protection, defence, shelter, shade, asylum, refuge. —**mangun** —मंगुन् । शरणागमनम् m.inf. to seek protection (from), to beg

for an asylum; to pray for deliverance (from); to avoid, eschew; to implore mercy; to surrender at discretion.

panāhdār पनाहदार । विशिष्टपरिणाहः adj. c.g. (of a cloth, surface of land, or the like) specially wide, fine and wide, very wide (Rām. 741, K.Pr. 204).

pinhān पिन्हान پنهان adj. c.g. secret, hidden, concealed (H. vii, 10).

punahsund पुनहसुन्द (K. 198-9) said to be a corruption of the Skt. **punah santu**, may they be again, i.e. may you have more and more (children). Cf. **pōnasond^u**.

panj पंज پن card. five. A Persian word used in the following:— —**mewa** —म्यव (= پنج میوہ) । पञ्चफली m. 'the five fruits' (almonds, coconuts, pistachios, *jalgōza* (q.v.), and dates). -**shēmba** -शंब پنج شنبه m. Thursday (W. 107).

panja पंज پنجه । पञ्चसंख्यात्मकः, अङ्गुलिपञ्चकसंघः m. an aggregate of five; a five (in cards, on dice, or the like); the hand with the five fingers extended (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 2) (Gr.M.); the paw or claw of beast or bird (Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 601, 697-8, 703; H. xii, 16-17). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । पञ्चकाचातः m.inf. 'to give the five', i.e. to strike with the five fingers, to scratch with the five finger-nails or (of a wild beast) to tear with the claws. -**ṣoṭ^u** -चटु । द्वित्रपञ्चशाखः adj. (f. -**ṣūt^u** -चटू), one whose fingers, toes, or claws have all been cut off (of man, beast, or bird).

panjī पंजी f. a bird's talon (El.); the five fingers (El. *panjih*, cf. **panja**; W. 114, *panji*).

pēnji पेंजि, see **pēṇḍ^u**.

pinj f. a wheel (El.).

panjāb पंजाब् m. N. of the Land of the Five Rivers, the Panjāb (Rām. 1198).

panjōlī पंजाली f. a yoke (El.).

pūnjan m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

panjara पंजर پنجرہ । पञ्जरः, चित्रकवाटः m. a cage (Gr.M., Rām. 19, K.Pr. 167); a lattice door, a door of ornamental lattice-work, a lattice window-shutter, a window (YZ. 563); lattice-work (L. 461, *pinjara*); a skeleton (cf. **panzur**). -**bīn** -बीन् । गवाक्षपटान्तशाखा f. the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double lattice door or double window-shutter when shut. -**chān** -छान् । गवाक्षपञ्जरशिल्पी m. a lattice carpenter. -**kōrī** -कारि । अतिबीणता f. emaciation, extreme leanness. -**kōrī** **gaṣhūn^u** -कारि गह्वजू । कारावासानुभवः f.inf. to become an emaciated skeleton; hence, to become imprisoned (the result of which is emaciation), to have a dwelling which is like a prison. -**kōrī** -कारी । चित्रपञ्जरशिल्पः f. a lattice-worker, a man

who makes lattices. -pot^u -पटु । एको गवाक्षपटः m. one leaf of a lattice door. -tākh -ताख् طاق بانجرद । गवाक्षपटयुगलम् m. a pair of window-lattices.

panjīr पंजीर । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a dainty dish composed of five (*pan*) ingredients (clarified butter, honey, areca nut, cumin-seed, etc.) (L. 259, *panyiri*), caudle. It is consumed in the house of a rich man on the occasion of a son's birth.

pankhī पंखी m. a bird (El. *pānkhī*) (K. 969).

pānakh पानख् । पानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *pānakas* पानकस्), a kind of drink (made up of honey, sugar, cloves, nutmeg, pepper, cardamom, musk, saffron, sandal, etc.) used in religious worship (Śiv. 231).

pinakh पिनख् । तन्द्री f. (sg. dat. *pinaki* पिनकि), intoxication, stupor, drowsiness.

pank^ath पंक्थ् । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. *pank^uṭh^u* पंक्चू), a line, file, line (of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like); a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; cf. *pangath*. —naviñ^u —नवञ्चू । संतति-विस्तारः f.inf. descendants to multiply, the having many descendants. —ṭhēñiñ^u —छनञ्चू । संततिनाशः f.inf. descendants to be cut off, a family to die out.

pankaz पंकज् m. a lotus (Śiv. 1326, 1741).

pīnal पीनल् । गर्भधारणशीला f. (of a woman) normally pregnant, in the family way; one who has just borne a child.

pōnal पोनल् । विशिष्टयोनिः adj. c.g. one who has an anus (esp. one marked by some peculiarity).

pān^llad पंनिलद् । सदानाङ्कितः adj. c.g. possessing the mark of a union or repair (of some article, such as a vessel, an ornament, or a board).

punim^u पुनिम् (often written *punim* पुनिम्) or *pūnim* पूनिम् । पौर्णमासी f. the day of the full moon (cf. *kāwa-p^o*, p. 495a, l. 21) (Śiv. 209, 526). -dōh -दह् or -dōha -दह् । पूर्णिमायाम् adv. on the full-moon day (Śiv. 740; Rām. 400, *dōh*). -hond^u -हन्दु । पूर्णिमासंवन्धी gen. (f. -hünz^u -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, or produced on the day of the full moon (Śiv. 525, 1042, 1574; Rām. 1771). -ṭsand^ar -चन्द्र or -ṭsandrama -चन्द्रम् । पार्वणचन्द्रः f. the moon of the full-moon day (Śiv. 692; Rām. 406, -dra; 312, 543, -drama); met. a king or other great man who is a bounteous and fortunate ruler.

panun^u पनुनु । स्वकीयः adj. (f. *paniñ^u* पनञ्चू), of, or belonging to, self, own (one's, his, etc.). This word, like the Hindī *apnā*, always refers to the subject of the sentence (Gr.Gr. 91, 141, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 624, etc.; Rām. 220, etc.; H. x, 6; xi, 10; K.Pr. 163, 164). According to grammarians, this word is looked upon

as the gen. of *pāna*, q.v.; my own (L.V. 3, 82, 85, 104; Śiv. 41, 73, 178, 341, etc.; Rām. 91, 234, 299; H. iii, 1; iv, 7; vii, 21-2, 26; x, 12; xii, 22; K.Pr. 163); our own (Śiv. 83, 1279, 1752; H. x, 12); thine own (L.V. 55, 57; Śiv. 161, 481, 486, 630, etc.; Rām. 13, 15, 17, 43-4, etc.; H. ii, 9, 11; iii, 2, 9; v, 1, 10; vi, 6, etc.; YZ. 81, 189; K.Pr. 163); your own (H. x, 1); his own (L.V. 45; Śiv. 123, 902, 904-5, etc.; Rām. 78, 107, 220, 239, etc.; K. 210, 241, 378, etc.; H. ii, 5, 7, 11; v, 1, 4, 9, etc.); her own (Rām. 1319; K. 271, 643; H. iii, 2, 4; v, 5, 8-10, 12, etc.; YZ. 76, 249; K.Pr. 164); their own (Śiv. 1030, 1356; Rām. 711, 1397, 1424, 1536; H. v, 10; viii, 1, 5, 11; x, 5; xii, 8). —āsun —आसुन् m.inf. to become one's own, to become independent (Rām. 1148). —pān —पान् । स्वात्मा m. one's own body, one's own self (cf. *panani pāñuc^u khabar*, p. 391a, l. 20) (Gr.M.; L.V. 62, 82, 85; Śiv. 235, 278, 362, 492, 578, 1211; Rām. 401, 499, 824, 1135, 1422, 1453, 1536, 1703; K.Pr. 86). —pān rachun —पान् रकुन् m.inf. to keep one's own self, to keep one's temper, to make the best of a difficulty, to show stoicism.

panāni pāna पननि पान । स्वयमेव adv. of one's own self, spontaneously; in one's own person (Śiv. 651, 1280).

panañē jāyē पनञ्ज जाय adv. in one's own place; hence, secretly, privately (Rām. 1579).

punun पुनुन् । सफलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *pun^u* पुनु), to come true (of a blessing, curse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 206). *pun^u-mot^u* पुनु-मंतु । सफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. *puñ^u-müṭh^u* पुञ्चू-मञ्चू), come true (as ab.).

pānañār पानञार् । आत्मीयता m. the feeling of self, i.e. the looking upon another as equivalent to oneself (as in friendship or the like), loving sympathy (Gr.Gr. 141, K. 1080).

pānūr, see pāñur^u.

pōnarwas पनर्वस् । पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रम् m. N. of the seventh lunar mansion or lunar asterism, known in Sanskrit as 'Punarvasu' (Śiv. 1550).

pēnas पनस्, see pyon^u.

pinas पिनस् । कर्णोरिथः f. a palanquin for ladies.

pāṇsa, pāṇsah, see paīsa.

paṇsah, see pañsāh.

pōnason^u पनसनु । आभ्युदयिकविशेषः m. N. of a ceremony performed by women on the occasion of the dyeing of the bridegroom's or boy's feet, etc. (performed at a Hindū wedding, the ceremonial tonsure, investment with the sacred thread, or the like).

pōnasan-bata प्वनसन्-वत । भक्तविशेषः m. the boiled rice distributed to the guests before this ceremony.
-pāndith -पंडिथ् । आभ्युदयिकव्यवहाराभिज्ञः m. (sg. dat. -pānditas -पंडितस्), the superintendent (i.e. the expert person who arranges the details) of this ceremony.

pōnasond^u प्वनसन्द । आभ्युदयिकभाषणम् m. the auspicious compliment uttered by a guest at the pōnason^u (q.v.) ceremony. Cf. punahsund, and shōkh ta pō^o, s.v. shōkh.

pūnt^u पून्त्, see pūt^u.

pīnth पीन्थ् or पीन्थ्, see pīth.

pōnth पोन्थ्, see pōth. pōnth पांथ्, see pōth.

pōnthan पांथन्, pōnthun पांथुन्, see pōthan, 1, 2, 3.

pōnēth^{ar} प्वनेथर् । पुनर्विवाहः m. (sg. dat. pōnēth^{ar}ras प्वनेथरस्), (of a man) a second, or later, marriage.

pōnēth^{ar}i - kōlay प्वनेथरि - क्ललय् । पुनर्विवाह-संवन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of a man's second (or later) marriage. She is generally supposed to be bold and arrogant, and this word is mostly used with an allusion to these qualities. -kār -कार् । पुनर्विवाहव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for, or ceremony of, such a marriage.
-mahārāza -महाराज । पुनर्विवाहयोगिवरः m. the bridegroom of such a marriage.

pōnēth^{ar}ruk^u प्वनेथरुक् । पुनर्विवाहसंवन्धि sg. gen. (f. pōnēth^{ar}rūc^u प्वनेथरूच्), of, or belonging to, a second (or later) marriage.

pōntal पोन्तल्, see pōtal.

pōntal पोन्तल्, see pōtal.

paintre, see pōnṣatr^{ah}.

pīnt^{ar} पीन्त् or पीन्त्, see pīt^{ar}.

pīntur^u पीन्तुर् or पीन्तुर्, see pītur^u.

pōnētur^u प्वनेतुर् । पुनर्विवाहयुतः adj. m. a man who has made a second (or later) marriage.

pāntrāṭ, see pā-trāṭh, s.v. pōn^u.

pāntsādar; see pā-ṣādar, s.v. pōn^u.

paintsah, see pūnṣ^{ah}.

paintsahyum, see pūnṣ^{ah}hyum^u.

pāntsawuh (El.), i.q. pūnṣ^{ah}, q.v.

panṣa पञ्च or पञ्च, the Kāshmīrī form of the Sanskrit word *pañca*, i.q. pānṣ, five, q.v., occurring in Sanskrit compounds, such as the following:— panṣa-daiwath पञ्च-दैवथ् m. (sg. dat. -daiwatas -दैवतस्), (among Hindūs) a certain group of five gods (Dharma, Indra, Vāyu, and the two Aśvins, who were the fathers of the five Pāṇḍavas. The first three begot, respectively, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna on Kuntī, and the last two Nakula and Sahadēva on Mādri) (K. 537 ff.); cf. diwatā. -mōkh -मख् the equivalent of Skt. *pañca-mukha*, five-faced, a title of the god Shiwa

(Śiva) (Śiv. 516, 1567). -stavī -स्तवी f. N. of a certain hymn of praise (Śiv. 1498). -tatō -तत्त्व m.pl. the equivalent of the Skt. *pañca-tatva*, the five elements taken collectively, i.e. earth, air, heat or light, water, and ether, as a group, i.e. the whole of creation (Śiv. 1033); cf. pōnṣ tōth, l. 14 bel.

pānṣ पाञ्च or pōnṣ पाञ्च or pāṣh पाँच् or pōṣh पाँच् । पञ्च card. five (Gr.Gr. 11, 76, 83; Gr.M.; L.V. 77, 95; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 516, 710, 853, 914, 1520; Rām. 1768; K. 1011; H. viii, 10; x, 1, 2, 6, 14); a collection of five things, a five. —hath —हथ् । पञ्चशती card. (pl. dat. —hatan —हतन्), five hundred (Gr.M., K. 824); five pice (cf. hath, p. 357b, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 85). —tōth —त्वथ् m.pl. (Śiv. 1498, 1831), i.q. panṣa-tatō, l. 6 ab.

pōnṣa-bōg^u पाञ्च-बोग् । पञ्चभागकः adj. (f. -bōj^u -वाञ्ज्), consisting of five portions or shares. -dol^u -दल् । पञ्चवारदलितः, पञ्चभागोपेतः adj. (f. -dūj^u -दूञ्), (of paddy or the like) pounded (i.e. husked) five times; (of a board or the like) shaved or smoothed five times; (of a field or the like) consisting of five parts. -dōr^u -दोर् । पञ्चपक्षकः adj. (f. -dōr^u -दाँच्), possessing five side-doors or five windows. -gan -गन् or -gun^u -गुन् । पञ्चगुणितः adj. (f. -gūn^u -गूञ्), fivefold, multiplied by five (W. 105, *pañcagun*). -gor^u -गर् । पञ्चगेहीयः adj. (f. -gūr^u -गूरू), (of a place, village, or the like) consisting of five houses. -grish^u -ग्रिश् । पञ्चदुर्यहयोगः f. a conjunction of five unlucky planets (*grah* 2); met. a sudden attack of calamities (such as terror from foes, disease, etc.) all round one. -grish^u mēlūn^u -ग्रिश् मेलन् । परितो विघातापत्तिः f.inf. to be surrounded by calamities. -grish^u wōthūn^u -ग्रिश् वथन् । परितो विघ्नवाधोत्पत्तिः f.inf. calamities to arise all round one. -gavy -गव्य् । पञ्चगव्यम् m. the five products of the cow (i.e. milk, butter, clarified butter, urine, and cowdung, used in purificatory ceremonies). -khor^u -खर् । पञ्चभारोत्पत्तिकः adj. (f. -khūr^u -खूरू), (of a field) capable of bearing a crop of five khor^u, each of two sheaves (see khor^u 3) (a lōw^u is as much paddy in stalk as can be grasped in the hand; six lōw^u = one gēd^u, or sheaf; two gēd^u = one khor^u. The amount of grain in a lōw^u is about three seers); a load of paddy equivalent to five khor^u. -khōr^u -खोर् । पञ्चखारीकः adj. (f. -khōr^u -खाँच्), (a field) producing, or (a load) of, five khārs, or ass's loads (see khār 3). -kōl^u -कोल् । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. -kōj^u -काँच् or -kōjⁱ -काँजि), occurring five times, occurring at five separate periods. -kōshⁱlad -काशिलद् । पञ्चदैवसोपवासी m. (f. -kōshⁱladiñ -काशिलदिन्), one who fasts, or does not eat, for five days (cf. kōshⁱlad).

-lor^u -लर् । पञ्चयष्टिकः adj. (f. -lür^u -लर्), (of a rope, string, garland, or the like) consisting of five strands.
 -mon^u -मनु or -moñ^u -मनु । पञ्चाढकः adj. (f. -mün^u -मनु), weighing five man (of one and a half seers, or three pounds) each; a stone or other weight used for weighing that amount; cf. man 3. -môs^u -मोसु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. -môs^u -मासु), of five months, five months old; produced after five months. —nô —ना । पञ्चाङ्कः m. the figure 5 in the Śārādā character.
 -poch^u -पक्कु । पञ्चपाचिकः adj. (f. -püch^u -पक्कु), of, or belonging to, five lunar fortnights, e.g.: (of grain or the like) growing in five fortnights; (of a human being) born after five fortnights; the obsequial oblation performed on the expiry of five fortnights (after a death); and so on. -pokh^u -पक्खु । पञ्चपचकः adj. (f. -püch^u -पक्कु), possessing five wings; possessing five people on one's side, possessing five allies; (of a feast or the like) attended by members of five sets of relatives. -pūr^u -पूरु । पञ्चपुरः adj. (f. -pūr^u -पूरु), (of a house) possessing five stories, five-storied; so, (of an ornament or the like) consisting of five pieces one above the other; (of the guests at a feast or the like) in five groups (graded one above the other according to precedence in honour); cf. pōr 1.
 -pūsh^u -पूशु । पञ्चपुष्पकः adj. (f. -pūsh^u -पूशु), (of a plant) bearing five blossoms; (of an ornament or figured cloth) decorated with five knobs, rosettes, figured flowers, or the like; cf. pōsh. -pōt^u -प्वतु । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. -pōtṣ^u -प्वत्रू), possessing five sons. -pōth^{or} -प्वथर् or (Gr.Gr. 75) -pōtur -प्वतुर् । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. -pōth^{ur} -प्वथर्), id. -pat^{ar} -पत्तर् or -pat^{ur} -पत्तर् f., see panc-patri. -pōw^u -पोवु । पञ्चपावमितः, पञ्चवितस्तिकः (f. -pōv^u -पावू), weighing five quarters (of a seer); measuring five spans; a weight for weighing five quarters (of a seer); cf. pāv. -rong^u -रंगु । पञ्चरागः, पञ्चप्रकारकः adj. (f. -rūnj^u -रंजू), of five colours; five-coloured; of five different kinds. -rōpayyun^u -रवपयिनु । पञ्चरोषमूल्यकः adj. f. (-rōpayiñ^u -रवपयिन्नु), costing five rupees, worth five rupees; earning wages of five rupees. -rot^u -रटु । पञ्चव्यूतिततः, पञ्चसमाधिकभागः adj. (f. -rūt^u -रटू), cloth of which the warp is in five different equal sets of thread; exchanged for something five times its weight. -ryot^u -र्यतु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. -rēṣ^u -र्यत्रू), of, or belonging to, five months. -shot^u -शतु । पञ्चशत्यः adj. (f. -shūṣ^u -शत्रू), of, or belonging to, five hundred (e.g. a cloth with a warp of five hundred threads, or a person whose wages are five hundred). -shētyun^u -शत्युनु । पञ्चशतमूल्यः adj. (f. -shētiñ^u -शतिन्नु), worth, or costing, five hundred; having

wages amounting to five hundred. -syūr^u -स्यूरु । पञ्चसेटकमितः adj. (f. -sīr^u -सीरु), weighing five seers (of, nominally, 2 lbs. each); a weight (for weighing) amounting to five seers. -trok^u -त्रकु । पञ्चद्रौणिकः adj. (f. -trūc^u -त्रचू), weighing or measuring five trahs (of 9½ lbs. each); (of a field or the like) bearing grain amounting to five trahs. -wahur^u -वज्जर् । पञ्चवार्षिकः adj. (f. -warish^u -वरिशू), of, or belonging to, five years, five years old. -taran -तरन् f. (sg. dat. -tarūñ^u -तरन्नु), N. of a certain river of Kashmīr, probably the same as the *Pañca-taraṅgiṇī* of Sanskrit literature, the joint name of five streams on the route to Amarnāth (see RT.Tr. II, 409) (Śiv. 516). -wokh^u -वक्खु । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. -wüch^u -वक्कु), occurring or used five times (a day or the like). -wōr^u -वोर् । पञ्चावरणः adj. (f. -wör^u -वाक्कु), possessing five coverings; (of an action or business) done five times.

pōntṣi पाँति । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, five by five (as in pōntṣi mōhari, for five mohars each, Śiv. 1285). —lati —लटि । पञ्चवारम् adv. five times. —phiri —फिरि । पञ्चवारम् adv., id. —pōntṣi —पाँति । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, in fives, five by five. —ranga —रंग । पञ्चप्रकारेण adv. in five manners, in five different ways, in five kinds. —vizi —विजि । पञ्चवेलम् adv. at five times in a single period.

pōntṣan-hond^u पाँतन्-हन्दु । पञ्चसंवन्धी gen.pl. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, five; costing five (rupees, etc.).

pūntṣi-pōntṣaway पूँति-पाँतवय् । समयमेव पञ्चकम् card. a complete group of five, even all five, the entire five.

pōntṣay पाँतय् card. only five (Gr.Gr. 83).

pūntṣī पूँति, see ab.

panṣāh पञ्चाह । पञ्चाशत् card. fifty (El. pānsah and pāntṣah; Gr.Gr. 78, 84; Gr.M.); a collection of fifty things, a fifty.

panṣōhⁱ पञ्चाहि, the form taken by panṣāh, fifty, as a multiplicative, as in kāh panṣōhⁱ pōntṣ hath ta panṣāh, eleven fifties (are) five hundred and fifty (Gr.Gr. 86). panṣāhan-hond^u पञ्चाहन्-हन्दु । पञ्चाशन्मूल्यकः (f. -hünz^u -हंजू) of, or belonging to, fifty; costing, or worth, fifty rupees; receiving wages amounting to fifty (rupees, etc.).

pīntṣh पीँह् or पीन्ह्, see pīṣh.

pūntṣhu, see pūntṣhuw^u.

pūntṣh^u पूँह्, for pūntṣ^u पूँह्, see pōth.

pūntṣḥ पूँतह or pūntṣḥ^u पूँतह, also written pūntṣḥ^u पूँतह । पञ्चविंशतिः card. twenty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. pāntṣah or pāntṣawuh); a collection of twenty-five things, a twenty-five.

pöṇṣahaith पाँचहैठ । पञ्चषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. pöṇṣahaithan पाँचहैठन्), sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a group of sixty-five, a sixty-five.

pöṇṣahaithuk^u पाँचहैठुकु । पञ्चषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöṇṣahaithüc^u पाँचहैठचू), of the sixty-fifth (year).

pöṇṣahaithan-hond^u पाँचहैठन्-हन्दु । पञ्चषष्टिवेतनः(मूल्यः) pl. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंज्), of, or belonging to, sixty-five; costing, or worth, sixty-five; receiving wages amounting to sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöṇṣahaithyum^u पाँचहैठिमु or pöṇṣahüthyum^u पाँचहैठिमु । पञ्चषष्टितमः ord. (f. pöṇṣahai(hü)thim^u पाँचहै(ह)ठिमु), sixty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pöṇṣahaithyun^u पाँचहैठिनु or pöṇṣahüthyun^u पाँचहैठिनु । पञ्चषष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. pöṇṣahai(hü)thiñ^u पाँचहै(ह)ठिनु), costing sixty-five (rupees, etc.); having a salary (etc.) of sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöṇṣahatyum^u पाँचहतिमु ord. (f. pöṇṣahatim^u पाँचहतिमु), five hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). Cf. pāṇṣhath, p. 742b, l. 11.

pūṇṣhuw^u पून्कुवु । षोडशकपर्दिकामात्रधनम् m. 'a twenty-fiver', i.e. a certain monetary value, the fourth part of a 'hunderer' (hath) (p. 357b, l. 3) or pice, and equal in value to sixteen cowries, the pūṇṣhu of R.T.Tr. II, 311-12, q.v. (K.Pr. 56 (pūṇṣhur), 80 (pūṇṣhū), 216 (pūṇṣhi)). —bar —बर् । पादघटकमितः adj. o.g. weighing the fourth part of a tōlā (which is equal to about half an ounce). This is principally used with reference to such things as saffron, musk, spices, or the like.

panṣöhyum^u पञ्चाहिमु । पञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (panṣöhim^u पञ्चाहिमु), fiftieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pūṇṣ^ahyum^u पूँचहिमु or pūṇṣ^uhyum^u पूँचहिमु । पञ्चविंशतितमः ord. (f. pūṇṣ^ahim^u पूँचहिमु or pūṇṣ^uhim^u पूँचहिमु), twenty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. pāṇṣahyum).

pöṇṣok^u पाँचकु or pöṇṣukh पाँचख; also written pōṣok^u पाँचकु, pōṣukh पाँचख । पञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. pöṇṣakas पाँचकस् or pōṣakas पाँचकस्), a group of five (esp. used as an astrological term with reference to the heavenly bodies) (cf. drāṭha-pōṣukh, p. 250a, l. 7; kara-pöṇṣok^u, p. 465b, l. 33).

panṣāl पञ्चाल । पर्वतविशेषः m. N. of a celebrated pass and (by extension) of a mountain range on the south of the Valley of Kashmir, the Pañcāla of Skt. and the Pīr Panjāl of Europeans. Also called Pöṇṣāl (El. pāṇzāl) (see R.T.Tr. II, 396 ff.; Śiv. 1637, 1681); N. of an ancient country in India, the Pañcāla of Skt. literature. —kāv —काव् or pöṇṣāl kāv पाँचाल् काव् । काकविशेषः m. (f. -köviñ -काविञ्), a certain

large and powerful bird looked upon as a kind of crow. It is said to be black in colour and to be able to kill a weak man or animal; met. a dark-natured, greedy, cruel man (or, f., woman).

5 panṣölⁱ पञ्चालि । पञ्चालपार्वतीयः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the Panṣāl range; of, or belonging to, the country of India known as Pañcāla.

pīṇṣal पीञल् or पीञल्, see pīṣal.

10 pöṇṣāl पाँचाल् । पर्वतविशेषः m. the Panṣāl range and pass. See panṣāl.

pöṇṣam पाँचम् (also written pōṣam पाँचम्) । पञ्चमी f. (sg. dat. pöṇṣ^um^u पाँचमू or pōṣ^um^u पाँचमू), the fifth lunar day of the light or dark fortnight of any luni-solar month (cf. basma-pōṣam, p. 133a, l. 44) (Rām. 1768); a group of five (cf. ong^uji-p°, p. 33b, l. 28). pöṇṣ^um^u-hond^u पाँचमू-हन्दु । पञ्चमीभवः sg. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंज्), of, belonging to, born on, or existing on the fifth lunar day of either the light or dark fortnight of a luni-solar month.

20 pöṇṣanamath पाँचनमथ । पञ्चनवतिः card. (pl. dat. pöṇṣanamatan पाँचनमतन्), ninety-five (Gr.Gr. 80); a collection of ninety-five things, a ninety-five. pöṇṣanamatuk^u पाँचनमतुकु । पञ्चनवतितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöṇṣanamatüc^u पाँचनमतचू), of, belonging to, or born in the ninety-fifth (year).

25 pöṇṣanamatyum^u पाँचनमतिमु । पञ्चनवतितमः ord. (f. pöṇṣanamatim^u पाँचनमतिमु), ninety-fifth (Gr.Gr. 80).

30 pöṇṣashith पाँचशीथ् । पञ्चाशीतिः card. (pl. dat. pöṇṣashitan पाँचशीतन्), eighty-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of eighty-five things, an eighty-five. pöṇṣashituk^u पाँचशीतुकु । पञ्चाशीतितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöṇṣashitüc^u पाँचशीतचू), of, belonging to, or produced in the eighty-fifth year. pöṇṣashitan-hond^u पाँचशीतन्-हन्दु । पञ्चाशीतिसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hünz^u -हंज्), of, or belonging to, eighty-five (men, etc.); costing, or worth, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

40 pöṇṣashityum^u पाँचशीतिमु । पञ्चाशीतितमः adj. (pöṇṣashitim^u पाँचशीतिमु), eighty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 79).

pöṇṣashityun^u पाँचशीतिनु । पञ्चाशीतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. pöṇṣashitiñ^u पाँचशीतिनु), worth, or costing, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

45 pöṇṣasatath पाँचसतथ । पञ्चसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. pöṇṣasatatan पाँचसततन्), seventy-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of seventy-five things, a seventy-five. pöṇṣasatatuk^u पाँचसततुकु । पञ्चसप्ततितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöṇṣasatatüc^u पाँचसततचू), of, or belonging to, the seventy-fifth (year). pöṇṣasatatan-hond^u पाँचसततन्-हन्दु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यकः pl. gen. (f. -hünz^u

-हंजू), of, or belonging to, seventy-five; worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pöñsasatatyum^u पाँचसततिमु । पञ्चसप्ततितमः adj. (f. pöñsasatatim^u पाँचसततिमू), seventy-fifth (Gr.Gr. 79).

pöñsasatatyun^u पाँचसततिनु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यः adj. (f. pöñsasatatin^u पाँचसततिनू), worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pöñsatöjī पाँचताजी । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a collection of forty-five things, a forty-five. pöñsatöjihyuk^u पाँचताजिहिकु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्सांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöñsatöjihic^u पाँचताजिहिचू), of, or belonging to, the forty-fifth year.

pöñsatöjihi पाँचताजिहि । पञ्चचत्वारिंशद्वर्षवयस्कः adv. at forty-five years of age.

pöñsatöjihyum^u पाँचताजिहिमु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. pöñsatöjihim^u पाँचताजिहिमू), forty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pāñsatr^{ah} पाँचत्रह or pöñsatr^{ah} पाँचत्रह । पञ्चत्रिंशत् card. thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintre*).

pöñsatr^{ah}huk^u पाँचत्रहकु । पञ्चत्रिंशत्सांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöñsatr^{ah}huc^u पाँचत्रहचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the thirty-fifth year.

pöñsatr^{ah}hyum^u पाँचत्रहिमु । पञ्चत्रिंशः ord. (f. pöñsatr^{ah}him^u पाँचत्रहिमू), thirty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77).

pöñsawanzāh पाँचवज्राह । पञ्चपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-five (El. *pānts tah pāntsah*; Gr.Gr. 78). pöñsawanzāhuk^u पाँचवज्राहकु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्सांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöñsawanzāhuc^u पाँचवज्राहचू), of, or belonging to, the fifty-fifth (year).

pöñsawanzāhan-hond^u पाँचवज्राहन्-हन्दु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्संवन्धी gen. pl. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, fifty-five; worth, or costing, fifty-five (rupees, etc.); earning wages amounting to fifty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöñsawanzōhyum^u पाँचवज्राहिमु । पञ्चपञ्चाशः ord. (f. pöñsawanzōhim^u पाँचवज्राहिमू), fifty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pöñsaway पाँचवय् । समयाः पञ्च card. even all five (cf. pūñṣⁱ p^o, p. 743b, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 85, Śiv. 1831).

pūñṣhyum^u पूँचिमु । पञ्चमः ord. (f. pūñṣim^u पूँचिमू), fifth (El. *pāntshyum*, *pāntsum*, or *pāntsyum*; Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 181, 1153, 1279; H. x, 1, 6).

pāñsazany पाँचज्ञन्य or pāñsazañ पाँचज्ञन् m. N. of the conch of Krishna (Śiv. 709, 782, 796; K. 491, 492, 495).

pēnawun पेनवुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (pēnow^u पेनवु), to size or starch (thread, cloth, etc.); to rub liniment (on to a painful part of the body, etc.); cf. pēn.

pēnow^u-mot^u पेनवु-मंतु । विहितलिप्तिसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. pēnūv^u-mūṣ^u पेनवू-मंजू), (of cloth, etc.) sized, starched; rubbed with liniment.

pīnawun पीनवुन् । प्रसवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pīnow^u पीनवु), (of a midwife) to deliver a woman in childbirth, to bring a woman's children into the world; (cf. *prasun*). pīnūv^u-mūṣ^u पीनवू-मंजू । प्रसविता perf. part. f. (of a woman) one who has given birth to a child.

panaviñ^u पनवञ्जु । भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम् f. the deceiving a milch-cow (by letting its calf suck her for an instant so as to start the milk flowing, and then removing the calf unknown to her and going on milking her by hand); met. cheating a human being by means of this character.

pānaviñ^u पानवञ्जु (K. 252), pānawōñ^u पानवाञ्जु, or (Rām. 429, m.c.) pānawōñī पानवाञ्जी । अन्योन्यम्, परस्परम् adv. mutually, reciprocally (El. *pānawōñ*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1244; Rām. 81, 94, 429, 453, 1092, 1635; K. 103, 297, 477, 567, 808, 810, 1019, 1078, 1081; H. viii, 1, 2; xi, 19; xii, 25 (*pānawōñ*); x, 1 (*pānaviñ*); YZ. 254).

panwār पन्वार, a jingle of anwār, in anwār panwār, p. 36a, l. 34.

pīnaway पीनवय् । प्रसवनभृतिः f. a midwife's fee.

puny पुन्य or (as in Skt.) पुण्य m. (Śiv. 1159), i.q. pōñ (the Skt. form of the word).

pūñāyē पूनाय in pūñāyē wātun पूनाय वातुन् । अत्यन्तहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become utterly destitute.

panzē पन्ज्य m. the wound made by an animal's claw (cf. *panja*) (K. 678).

ponz^u 1 पंजु । वानरः (मर्कटविशेषः) m. (f. pūnz^u पंजू) the Bengal monkey (cf. *pala-tala ponz^u hyuh^u*, p. 729b, l. 25) (El. *pun* and *ponz*; L. 108, *Inuus rhesus* or *Macacus rhesus*; Rām. 331, fem.; K.Pr. 166, 173, 238); in K.Pr. 149, translated 'squirrel' (?); (in Rām. and K., according to commentary) a bear (Rām. 466, 778, 794, 931, 965, 983, 990, 1003, 1070; K. 155). As the final part of a compound, this word is sometimes employed in a depreciatory sense, to indicate something useless or confused. Cf. *laṭa-p^o*, p. 537a, l. 16, and *rākha-p^o*, s.v. *rākha*.

pānzⁱ-ong^{uj} पंजि-अंगुजि । औषधिलताविशेषः f. 'monkey-finger', N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cattle medicine. -pōṭh -प्वट् । औषधिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -pōṭi -प्वटि), a certain medicinal plant growing in the hills and used as a remedy for herpes, etc. See *pōṭh*. -wōl^u -वोलु । मर्कटाजीवी m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a monkey-man, a man who lives by exhibiting trained monkeys.

ponz^u 2 पंजु । पञ्चकम् m. a group of five, a five (Gr.Gr. 83, W. 104). In the plural, pānzⁱ, it is used as a multiplicative, as in *sath pānzⁱ pāñsatr^{ah}*, seven

fives (are) thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). **ponzwāh** **khandā** पञ्जाह खंडा m. about five, but a little less than five, nearly five (Gr.Gr. 83).

panzagôm^u पञ्जगोमु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of an important village lying to the north-east of Śrīnagar, described as about eight miles from the Dal lake, on the lower slopes of the hill-country.

panzāha पञ्जाह । पञ्चशततनुकः adj. c.g. (a cloth) of which the warp consists of five hundred threads.

panzāl, see **panṣāl**.

pānzāl पांजाल, incorr. for **pā-zāl** (p. 748a, l. 43).

panzul^u 1 पञ्जुल । पाञ्चालिका m. a doll, puppet, in ādiji-p°, p. 14a, l. 40.

panzul^u 2 पञ्जुल m. in **gōjē-panzul^u**, i.q. **pēnzul^u**, q.v.

pēnzul^u पञ्जुल । पूर्णफलसारः m. a complete kernel of a walnut or similar nut (in which the kernel is in sections joined together).

panzur पञ्जुर m. a skeleton (cf. **kāni-p°**, p. 460b, l. 42, and **panjara**).

panz^{ur}r^u पञ्जूर । पञ्चशूलः f. a five-pronged fish-spear.

pinzur^u पिञ्जुर । दौहित्रीसुतः m. a great-grandson, the son of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzur^u**, p. 751a, l. 50).

pinzur^u पिञ्जूर or **pinzür^u** पिञ्जूर । दौहित्रीसुता f. a great-granddaughter, the daughter of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzür^u**, p. 751b, l. 2).

pānzashun^u पांजशुनु । द्रोणार्ध-(त्रिसेटक-)मितः adj. (f. **pānzashīn^u** पांजशिन्), that which, when weighed or measured, amounts to a **pānzuw^u** or six pounds (= three seers) (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which will hold that amount or in which that amount may be cooked.

pānzuw^u पांजवु । द्रोणार्धम् m. six pounds weight or measure of something (= three seers) (El. **pānzū**; Gr.Gr. 147; K.Pr. 136, 165). Cf. **man** 3.

ponzwāh पञ्जाह, see **ab**, l. 1.

pānzavyun^u पांजविनु m. the weight of a **pānzuw^u**, q.v., or six pounds (El.). Cf. **pānzashun^u**.

pānⁱ पंजि । शुष्कशाकविशेषः f. turnips and similar roots dried (by people of the hill country) and kept for consumption in winter (cf. **pan** 4). **-hur^u** -हूर । शुष्कशाकविशेषसमुदायः f. a mass of these roots as cooked in soup. **-thaph** -थफ् । शुष्कशाकमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), a handful of these dried roots.

pañi-ṣar पंजि-चर् । शुष्कशाकविशेषरज्जुः m. a rope of these dried roots (as stored in rope form for keeping).

pēñ^u 1 पंञ्, see **pyon^u**.

pēñ^u 2 पंञ् f. the cleaning or sizing brush applied by weavers to the warp before weaving or to the finished cloth. See **pēn** (W. 145, *penⁱ*).

pīñ^u 2 पीञ् (for 1, see **pēn**) । प्रसूता f. (of a woman) having had a child, used —° with numerals, as in **du-pīñ^u**, having had two children; **tr^a-pīñ^u**, having had three children; **ṣu-p°**, having had four children; **pāṇṣa-p°**, having had five children, and so on. Cf. **pīn**.

pōñ प्वञ् । पुण्यम् m. a virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works (L.V. 62, 79; Śiv. 995, 1579, 1653; K. 848-9). Cf. **puny**. —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. a virtuous act to be attached to a person, the merit of a virtuous act to be achieved (by, dat.) (Rām. 172). —**zēnun** —जेनुन् । पुण्योपार्जनम् m.inf. to earn merit by performing good works.

pōñē-hyūn^u प्वञ्-ह्युनु । पुण्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīn^u** -हीञ्), wanting in the results of good works (in former lives), hence, leading an unfortunate life; fixed in wicked conduct, a habitual sinner. **-mōl^u** -मोलु । पुण्यमयः m. 'a father of good works', i.e. a holy man, himself holy, and influencing others towards good works. **-mot^u** -मंतु । पुण्याचारः adj. (f. **-mūṣ^u** -मंञ्), 'mad after good works,' one who is devoted to good works. **-môt^u** -मौतु । पुण्यफलोत्पादकः m. that which produces the unending results of good works (e.g. fasting on the proper days, visiting and bathing at holy spots, worshipping gods, etc.). **-phal** -फल । सुकृतफलम् m. the ripened fruit of virtuous actions (in former lives or in the present life). **-sost^u** -सस्तु । पुण्योपेतः adj. (f. **-sūṣh^u** -संञ्), one who has many good results of virtuous actions; an action or conduct which produces the results of virtuous acts. **-sôw^u** -सोवु । महापुण्यसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-sö^v** -सावू), id. **-wān** -वान् । अर्जितपुण्यः adj. c.g. one who has earned the results of many good actions (in a former life or in the present one) (Śiv. 320).

pôn^u पोनु । जलम् m. (sg. dat. **pōnis** पांजिस्. When the word is the first member of a compound it takes the form **pā** पाँ (Śiv. 338, 983), and when it is the second member of a compound it takes the form **wôn^u** वोनु, see Gr.Gr. 73, 74; Śiv. 1309, 1522);

water (El. **pōin**) (cf. **kul^u-pēṭh** **pôn^u** **khārun**, p. 438b, l. 35; **kranjali** **pôn^u** **sārun**, p. 474a, l. 48; **āra-wôn^u**, p. 41b, l. 1; **busari-w°**, p. 134b, l. 39; **chūla-w°**, p. 161a, l. 36; **chalin-w°**, p. 161b, l. 15; p. 270b, l. 2; and p. 516b, l. 42; **dyāra-w°**, p. 271a, l. 12; **gandakh-w°**, p. 290a, l. 36; **ganga-w°**, p. 292a, l. 6; **graka-w°**, p. 301b, l. 42; **grimⁱta-w°**, p. 303a, l. 14; **hāra-w°**, p. 344a, l. 30; **khōḍa-w°**, p. 392b, l. 15; **khāha-w°**, p. 394a, l. 25; **khāra-w°**, p. 408b, l. 38; **kāndⁱ-w°**, p. 455a, l. 8; **krīrⁱ-w°**, p. 475b, l. 39; **mal-w°**, p. 564a, l. 39; **mīli-w°**,

p. 566a, l. 2; **mār-w°**, p. 587a, l. 31; **mashka-w°**, p. 597a, l. 39; **mēṣi-w°**, p. 609a, l. 14; **nāga-w°**, p. 624a, l. 43; **nījē-w°**, p. 626b, l. 49; **nali-w°**, p. 633b, l. 5; **nalka-w°**, p. 634b, l. 21; **nambali-w°**, p. 637b, l. 30; **nūna-w°**, p. 641a, l. 33; **nar-w°**, p. 646a, l. 49; **nōrija-w°**, p. 650b, l. 48; **phōṭi-w°**, p. 715b, l. 45; **phyōrinⁱ-w°**, p. 722b, l. 34; **palan pôn^u dyun^u**, p. 729b, l. 31; **parawan pôn^u shrapun**, s.v. **parav**; **pashpan-w°**, s.v. **pashpun**; **pot^u-w°**, s.v. **pot^u**; **rūda-w°**, s.v. **rūd**; **vētha-w°**, s.v. **vēth**) (L.V. 24, 42, 47, 106; Śiv. 24, 27, 191, 239, 240, 331, 338, 349, 499, 506, 1309, 1522, 1711; Rām. 74, 93, 233, 562, 596, 605, 623, 779, 780, 787, 789, 790, 795, 1175, 1178, 1502, 1517, 1784; YZ. 124, 346; K.Pr. 31, 115, 134, 165, 224, 234, 250, generally spelt *poni*). This word is chiefly used by Hindūs (El., Gr.M.). —**kōnz^u** —कांजू । जलादिकम् m. water and congee, a quantity of water or the like, a quantity of liquid. —**ladun** —लदुन् । जलादिना शिरःकेशसंमार्जनम् m.inf. to wash (the hair of the head). —**yun^u** —यिनु । जलाप्लावः, मुखतो जलनिःसृतिः m.inf. water to come, i.e. a flood to rise in a river or the like; water to pour from the mouth, salivation to occur.

pā-aṭh पाँ-अट् । जलप्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. -aṭas -अटस्), a flood of water, a rush of water from a height. **-bubur** -बुबुर् । जलबुद्बुदः m. a bubble in water (Rām. 987). **-buka** -बुक । जलोच्छ्वासः m. water-foam. **-bāna** -वान । जलपात्रम् m. a water-vessel. **-bar** -वर् । जलद्वारम् m. a water-door, a door for admitting water; a door opening on to a river. **-bor^u** -बर् । जलप्रस्रावमार्गः m. a water-drainhole, an aperture for drawing water from an irrigation channel. **-baran** -वरन् । जलानयनाल्पद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **bariñ^u** बरिञ्जू), a small door for admitting water; a small door opening on to a river. **-busar** -बुसर । तप्तजलप्रवाहः f. a stream of boiling water. **-batukh** -बतुख् । जलवर्तकः m. (sg. dat. **-batakas** -बतकस्), a water-duck, a duck that always lives on water (never flying); met. a man who always lives on the water, a boatman, a sailor. **-chūl** -छूल् । निर्झरः m. a water-fall, a cascade (Śiv. 983; Rām. 674, *pā-chulō*, m.c.). **-dag** -दग् । जलनिपातः f. 'a water-blow', the fall of water from a height. **-dōg^u** -द्वग् । अङ्गुल्ययविस्फोटभेदः m. 'a water-whitlow', a boil containing water, a blister on the finger. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । जलधारा f. a thin stream of water. **-daka** -दक । जलप्रवाहनिपातः m. 'a water-push', a violent and swift fall of water from a height. **-dara** -दर । जलकुल्याविशेषः m. an (artificial) irrigation channel. **-dār** -दार् । जलधारा

f. a stream of water (e.g. from a pipe, or from a jar, etc.). **-dōr^u** -दांरु । जलोच्छ्वासमार्गः f. a source (of a spring or the like). **-dōṣh** -द्वक् । जलाञ्जलिः f. (sg. dat. **dōṣhi** द्वहि), water held in a cup formed by the joined palms of the hands. See **dōṣh**. **-gada** -गड । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुविशेषः m. a water-jar, a *ghayā* full of water. **-güdüwa** -गडूव । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुः m. a small jar of water. **-gāg^ur^u** -गागंरु । जलपूर्णगर्गरी f. a water-jar, pitcher, gugglet filled with water. **-gol^u** -गंलु । जलपूर्णमुखकुहरम् m. a mouth full of water; a mouthful of water, a draught of water (Gr.M.). **-gara** -गर । प्रपा m. a water-cistern. **-grōkh** -ग्रुक् । जलनिगरणम् m. (sg. dat. **-grōkas** -ग्रुकस्), a gulp of water, the amount of water gulped down in one swallow. **-grata** -ग्रट् । जलघरट्टः, पेषणयन्त्रचालनौचित्यमितं जलम् m. a water-wheel (working a mill or the like); sufficient water to work such a wheel. **-grāy** -ग्राय् । जलेन मार्जनम् f. water-splashing, the splashing of water (of a river or the sea) on a bank or on the shore; washing (clothes and the like) in water only. **-gōṣh** -ग्वक् । शम्बूका f. a freshwater mussel or similar bivalve (looked upon as a variety of the pearl-oyster). **-hōgiñ** -हौगिञ् । जलशुक्तिः f., id.; an oyster-shell full of water. **-han** -हन् or **-hanā** -हना । जलमात्रम् f. a small amount of water, a little water, a trickle of water; some water (Gr.M.). **-hēr** -हेर् । जलसोपानपद्धतिः f. a staircase or ladder leading from the bank of a river into a house (or the like). **-kōla gaṣhañē** -कल गक्खञ् । जलप्रसारः f. pl. inf. 'to become watercourses', to become splashed all over with water, to become wringing wet. **-k^ot^u** -क्तु । जलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. **-k^uṣ^u** -क्खू), damp with water. **-k^aṣar** -क्खर् । जलक्लेदः m. dampness (from water). **-k^ay** -क्य् । जलकुम्भविशेषः f. a kind of water-jar (properly, a water-churn). **-lōṭa** -लोट m. a water-pot (Rām. 1178). **-lav** -लव् । जलसेकः f. sprinkling with water. **-lawa** -लव । जलासेकः f., id. **-mōkhta** -म्वख्त । कृत्रिममुक्ता m. a false pearl, an imitation pearl (Śiv. 338). **-malukh** -मलुक्ख् । जलतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), a water-wave. **-malür^u** -मलंरु । जलकुम्भी f. a large kind of water-jar. **-math** -मट् । जलपूर्णमहाघटः m. (sg. dat. **maṭas** मटस्), a large filled globular water-jar. **-nōr^u** -नांरु । जलकुम्भिका f. a small kind of earthen water-jar. **-not^u** -नंटु । जलघटः m. a water-jar. **-phyor^u** -फ्यर् । जलविन्दुः m. a drop of water (Rām. 845, 1189, 1374, 1562); met. a very small amount of water. **-phyūr^u** -फ्यूर् । जलविन्दुः m., id.; met. a dying plant which has been revived by watering. **-pōrut^u** -पोरुत्तु ।

जलविनिमयनिमित्तो विकारः m. 'marking the date by water'; hence, illness caused by change of air and water; cf. *pōrut^u*. -*r^akh* -रख् । रेखामात्रजलम् f. (sg. dat. -*r^akhi* -रखि), a mere line of water, the trickle of water left in a drying up stream; a mark made by a line or streak of water. -*sahlāb* -सहलाब् । जलाप्लावः m. a flood or inundation; a great volume of water. -*shīn* -शीन् । जलहिमम् m. watery snow, half-melted snow; sleet. -*shōy* -श्वय् । पादचालनम् f. (as a medicinal act) to bathe the feet in bran and water; a similar foot-bath of cold water mixed with the juice of willow-leaves. -*sōr^u* -सारू । जलसंग्रहः f. gradually collecting water (carrying it and storing it). -*sōriñ* -सारिन् । जलसंभृतिः f. the similar collection of a large quantity of water. -*saruph* -सरुप् । जलसर्पः m. (sg. dat. -*sarpas* -सर्पस्), a water-snake. -*sārⁱpiñ* -सरिपिन् । जलसर्पिणी, विस्फोटविशेषः f. a she water-snake; a kind of blister or swelling containing liquid. -*swād* -खाद् । जलाखाद्ः m. the flavour of (a particular kind of) water. -*thomb^u* -थम्बु । जलमुष्टिः m. a handful of water. -*trakh* -त्रख् m. (sg. dat. -*trakas* -त्रकस्), a certain measure of water, equivalent to six Kāshmirī seers, or about 12 lbs. weight (cf. *man* 3, p. 572b, l. 39, and *trakh*) (Gr.Gr. 74). -*trath* -त्रट् । जलतडित् f. (sg. dat. -*trati* -त्रटि), water-lightning, lightning accompanied by heavy rain, a water-spout. Such water is said to be hot and bad-smelling (El. *pāntrāt*). -*śādar* -चादर् । जलनिपातः f. a sheet of water, water falling from a height in a sheet, a waterfall (El. *pāntsādar*). -*śhal* -कल् । जलयन्त्रम् m. a mill worked by a stream of water; a machine for propelling water, a syringe. -*śāl* -चाल् । जलप्रसृतिः f. a handful of water, water contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -*wath* -वथ् । जलमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -*wati* -वति), a water-path, a path through water or wet ground; a passage for admitting or letting out water. -*yēch* -यक् । जलयक्षः, महाब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. -*yēchas* -यक्स्), a water demon; a Brāhman who attends funerals and memorial ceremonies (who accepts mean fees). -*yēchiñ* -यक्छिन् । जलपिशाची f. a female water-demon. -*zāl* -जाल् । शीतलाविशेषः f. a slight disease involving a crop of small boils, something like small-pox, (?) chicken-pox.

pāñē-wōñ^u पात्र-वोञ्चु । जलप्रायः m. (of a tract of country) partly covered with water, and partly dry.

pūñ^u पञ्च f. a hedge (round a garden or the like) (L.V. 63).

pāñul^u पाञुलु । जलक्लिन्नः m. watery (esp. of food or the like), sloppy, naturally full of water.

pūñ^u-müṣ^u पुञ्च-मृषू, see *punun*.

pāñēr पात्रर् । स्वत्वम् m. selfness, treating another as oneself. Cf. *pāna*.

pāñur^u पाञुरु । जलवाहकः m. (f. *pāñērēñ* पात्रर्यञ्, a female water-carrier; his wife is *pāñirⁱ-bāy*, bel.); a water-carrier (Rām. 583; K.Pr. 145, *pāñūr*).

pāñirⁱ-bāy पात्रि-वाय् । जलवाहिस्त्री f. a water-carrier's wife. -*pōñ^u* -पोनु । जलवाहितावृत्तिः the occupation or profession of a water-carrier. -*paīsa* -पैस । जलवाहिद्रव्यम् m. a water-carrier's earnings; met. very humble earnings.

pāñirⁱgī पात्रिगि । जलवाहिता f. the occupation of a water-carrier.

pāñērēñ पात्रर्यञ् । जलवाहिका f. a female water-carrier. Cf. *pāñur^u*.

pīpa पीप m. a cask, a barrel (the Portuguese *pipa*, borrowed through Hindōstānī *pīpā*) (Gr.M.).

pop^u पपु । पक्कः adj. (f. *pūp^u* पपू), (of fruit, grain, or the like, or met.) ripe, mature (cf. *ada-p^o*, p. 11b, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 8, 138; K.Pr. 119, *pup*).

papa-sag पप-सग् । परिपाकसेकः m. the final watering of a field of corn, etc., just before the grain is ripe (L. 463, *popasag*). -*śēr* -चेर् । पक्कचिराफलम् f. a ripe apricot.

pōpī पोपी । कृतपापः adj. e.g. sinful, wicked, a sinner, a criminal (Gr.M.; Rām. 260, 493, 501, 651, 849, 1363, 1505, 1513, 1516).

pāph पाफ् । पापम् m. (sg. dat. *pāpas* पापस्), sin, vice, crime, wickedness, fault, transgression, guilt (cf. *līph-p^o*, p. 528b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 280; L.V. 62; Śiv. 13, 101, 105, 170, 195, 199, 238, 257, etc.; Rām. 29, 53, 60, 172, 239, 241, 297, etc.; K. 12, 329, 848-50, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1174).

—*khārun* —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to cause a crime to mount (on a person), to convict (a person) of some crime, to prove him guilty; to bring a charge of sin or crime (against a person).

—*khasun* —खसुन् । पापारोपः m.inf. sin to mount (on a person), to be stained by sin, to commit sin, to sin (Rām. 1181, 1238, 1596, 1619); a sin, or crime, to be charged (against a person). —*warzun* —वर्जुन् m.inf. to abandon sin, to be freed from sin (Rām. 1620). Cf. *pāpa-warzan*, bel.

pāpa-bōd पाप-बुद् । पापमतिः f. (sg. dat. -*bōz^u* -बुञ्जु), an evil mind, a depraved intellect; esp. an evil thought or intention which assails a person hitherto free from such. -*bōd^u* -बुडु । पापनिमयः adj. (f. -*bōd^u* -बुडू), sunk in sin, plunged in sinfulness,

ungodly, depraved. —bōdun —बुडुन् । पापलिप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be plunged in sin, to be utterly depraved. -drav -द्रव् । पापात्मभोजनम् m. food, the eating of which is sinful (e.g. certain spiced meat) (El. *pāpadrāo*, flesh, mutton). -drāv -द्राव् । गतदोषः adj. e.g. issued from sin, released from the consequences (such as scandal or disease) of sin. -dash -दश् f. a skirt of sin, a fringe of sin, *pāpa-dashi-sūty atha-shēr gaṣhun*, accidental contact with a fringe of sin to occur (Rām. 230). -haran -हरन् m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1164). -phal -फल । पापोदकः m. the fruit of sin, the consequences (such as disease, etc., or punishment in a future life) of sin. -rost^u -रस्तु । पापविहीनः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), sinless (of a person, action, etc.). -warzan -वर्जन् । पापायोगः f. (sg. dat. -warzūn^u -वर्जजू), becoming disjoined from sin, abandonment of sin; cf. *pāph warzun*, ab. -vyot^u -व्यतु । दोषयुक्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -वैष्), full of sin, full of faults.

pāpuk^u पापुकु । पापसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. *pāpūc^u* पापंचू), of, or belonging to, sin, or produced by (or resulting from) sin.

pōph प्फ । पितृस्वसा f. (sg. dat. *pōphi प्फि*), a father's sister, a paternal aunt (L. 458, *pop*; Śiv. 1445; K. 537, 1015; YZ. 76). -pōrⁱ -पारि । पितृस्वसृवात्सल्यम् m. the sacrifice of an aunt, i.e. the great love shown by a paternal aunt to her nephew (i.e. love so great that she is ready to sacrifice herself for him).

pōpha-hash प्फ-हश् f. a husband's or wife's paternal aunt (K. 1016); cf. *māsa-hash*, p. 596a, l. 25. -nān -नान् । पितामहस्वसा f. a paternal grandfather's sister, a paternal great-aunt.

pōph^u पौफ, see *pōf*.

paphlū m. *Marsilea quadrifolia* (El.).

pōphatur^u प्फतुरु adj. (f. *pōphat^{ar}* प्फतर् or *pōphat^{ur}* प्फतर्), descended from, or related through, a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132). Used in the following:— *pōphatur^u bōy^u* प्फतुरु बोयु । पितृष्वस्रीयः m. the son of a father's sister, a cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). —zōmiyē —जामिय । भर्तृपितृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता m. the husband of a husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side.

pōphat^{ar} (or *pōphat^{ur}*) *bēñē* प्फतर् (प्फतर्) व्यञ्ज । पितृष्वस्रीयी f. a father's sister's daughter, a female cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). —bāyⁱ *kākañ* —बायि काकन् । पितृष्वस्रीयपत्नी f. the wife of a father's sister's son, a female cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —zām —जाम । भर्तृपितृष्वस्रीयी (sg. dat. *zōm^u* जामू or

(among Pandits) *zōm^u* जामू), a woman's husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's female cousin of this description.

pōphuw^u प्फुवु । पितृभगिनीभर्ता m. the husband of a father's sister, a paternal uncle by marriage.

pipij^u पिपिजू । पिप्पली f. long pepper, *Piper longum*.

pipal पिपल् in *pipal-kul^u* पिपल्-कुलु । पिप्पलवृक्षः m. the holy fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

pāpalad पापलद् । रूढपापः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *pāpaladiñ* पापलदिञ्), admittedly sinful, guilty, faulty (of quality, tribe, action, person, etc.).

papun पपुन् । परिपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. *papyōv* पप्योव्), to become ripened or matured, to ripen (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 92; Śiv. 255, 1315; H. ix, 9); to be ripe (of fruit) (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 119); to become baked (of food, pottery, or the like) (Rām. 1446).

papan-pāth पपन्-पाठ् । सम्यक्परिपाकः m. (of a crop of grain or the like) the being well ripened (i.e. with no blight or other fault), healthy and full ripeness.

papyō-mot^u पप्यो-मंतु । परिपाकमापन्नः perf. part. (f. *papyē-mūṣ^u* पप्ये-मंजू), ripened, become ripe.

pēpanz पपंज् m. in the following:— *pēpanz ta paran karānⁱ* पपंज् त परन् करन्नि । अतिप्रार्थनविनयः m. pl. inf. humbly to fall at a person's feet and to crave something or coax him to do something. *pēpanza paran* पपंज् परन् । सान्त्वना m.pl. craving and coaxing, as ab. *pīpīn* पौपिन् । वाद्यभेदः f. a kind of musical instrument, blown into at one end through a narrow mouthpiece (cf. *marṣa-p^o*, s.v. *marṣ*); a frog-shaped earthenware musical instrument, used by children as a toy. Cf. *shīna-p^o*.

papar 1 पपर । पूषविशेषः m. a kind of thin cake made of grām, flour, and spices, fried crisp.

papar 2 पपर । स्कन्धपृष्ठभागी m. (of a human being, etc.) the upper part of the back of the shoulders.

papēr पप्यर् । पक्वता m. the condition of being ripe (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.), ripeness (Gr.Gr. 138).

pip^{ur} पिपर् । अत्यनुवृत्तिः f. persistent pursuit, unremitting pursuit, unceasing urging or imploring. —*gandūn^u* —गंडजू । निरन्तरानुवर्तनम् f.inf. persistently to importune.

pōpar पौपर । प्रदेशविशेषः (पद्मपुरम्) m. N. of a town in Vihī Pargana in Kashmīr (the ancient Padmapura) (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 1180). The surrounding country is well known for producing fine crops of saffron (Rām. 1092, K.Pr. 180). -wudar -वुडर् । पद्मपुरीयमरुस्थलम् f. the plateau near this town, famous for its saffron-crocus crops.

pōpārī पौपरि । पद्मपुरभवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Pōpar. —kōng—कङ्ग । पद्मपुरीयकुङ्कुमम् m. saffron grown on the Pōpar plateau.

pōpur पौपुर or pōpur पौपुर (also written -pur^u -पुर्) । पतङ्गः, शलभः m. a moth (El. pōmpur, popur, pāmpur) (cf. dachē-p^o, p. 185b, l. 49; pana-p^o, p. 735a, l. 17) (Śiv. 1685, 1777; Rām. 1071). Its attraction to a flaming light and consequent death are proverbial. pōpārī-gath पौपरि-गथ । शलभवत् गतिः f. (sg. dat. -gūṣ^u -गञ्जू), the sudden death of a moth (in a flame, into which it is believed to be absorbed by excess of love) (K.Pr. 128); met. (out of excessive love for another) offering oneself as a sacrifice for him.

pop^uran पंपुरन् । परिपक्वीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. pop^urūn^u पंपुरन्त्रू), the making (something) ripe, ripening (something) (e.g. treating an unripe fruit by rubbing it).

pop^urun पंपुरुन् । पक्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pop^ur^u पंपुर्), to cause to become ripe, i.e. to rub or otherwise treat an unripe fruit so as to ripen it (cf. pop^urāwun). pop^ur^u-mot^u पंपुर्-मंतु । पक्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. pop^ur^u-mūṣ^u पंपुर्-मञ्जू), made ripe in this way.

paparāray पपरारय् । सशब्दनिरन्तरपातः f. continued fall (e.g. rain) accompanied by noise, the pattering of rain. So also used with reference to continued breaking of wind, or the continued sounds made by shampooing.

pop^urāwun पंपुरावुन् । पक्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pop^urōw^u पंपुरोवु), to ripen an unripe fruit by rubbing or otherwise treating it (cf. pop^urun); met. to 'ripen' a person's body by giving him a thorough drubbing so as to cause festering sores (which 'ripen'). pop^urōw^u-mot^u पंपुरोवु-मंतु । पक्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. pop^urōv^u-mūṣ^u पंपुरोवु-मञ्जू), ripened, as ab.

pēpās यपास् । पिपासा m. thirst. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । पिपासाविष्कारः m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to be parched with thirst. —lagun —लगुन् । पिपासोद्गमः m.inf. thirst to arise or be felt.

papay पपय् । पाककालः f. the time of ripening, the season of ripening, esp. (of grain-crops) harvest-time.

papiyē पपिय । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of cuckoo.

popay (? spelling and gender), a certain bramble yielding an edible fruit, *Rubus saxatilis* (L. 73, popai).

prai, see pray.

p^ar पर्, see p^arp^ar.

par 1 पर् । दारुमयकूटम् m. a wooden mattock or hoe (for digging up) (Śiv. 1856); an axe (K.Pr. 231).

para-dab पर-दब् । उद्देगः (सम्बघ्नाघातः) m. a blow of a hoe; met. a crashing calamity. —ṣūnd^u -चंडू । सम्बघ्नाघातः f. (sg. dat. ṣanjē चञ्ज) id.

par 2 पर् m. a pinion, feather, wing (cf. bombura-par, p. 108a, l. 31) (El., Gr.M., W. 146, L.V. 99, K.Pr. 46; Rām. 411, 532-3, 779; YZ. 558).

par 3 पर् m. a foot (of man, bird, or beast) (i.q. pair, q.v.) (Śiv. 1752; Rām. 409; H. ix, 1).

paran pyō-mot^u परन् प्यो-मंतु । पादयोः प्रणतः perf. part. (f. —pyē-mūṣ^u —प्ये-मञ्जू), fallen at a person's feet. —pyon^u —प्यनु m.inf. to fall at a person's feet, to show great reverence (Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, 940, 984, 1044, 1143b-d, 1689, 1701; K. 496).

—tān pāwun —तान् पावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to fall at another's feet, to cause a person to prostrate himself in reverence (Rām. 1552). —tal —तल् adv. under the feet (e.g. of people taking refuge under a god's feet) (Śiv. 1179; Rām. 506, 940, 988, 1219).

par 4 पर् । परः adj. e.g. one who is other than oneself, someone else, another (Gr.Gr. 153; L.V. 5, 7; Śiv. 1211, 1241, 1561, 1856; K. 468; K.Pr. 255); highest, greatest, pre-eminent, supreme (Śiv. 1856); (as subst., m.) He who is Supreme, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 59); as adv., thereupon, thereafter (Rām. 563); —° having anything as the highest object, engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to (Śiv. 20, prakrēti-par, cf. prakrath).

-bōd -बुद् । परसंसतिः f. (sg. dat. -bōz^u -बुज्जू), someone else's opinion, an opinion contrary to one's own. —bah^ari -बह्रि or -buh^or^u -बुह्रू । बाह्याभ्यागतः m. (his wife is par-buh^ari-bāy पर-बुह्रि-बाय्), a settler from a foreign country, one who has come from a distance and settled in a certain place.

-balāy -बलाय् । परकीयबाधा f. damage caused by another's fault. -bōz^u gaṣhun -बुज्जू गकुन् । परबुद्धनुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another's opinion (esp. when it leads to disaster).

-buzi -बुज्जि or -buzy -बुज्ज् । परसात् adv. into the hands of another.

-dag āsūn^u -दग् आसञ्जू । परकीयदया f.inf. excessive love or sympathy to be exhibited habitually to others.

—dana —दन । परस्वम् m. another's property (whether in one's own possession on trust or not).

-dīn -दीन् m. a foreign religion (W. 111). -dārūk^u -दारूकु ।

परगेहोद्धारकः adj. (f. -dārūc^u -दारूचू), one who habitually rescues or helps others (esp. to his own loss).

-hāṣh -हाक् । पराभियोगः f. blaming a person with an offence committed by another. -hāṣh yin^u -हाक् यिञ्जू ।

पराभियोगलिप्तिः f.inf. to become subject to a charge of an offence committed by another.

-hāṣi lagun -हास्त्रि लगुन् । पराभियोगयोगः m.inf. to become entangled in a charge of an offence committed by another.

-khāv 1 -खाव् (for 2, see s.v.) । परान्नभुक् m. one who eats another's food (owing to poverty, greed, or the like).

-kijⁱ -किजि or -kij^u -किज्जू ।

परकीयगर्वः f. 'another peg', i.e. (in a quarrel) calling attention to another's insolence; cf. par-lānz, bel. -küj^u gaṣhun -कजू गकुन् । परेच्छानुवर्तनम् m.inf. to go according to another's wishes, to follow another's desires (esp. when this causes loss); cf. the next and para-küj^u gaṣhun, bel. -kal -कल् । परैषणा f. another's longing; longing for another's possessions or condition; cf. para-kal, bel. -kal aṣün^u -कल् अचञ् । लोभोद्भवः f.inf. longing for another's goods to enter; to be filled with ardent covetousness or with envy of another's condition. -kana bōzun -कन वोजुन् । सूचनया श्रवणम् m.inf. to listen through another ear, to obtain information at second hand. -lānz -लाञ् । परकीयवाधा m. 'another rod', harm caused by another's fault; the worry and distress caused by having to support another's family; cf. par-kijⁱ, ab. -mahanyuw^u -महनिवु m. a stranger (W. 111). -māz -माञ् । परसंवन्धः m. 'other flesh', i.e. the relationship between the respective children of co-wives; hence, enmity such as ordinarily exists between such people. -pōrush -प्वरुश् । जारः m. the paramour of a woman. -ṣhaṭh -ṣṭṭ । परदोषारूढोत्पातः f. (sg. dat. -ṣhaṭi -ṣṭi), 'another's blizzard', i.e. suffering for another's crime. -ṣūr -चूर् । अविदितचौरः m. an outside thief, i.e. a thief, not of the household, who comes from outside and steals. -wōpakōrī -वपकारी । परोपकरणशीलः adj. e.g. kind to others, beneficent, benevolent (Śiv. 1051). -warzukh -वर्जुख् । परकार्यसाधकः m. (sg. dat. -warzakas -वर्जकस्; f. sg. nom. -warzüc^u -वर्जचू), one who habitually does other peoples business or work to the damage of his own. —zēv —ज्यव् । अधोजिह्विका f. 'an extra tongue', a swelling under the tongue, which is looked upon as a second tongue produced by disease.

para-küj^u gaṣhun पर-कजू गकुन् । परसंसतानुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another's advice (esp. with bad results); cf. par-küj^u gaṣhun, ab. -kal -कल् । परप्रीतिः f. affection for outsiders, instead of for one's own people; cf. par-kal, ab. -pad -पद् m. the highest position, the supreme place, the abode of the Supreme Deity, final beatitude (Śiv. 1050, 1659). -ṣhyon^u -छ्यनु । विगतसहायः adj. (f. -ṣhēn^u -छञ्), cut off from others' help or from others' consolation.

paruk^u परकु । परसंवन्धी gen. adj. (f. parüc^u परचू), of, or belonging to, another.

par 5 पर् adj. distant, remote, used °— in the following nouns of relationship. -dēd -द्यद् । विमाता f. a step-mother (used esp. in reference to her hatred to her step-son). -pinzur^u -पिज्जुर् । प्रदौहित्रः m. the

daughter's son of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-grandson. -pinziür^u -पिज्जुर् । प्रदौहित्री f. the daughter's daughter of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-granddaughter. -putur^u -पुतुर् । प्रपौत्रः m. the son of a son's son, a great-grandson. -putür^u -पुतूर् । प्रपौत्री f. the daughter of a son's son, a great-granddaughter. -zur^u -जुर् । प्रदौहित्रः m. the son of a son's daughter, a great-grandson. -zur^u -जुर् । प्रदौहित्री f. the daughter of a son's daughter, a great-granddaughter.

par 6 पर् conjunct. but, still, yet (W. 100).

pār 1 पार् । उपानत्तलम् m. the sole of a shoe.

pār 2 पार् । (हानि)दोषः m. a reputation for faultiness or for being defective (e.g. of some article because it is damaged, or of some person by calumny, etc.). —anun —अनुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to blame (a person on good grounds or in calumny, or some act on the ground that it does not turn out satisfactorily, and so on). —yun^u —यिनु । गर्हापत्तिः m.inf. (of some action or business) reputation or censure for defects to be acquired.

pār 3 पार् m. the further bank, or opposite shore or side (of a river, lake, etc.); the end or limit of anything, termination, conclusion, the utmost limit or extent or reach (cf. dāra-p°, p. 236a, l. 43). —gaṣhun —गकुन् । उत्तीर्णोभवनम् m.inf. to go to the opposite shore, to cross over, to go through or over or across or to the end (Śiv. 1793); to master completely, be thoroughly versed in.

pāra pyon^u पार प्यनु । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. to come just when wanted and exactly as wanted, to become perfectly suitable.

pār 4 पार् m. the act of reducing to fragments, used °— as in puṣa-pār पुष-पार्, see puṣa. Cf. pāra 1.

para पर । पूर्त्य अपेक्षितः (अपूर्णः) adj. e.g. incomplete, not completely full; that portion which is required to complete an amount, a required make-weight; cf. pārsang. —pyō-mot^u —प्यो-मत्तु । पूर्त्य सापेक्षीभूतः perf. part. (f. —pyē-müṣ^u —प्ये-मञ्जू), (of some action) uncompleted by some portion; (of a man) one who has lost his helper, requiring a helper. —pyon^u —प्यनु । पूर्तिशेषापेक्षासंभवः m.inf. the necessity for a portion to complete something uncompleted to occur.

pāra 1 पार ۛ m. a piece, a fragment. —gaṣhun —गकुन् m.inf. to become in fragments, to be broken or torn to pieces (Rām. 163, 996, 1221). -han -हन् f. a little piece (YZ. 476). —karānⁱ —करनि m. pl. inf. to make fragments (of something, dat.), to rend, tear to pieces (Rām. 221, 253, 527, 911).

—pāra —पार پارد, پارد adj. e.g. and adv. in pieces, in fragments (YZ. 57). pāra pāra gaṭhun पार पार गह्नु । निरन्तरक्छिद्भीभवनम् m.inf. to become smashed, or broken, to pieces (Rām. 478); to become full of holes. pāra pāra karun पार पार करुन् । सक्छिद्भीकरणम् m.inf. to break, or smash to pieces; to make full of holes; to tear to pieces (Rām. 1143j).

pāra 2 पार m. a shortened form of pargana, q.v. (El.).

pāra 3 पार in zāra-pāra, see zār 1.

parē पर्य f.pl. in parē phutañē पर्य फुटञ् । बलनाशः f. pl. inf. (in the execution of some work) power to be destroyed (i.e. loss of resources, helpers, support, etc.). —yiñē —यिञ् । बलोद्भवः f. pl. inf. power (as ab.) to come.

parī 1 परी । समीक्षा f. discrimination, acting after close and thorough inspection.

parī 2 परी پري f. a fairy (Rām. 328, 331, 352, 520, 570, 654, 863, 1073, 1175; H. iii, 7, 8; xii, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 25; K.Pr. 50). parī-zāth परी-जाथ् (= پري زاد) or (Rām. 1033) pariyē-zāth परिय-जाथ् । दिव्यस्त्री f. (sg. dat. -zōṣṭh -जाञ्छू), a woman of the fairy tribe, a fairy, or fairy-like woman (Rām. 408, 1033).

pair पैर् a foot, in pairi path pairi पैरि पथ् पैरि adv. step by step (El.).

paira पैर् or pōra पार or (Rām. 1146) pōr पार । भयम् m. fear, terror, agitation. —pyon^u —प्यन् । संभ्रमोद्भवः m.inf. such fear or terror to fall (upon a person); kōṭhēn pōr pyon^u, agitation to fall to the knees, the knees to shake (from fear, rage, etc.), to be unable to stand steady (from this cause) (Rām. 1146).

pēr 1 पैर् । उपद्रवः m. a calamity (esp. a hostile attack or incursion). pēra yun^u पैर यिनु । अपवादोद्भवः m.inf. to become subject to scandal or evil report (whether true or false). Cf. pīr 3.

pēr 2 पैर् । भक्ष्यगुलिकाविशेषः f. a ball or lump of leavened dough; a kind of sweetmeat made of curds.

pīr 1 पीर پير । मन्त्रशक्तियुतः, उपदेष्टा (गुरुः) m. an old man (cf. rēshⁱ-p^o, s.v. ryosh^u); a saint (Muslim), a holy man (W. 155; H. v, 8; vi, 13); a spiritual guide or father (Muslim) (cf. bē-pīr, p. 162, l. 29) (L. 270; W. 22; K.Pr. 170-1, 181, 189, 196-7, 212, 246, 252); a magician (hardly to be distinguished from the preceding); a founder or head of a religious order (Muslim); Monday (W. 107). —manī -मनी । गुरुभावना f. respect paid to a spiritual teacher (or similar revered person). —manī gōr-manī -मनी गोर-मनी । गुर्वाचार्यसमानना f. such respect paid to a Muslim or Hindū spiritual preceptor (or to a similar revered person). —marad -मरद् پير مرد । वृद्धः

e.g. an old person (man or woman) (L. 458, pīr mard); cf. mard. —murīdī -मुरीदी پير مريدی f. discipleship of a saint, the following of the profession of religion (Musalmān) (L. 308). —nēc^yuw^u -न्यचिबु । मन्त्रसाधकसुतः m. the son of a magician or religious teacher (who, by his father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has acquired exceptional virility); a boy descended from such a magician or religious teacher. —parast -परस्त پير پرست adj. and subst. e.g. a saint-worshipper, one who habitually spends his time worshipping saints (L. 286).

pīra-ūt^u पीर-अटू । मन्त्रिणां परस्परसमवायः f. (sg. dat. -acē -अच्य), a meeting of heads of a religious order (for worship, etc.); a meeting of magicians (for incantations, etc.). —bōcⁱ -bath -वाचि-वट् । साधकसंसृष्टिचवहारः f. (sg. dat. -bōcⁱ-baṭi -वाचि-वटि), the occupation of a number of heads of a religious order, or of magicians, for a common object (cf. bāca-bath, p. 79b, l. 32). —bōg^u -बोगु । गुरुविभागः m. the share (given to) a religious teacher (out of property). —bōjⁱ-bath -वाजि-वट् । साधकानामन्योन्य-वृत्तिसंसृष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -bōjⁱ-baṭi -वाजि-वटि), the partnership of spiritual teachers or magicians (e.g. in disciples, servants, or the like). —bāy -वाय् । साधक-(गुरु)-स्त्री f. (a female pīr is pīrōn^u, q.v.) the wife of a spiritual teacher or magician. —drāl -द्राल् । मन्त्रसाधकमध्यवर्ती m. a magician's broker, a go-between between him and his clients. —gand -गण्ड । साधकाग्रहः m. the persistence of a magician (in uttering spells), the obstinate utterance of some spell till its results become apparent. —gur^u -गुरु । साधकसंबन्धस्थः m. a religious teacher or magician's horse (well treated, groomed, and fed, quiet and willing); any horse with the above characteristics. —kūr^u -कूरू । मन्त्रसाधककन्या f. the daughter of a magician or religious teacher (who, through her father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has attained to exceptional physical vigour); a girl descended from such a magician or religious teacher. —lēkh -लख् । गुरुविषयगालिवाक् f. (sg. dat. -lēki -लकि), abuse directed against a person's spiritual teacher. —phōkh -फूख् । मन्त्रसाधकमुखनिःश्वासनम् m. (sg. dat. phōkas फूकस्), the breathing of a magician or religious teacher (e.g. as when called to an epileptic or person suffering from demoniacal possession, he cures him by breathing over him with appropriate spells). —phol^u -फेलु । मन्त्रसाधकलक्ष्म m. the bead (of crystal, coral, precious stone, or the like) worn on the neck or elsewhere by a magician or religious teacher as a sign of his vocation. —rōchⁱ -राक्खि ।

गरुचा f. the protection of (i.e. afforded by) a spiritual teacher or magician (in the way of a spell, charm, blessing, or the like). -stān -स्तान् । शक्तिमत्साधकाधिष्ठानम् m. the head-quarters of a magician or spiritual teacher (where he gives forth his blessings and his curses); a place rendered holy by the presence of such a person or by his being buried there. -wān -वान् । साधकाश्रयस्थानम् m. the head-quarters of a magician or of a spiritual teacher, to which epileptics, persons possessed of demons, or the like, resort to be cured by him. -war -वर् । मन्त्रसाधकानुग्रहः m. the boon or blessing conferred by a spiritual teacher. -wara -वर । साधकशीलः adj. e.g. a person who habitually blesses or curses by charms, spells, or the like (esp. when in trances). -wôr^u -वार् । साधक-(गुरु-)जनसमाश्रयः f. a place where a number of magicians or religious teachers have assembled.

pīr 2 पीर् or pīr^u 1 पीर् । पीठम्, पीठिका, वंशपरम्परा f. a square four-legged stool (also used as a small table, El.) (Gr.Gr. 62, pīr^u; Gr.M. pīr^u; Śiv. 1016); the preface (of a book); a pedigree, a race or generation of progenitors or descendants.

pīri-bāgay पीरि-वागय् । वंशशाखाविभागः f. dividing out or forming a branch of a pedigree. -dūrēr -दूर्यर् । सापिण्डदूरता m. distance of relationship. -ganz^aran -गंजरन् । वंशसापिण्डविचारः f. (sg. dat. -ganz^arūn^u -गंजरुन्), calculation of a pedigree, ascertainment of relationship (as required in marriage arrangements). -kāg^ar -काँग्र । वंशपीठिकालिपिः f. a written pedigree. -wotur^u -वतुर् । पुरुषसंततिपत्रम् m., id.

pīr 3 पीर् । अभियोगः f. a criminal charge (esp. when made to an official). —yīn^u —यिन् । अभियोगारोपः f.inf. such a charge (true or false) to be made. Cf. pēra yun^u, p. 752a, l. 33.

pīr 4 पीर् । अचोटखण्डम् f. a half walnutshell (cf. dūnⁱ-pīr, p. 224a, l. 20) (El. a nut, m.). pīri-cōt^u पीरि-चोट् । संकुचितमुखः m. walnutshell-mouthed, one with a mouth shut together like the two halves of a walnutshell facing each other; met. one who keeps his counsel, sparing of words, close-mouthed, taciturn.

pīri पीरी پیری । वृद्धत्वम्, समानम् f. old age, senility, decrepitude; the status or condition of a Muslim saint or spiritual guide; honour, reverence (paid to a person as though he were a spiritual guide).

pīr^u 1 पीर् f. a stool, a low table, i.q. pīr 2, q.v. in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 62) (cf. danda-pīr^u, p. 224b, l. 50).

pīr^u 2 पीर्, see pyūr^u.

pōr प्वर्, see pur 1.

pōr 1 पोर् । (गृह)पुरम् m. the floor or story of a house (cf. gāna-p^o, p. 288a, l. 37; kañi-p^o, p. 461b, l. 30; kōñⁱ-p^o or kōñiyē-p^o, p. 461a, ll. 7, 9; kuṭhⁱ-p^o, p. 489b, l. 25; lari-p^o, p. 531b, l. 8; nāra-p^o, p. 648a, l. 29) (Śiv. 738, 1246, 1567, 1645; K.Pr. 34); a house, residence, abode, palace (Rām. 740).

pōra-thod^u पोर-थदु । प्रोन्नतपुरः adj. (f. -thüz^u -थजू), (of a house or the like) possessing lofty stories. -pōr kariñ^u -पोर् करिन् । पुरारोपणनिर्मितिः f.inf. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), to build story on story of a house.

pōr 2 पोर् in the following:— pōr dith yun^u पोर् दिथ् यिनु । मरणं विस्मृत्य वर्तनम् m.inf. (esp. of some one in rude health) to act as if certain of long life, to conduct oneself as if forgetting the ultimate certainty of death; such a certainty to be felt. —dyun^u —दिनु । दीर्घजीविताशा-संभवः, -निश्चयः m.inf. a hope for a long life to arise, or to be certain.

pōr 3 पोर् in pōr rūzith gaṣhun पोर् रुजिथ् गङ्गुन् । पार्श्वबन्धविकारः m.inf. rheumatism of the sides, pleurodynia, to occur and become chronic. Cf. pōr^u.

pōr 4 पोर् m. direction, point of the compass, i.q. pōr^u, q.v. (Śiv. 515). Cf. pot^u pōr, s.v. pot^u.

pōr^u पोर् । पार्श्वम्, शरीरपार्श्वम् m. a side (of man, beast, river, etc.) (cf. ok^a-p^o, p. 19a, l. 30; khōwur^u p^o, p. 425b, l. 20); direction (cf. pōr 4 and āra-pōr^u, p. 44a, l. 47) (Gr.M.). —raṭun —रटुन् । अर्धाङ्गविकारोद्भवः m.inf. palsy to attack half the body, an attack of hemiplegia to come on (cf. pōr 3).

pāri पारि, adv. from (a certain) direction (cf. aki p^o, p. 20a, l. 46); at or by the side. āsun आसुन् । सहायसंभवः m.inf. to be at a person's side (of a friend, master, or the like), to be at hand to assist. —rōzun —रोजुन् । सहायोभवनम् m.inf. to remain or continue at hand as a helper.

pōrⁱ 1 पारि adv. in (a certain) direction (cf. adi p^o, p. 13b, l. 32; aki p^o, p. 20a, l. 48; ami p^o, p. 54b, l. 46; amiy p^o, p. 55a, l. 46; brūṭhⁱ p^o, p. 128b, l. 10; patimⁱ p^o, s.v. patyum^u) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. tsōcā-pōrⁱ, m.e., in all directions, 1052, 1504, 1891); (like pāri) from (a certain direction) (cf. dachinⁱ p^o, p. 186a, l. 37; khōw^arⁱ p^o, p. 425b, l. 10; patimⁱ p^o, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 159); beyond (Gr.Gr. 151). —lagun —लगुन् । प्रीत्या उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. (out of love and affection) to be ready to offer one's own self (as a sacrifice) for a person, to devote oneself to a person (cf. pōrⁱ 2) (Śiv. 628, 1343, 1502; YZ. 173). —pōrⁱ —पारि । प्रतिपार्श्वतः adv. on every

side, close up to and round about (used to signify affection, with verbs of union, looking at, devoting oneself to, and the like). —**pörⁱ lagun** —**पारि लगुन्** m.inf. to devote oneself (as ab.) continually to a person, to offer oneself over and over again (as a sacrifice) for a person (Śiv. 190, 215, 417, 961, 1261, 1517; Rām. 511, 938, 1131, 1635; K. 3, 45, 54, 93, 101, 126, 158, etc.).

pāryuk^u पार्युक । **पारभवः** sg. gen. (f. **pāric^u पारिचू**), of, or belonging to (a certain) side or direction (cf. **ami p^o**, p. 54b, l. 50; **amiy p^o**, p. 55b, l. 1; **khōwari p^o**, p. 425b, l. 20); (with reference to a river, mountain, or the like) of, or belonging to, the far side, of beyond.

pör पार, pöra पार, see **paira**.

pörⁱ 2 पारि f. a sacrifice (El. **pāri**); hence (cf. **pörⁱ lagun**, l. 3 ab.) —**o**, one who is ready to offer herself as a sacrifice (for some one), i.e. who shows intense love (for a person) (cf. **mās-p^o**, p. 596a, l. 18; **pōph-p^o**, p. 749a, l. 25); (as interjectional postposition) blessings (on, dat.) (K.Pr. 86, **pāri**).

pörⁱ 3 पारि । **जम्बुकादेर्गुहा** f. the hole of a jackal, fox, or similar animal.

pör^u 1 पारू in **ör^u-pör^u**, p. 42a, l. 42, q.v. Cf. **āra-pōr^u**, p. 44a, l. 47.

pör^u 2 पारू f. a hut (H. xii, 2). Cf. **pahör^u**.

pur 1 पुर or **pör प्वर** m. a city, district, country. Used —**o**, as in **Shōnita-pör**, the N. of a city (K. 790, 818); **Sörgā-pör**, the city, or land, of heaven (K. 771).

pur 2 पुर adj. e.g. full, full of, complete, abounding in, very, exceeding (cf. **nanda-p^o**, p. 641b, l. 22) (W. 153), used **o**—, as in **pur-cīn पुर-चीन्** adj. e.g. full of curls (YZ. 5). —**khumār -खुमार** (YZ. 269) or **pūr^u-khumār पूरू-खुमार** (H. v, 2) (for **پُر خمار**) adj. (of a loved one) full of languishment (YZ. 269). —**masāl -मसाल** । **उपस्करपूर्णः** adj. e.g. (of some dish of food) full of spices, spicy.

pura 1 पुर in **pura-gūl^u पुर-गूल** । **अखण्डितफलसारः** m. (pl. dat. **gōlēn गोल्यन्**), an entire kernel of a walnut.

pura 2 पुर । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** m. a piece of fine cloth or muslin (as might be used for a turban, a bandage, or for straining liquids). —**dūj^u -दजू** । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. a piece of such cloth (esp. when square). —**dāv -दाव** । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. narrow, string-like, strip of such cloth. —**līr -लीर** । **सूक्ष्मपटजीर्णखण्डः** f. an old worn-out piece of such cloth. —**lāth -लाठ** । **एकवेष्टनमितः सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-lātas -लाटस्**), a single twist of a turban made of this fine cloth.

pura 3 पुर । **चतुष्कर्म** m. a square on a chessboard or the like.

pūr 1 पूर । **पङ्क्तिक्रमः** m. an arrangement in sets, series, or gradations of a number of things (e.g. plucking fruit, etc., as they ripen, set by set, what ripens first, first, and what ripens later, later); the arrangement in order (of precedence, or rank) of a number of people (e.g. the allocation of seats at a dinner). For examples, see below. **pūr^u पूरू** । **क्रमस्थितिसंवन्धी** gen. (f. **pūrūc^u पूरूचू**), of, or belonging to, a series (e.g. of collecting crops as they ripen, or the order of guests at a public meeting or at a dinner). Thus, **gōḍañiki pūrūc^u kapas**, the cotton of the first series, i.e. the cotton which ripened first, and was first plucked; **dōyimi pūrūc^u kapas**, the cotton which is next plucked, owing to its having ripened somewhat later; **gōḍañiki pūrūc^u sālārēñ**, a lady guest among those invited to sit down to eat in the first row.

pūr 2 पूर, i.q. **pūra** and **pūr^u 5**, qq.v. (cf. **bar-pūr**, p. 125b, l. 1), full, complete (Śiv. 326, 875, 893); full, fulfilled (Śiv. 785); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 424, 692).

pūr 3 पूर f. of **pūr^u 4** used as adj., in **pūr dēsh पूर देश** । **पूर्वा दिक्** f. the eastern quarter.

pūra पूर । **पूर्णः** adj. e.g. full, i.q. **pūr^u 5**, q.v. —**pōthⁱ -पाठि** । **संपूर्णतया** adv. fully, completely; in full manner, regularly (Gr.M.). —**sapadun -सपदुन्** m.inf. to become full; to be completed (of a period of time) (Gr.M.); to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, etc.) (Gr.M.); to be confirmed (of news) (Gr.M.).

pūrⁱ 1 पूरि f. fullness, completeness, completion; fulfilling, accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety. —**pēñ^u -पेञ्जू** । **पूर्णतोद्भवः** f.inf. completion to be accomplished.

pūrⁱ 2 पूरि f. any small thing (esp. a powder) wrapped up in paper or leaves (cf. **nāsti-p^o**, p. 659a, l. 11).

pūrⁱ पूरि f. manner of walking, gait (cf. **kukili-p^o**, p. 433a, l. 24, and **pūr^u 1**).

pūr^u पूरू । **पूरितः(पूर्णः)** adj. (f. **pūr^u पूरू**), (of a vessel) full, filled up (Gr.M.); full, complete (cf. **phala-p^o**, p. 692a, l. 36); (of a fruit or the like) full, plump, filled out.

pūr^u 1 पूरू । **पादः** m. (pl. nom. **pūrⁱ पूरि**; ag. **pairiv पैरिव**, L.V. 38, cf. **pair**), the foot (cf. **ok^u-pūr^u**, p. 19a, l. 34; **kāwa-p^o**, p. 495a, l. 24) (Gr.M., L.V. 38); a pace, footstep (cf. **nakha-p^o**, p. 628b, l. 14; **pakan-p^o**, p. 728b, l. 1) (El., Gr.Gr. 30, Śiv. 1634). —**kadun -कडुन्** । **शनैः पादक्रमः** m.inf. to walk slowly on foot. —**ṭhaharun -ठहरन्** । **पादस्त्रियापत्तिः** m.inf. the foot

to become firm; met. to become firmly established in any post or position of authority. —**ṭaharāwun** —ठहरावुन् । पादस्थिरीकरणम् m.inf. to make (a person's) foot firm, i.e. to establish or strengthen (a person) in any position of authority. —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the foot, to take a step, to step (—**tulanuk^u sadāh**, a sound of a step, a footfall, Gr.M.); esp. to step out, quicken one's pace. —**tārun** —तारुन् । क्रमेण यापना m.inf. to cause to go along step by step; met. (in some action) to accomplish by degrees, to cause (something) gradually to advance towards completion.

pūrⁱ trāwānⁱ पूरि त्रावनि । पादक्रमः m.pl.inf. to throw forward the feet, i.e. to advance lightly and gently, to walk coquettishly.

pūr^u 2 पूरु । ग्रामः m. a small village, a hamlet (cf. **nanda-p^o**, p. 641*b*, l. 12); a quarter, or portion, of a larger town (cf. **kamāngar-p^o**, p. 445*a*, l. 40).

pūr^u 3 पूरु । अपूपः (घृतपक्कः) m. a kind of cake fried in clarified butter (cf. **gāri-p^o**, p. 298*a*, l. 6).

pūr^u 4 पूरु । पूर्वा दिक् m. (cf. **pūr 3 पूरु**), the east, the eastern quarter (El. *pūr*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1412, 1589; Rām. 518); cf. **purb**. —**kun** —कुन् । पूर्वदिग्भागे adv. towards the east, eastwards (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, looking, or the like).

pūrⁱ kinⁱ पूरि किनि । पूर्वस्यां दिशि adv. in the eastern quarter, in the east (Rām. 1681).

pūrⁱ-kani पूरि-कनि । पूर्वदिग्भागात् adv. from the eastern quarter, from the east (Śiv. 692, Rām. 1121). —**kanyuk^u** —कन्युकु । पूर्वदिग्भवः adj. (f. **kanic^u** कनिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the east.

pūryuk^u पूर्युकु । पूर्वदिग्देशभवः sg. gen. (f. **pūric^u** पूरिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the east or in an eastern country.

pūr^u 5 पूरु । पूर्णः adj. (f. **pūr^u** पूरु, often written **pūr पूर**), full (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61*b*, l. 5; **lēka-p^o**, p. 518*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; Rām. 554); complete, perfect (Śiv. 673, 1211, 1685, 1834; Rām. 33); satisfied (cf. **āchⁱ-p^o**, p. 8*b*, l. 20) (K.Pr. 84); fulfilled, accomplished; entire, whole, total, undivided, undiminished, unbroken, uncut (K.Pr. 239); exact, precise, just, sufficient, enough; true, standard, up to the mark; (of a date, day, night) passed, completed, elapsed (Rām. 560); full (of the moon); cf. **pur 2**, **pūr 2** and **pūra**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । याथातथ्येन निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to complete entirely, to finish thoroughly. —**khumār** —खुमार, see **pur-khumār**, p. 754*a*, l. 34. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्थिरीभावः m.inf. to turn out to be complete (e.g. when measuring or weighing); to turn out to be

thorough (e.g. friendship in the hour of trial). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । प्रतिश्रुतपालना m.inf. to remain complete; to keep a promise or resolve.

pūri dēna पूरि दन । संपूर्णकाले adv. on the full day, at the full time, when the full time is come (esp. with reference to a pregnant woman, or an action completed at the required time). —**dēnuk^u** —दनुकु । संपूर्णकालिकः sg. gen. (f. **dēnuc^u** —दनचू), of, or belonging to, the full time (e.g. an action completed up to time, or a child born after the full period of pregnancy).

pūr^u 6 पूरु in **nēkh-pūr^u**, p. 629*b*, l. 14, q.v.

pūr^u 7 पूरु, the form which **pōr 1** takes when used as an adjective, as in **pōntsa-pūr^u**, p. 743*a*, l. 19.

pūr^u पूरु f. reading, studying, in **likha-p^o**, p. 518*b*, l. 11, q.v.

prob^u 1 प्रबु । असंबद्धवेशः adj. (f. **prüb^u** प्रबू), one who (owing to simplicity or ignorance) dresses badly, a sloven, one who is unkempt, one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of his person, or who wrongly puts clothes on the right parts. Cf. **prabākar**.

prob^u 2 प्रबु(भु) m. a lord (Śiv., voc. *prabō*, 880); the Supreme Deity (L.V. 64).

parb पर्व । पर्वतिथिः m. one of the lunar days of the four changes of the moon, viz. the eighth and fourteenth of each lunar fortnight, and the days of the full and new moon; any particular occasion of the year (e.g. when the sun enters a new sign).

parba-dōh पर्व-द्वह । पर्वदिवसः m. the solar day corresponding to one of the above. —**dēn** —दन् । पर्वदिवसः m., id. —**kāl** —काल् । पर्वानिहा m. the time or period of one of these changes.

purb पुर्व or (Śiv. 246) **pūrab पूरव** । पूर्वदेशः m. an eastern land, a country lying to the east. Cf. **pūr^u 4**.

purbⁱ पुर्वि or **puribⁱ पुरिवि** । पुनर्भूषतिः m. a Brāhman who marries another's widow. Such a man is put out of caste by his fellow-Brāhman. —**bāy** —बाय् । पुनर्भूजातिकी स्त्री f. the wife of a man descended from such a Brāhman.

pūrbī पूर्वी adj. e.g. eastern, oriental (Gr.M.).

prābīgī प्रविगी । असम्यग्वेशता f. (of dress) slovenliness, unkemptness, wearing the wrong clothes on the wrong parts of the body or the right clothes wrongly put on.

prabākar प्रवाकर् । असम्यग्वेशः m. one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of the body (e.g. wearing a shoulder-cloth on his head and so on), or who, wearing them in the right situations, puts them on wrongly, a sloven. Cf. **prob^u 1**.

prabāth प्रवाथ् । प्राहुः m. (sg. dat. prabātas प्रवातस्), the early dawn (technically, a hour before sunrise), sunrise, day-break (according to El. morning from sunrise to nine o'clock) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 352, 1333, 1358, 1413, 1465, 1542, 1549, 1641, 1702; Rām. 1109; K. 79, 782; K.Pr. 176 *prabhāt*).

prabōtⁱ प्रवाति adv. at dawn, in the early morning (K. 270, 801).

prabātan प्रवातन् or prabātas प्रवातस् । प्रभातकाले adv. during the dawn, at dawn, early in the morning (cf. prath prabātan, prath prabātas, s.v. prath) (*prabātan*, Śiv. 163; Rām. 143, 575, 585, 884, 1264-5, 1640; *prabātas*, Śiv. 1009, 1883; Rām. 73, 622). prabātan (or prabātas) bōgⁱ (or bōgin) प्रवातन् (प्रवातस्) वागि (वागिन्) । प्रातःकालप्राये adv. at about dawn.

parbath पर्वथ् or parbuth पर्वथ् । पर्वतः m. (sg. dat. parbatas पर्वतस्), a mountain, a hill, a mountain range (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 428, 664, 917, 962, 1136, 1221, 1302; Rām. 314, 457, 464, 471, 474, 480, 500, etc.); esp. the hill known as 'Hāra-parbuth' (p. 344a, l. 44, q.v.) near Śrīnagar (Śiv. 952, 1179, 1500, 1505, 1510; K. 182, 322, 326-7, 390, 434, 597, 629, 631, 887).

parca पर्च पर्چه । पत्रखण्डम् m. a slip of paper, a scrap of paper. —wālānⁱ —वालनि । परितःखण्डनम् m. pl. inf. to bring down strips, to cut off all round the end of a garment or the like so as to shorten it.

parcun पर्चुन् । बन्धनयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. parcanas पर्चनस्), the clasp of an earring or the like. parcan-wōl^u पर्चन्-वोलु । कुण्डलाग्रम्, तच्चवस्तुविशेषः m. the male, or hooked, member of such a clasp; a certain carpenter's tool (? a kind of chisel). parcan-wōjⁱ पर्चन्-वाजि or -wōj^u -वाजू । कुण्डलसंबन्धनहिद्रम् f. the female member, or hole, of such a clasp.

prācyōv प्राच्योव्, see prāṭun.

parda पर्द पर्ده । आवरणम् m. a curtain, screen, veil, cover (cf. āchⁱ-p°, p. 8b, l. 22) (Śiv. 1807; YZ. 32, 159); screen, shelter, pretext; seclusion, concealment; secrecy, privacy, modesty. —karun —करुन् । पापबाधादिगूहनम् m. inf. to conceal, hide, draw the curtain or screen over (H. vi, 4); (out of affection, etc.) to hide, or conceal, another's misconduct; (of some threatened misfortune or the like) to be stopped. —pakun —पकुन् । निःस्वत्वे निर्वाहः m. inf. (in poverty, bankruptcy, or the like) to carry on one's occupation (household affairs, rule of a kingdom, or the like) without divulging one's necessities. -pūshī -पूशी । निन्दादिगुप्तिः f. concealment (of a blemish, poverty, etc.); conniving at (a fault or offence); keeping one's secret; preserving confidence; warding

off a threatened danger. —rachun —रकुन् । निन्दादिगोपनम् m. inf. to conceal a thing (from), to keep one's secret, conceal (another's misconduct); to relate a matter in such terms as to be understood by part only of the hearers, to give obscure hints; to ward off a threatened danger. —rōzun —रोजुन् । निन्दादेरख्यातिः m. inf. concealment to abide, i.e. concealment (of another's misconduct, one's own poverty, bankruptcy, etc.) to subsist (Rām. 1246). —thawun —थवुन् । पापादिगूहनम् m. inf. to hide another's misconduct. —tulun —तुलुन् । निन्दादिख्यापनम् m. inf. to raise the curtain; to unveil, expose, lay bare, reveal. —wōthun —वथुन् । निःस्त्रीभावख्यातिः m. inf. to become unveiled, etc.; to be revealed, exposed, laid bare; (esp. a merchant's poverty) to be exposed (by rival merchants).

parād पराद् परार्धसंख्या card. a particular high number, 100,000,000,000,000,000. parādi parād परादि पराद् । समयतया adv. in millions on millions, all of it all together, entirely, completely.

parud^u परुदु । परः (परसंबन्धी) adj. (f. par^uz^u परंजू or parüz^u परंजू), different from oneself, alien, foreign, a stranger, foreigner, someone else, a person with whom one has no connexion (cf. pān-p°, p. 735b, l. 3) (L.V. 92; Rām. 469, 687, 813, 1060, 1062; K.Pr. 43, 101, 165); of, or belonging to, or connected with, another (Gr.Gr. 153); an enemy (K.Pr. 166).

pārod^u पारदु or pārud^u पारुदु । पारदः m. (sg. dat. pāradas पारदस् or pāradis पारदिस), mercury, quicksilver (El. *pārādū*, *pārūd*) (Śiv. 1555, K.Pr. 165).

pārad-kān पारद-कान् or pārādⁱ-kān पारदि-कान् । पारताकरः f. a quicksilver mine.

pārad^{yuk} पारदिकु । पारतसंबन्धी gen. (f. pāradic^u पारदिचू), of, or belonging to, quicksilver; coated with, or amalgamated with, quicksilver.

pardadār पर्ददार् पर्ده دار । सावृतिः adj. c.g. furnished with a veil or screen (of a doorway), furnished with a permanent 'purda'; confidential, secret.

pardadōrī पर्ददारी पर्ده داري । गूहनोपेतता f. the being furnished with a screen, (of some misconduct, blame, misfortune, or the like) the being provided with concealment.

pradakhēn प्रदख्यन् or pradēkhēn प्रदख्यन् । प्रदक्षिणम् m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented towards the object circumambulated, a reverential salutation performed by such circumambulation (Śiv. 322, 1136, 1161, 1221, 1505, 1622).

pradān प्रदान् । मुख्यः adj. c.g. chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most eminent (Śiv. 1659, 1768); (as subst.) a chief person, a person of eminence (K. 24).

parādīn परादीन । पराधीनः adj. c.g. subject to another, dependent on another, not independent (Śiv. 1791).
 pradūsh प्रदूश् । प्रदोषकालः m. evening, nightfall, the first part of the night (Śiv. 1724).
 paradēs परदेस् m. (Śiv. 542), i.q. pardīshī, q.v. Cf. also pardīsh.
 pardīsh पर्दीश् or paradīsh परदीश् m. a foreign country (Gr.M.; W. 111, *pardēs*; Rām. 421; K.Pr. 180).
 pardīshī पर्दीशी adj. c.g. a foreigner, a traveller from a foreign country (El. *pardeshī*, a traveller).
 pradyumn प्रद्युम्न m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Pradyumna (K. 734, 736, 739, 745, 746, 789, 820).
 pāradyuw^u पारदिवु । पारतमयः adj. (f. pāradiv^u पारदिवू), consisting of quicksilver, made of quicksilver.
 prīg प्रीग् । स्रोतःप्रदेशः f. a place in level ground (generally at the foot of a mountain) where water naturally springs up or exudes from the earth, a spring.
 prūg प्रूग् । सुदायाद्यवसरः m. (on the occasion of a marriage) the time fixed for the presentation by the bride's father and his people of the customary presents to the bridegroom and his family. —ladun —लदुन् । नियतावसरिकसुदायप्रेषणम् m.inf. to send these presents.
 prūga-lod^u प्रूग-लदु । नियतावसरेषु सुदायप्रदानम् m. the sending of these presents.
 prūguk^u प्रूगुकु । सुदायाद्यवसरसंबन्धी sg. gen. (prūgūc^u प्रूगूच्), of, or belonging to, the occasion of these presents.
 pīragī पीरगी । मन्त्रसाधकवृत्तिः f. the condition, state, occupation, or profession of a Muslim spiritual teacher or of a magician (cf. pīr 1).
 pargana पर्गनہ । पुरगणः (अनेकग्रामसमूहः) m. a subdivision of a district consisting of a number of villages, a 'pergunnah', about equivalent to an English barony (H. xi, 5, *pargan*, m.c.).
 pargāra पर्गार (= پرگار) । कर्काटकः (यन्त्रात्मलेखनी) m. a pair of compasses.
 prāgāsh प्रागाश् m. moonshine (El. *prāgāsh*); met. beauty like that of the moon (YZ. 376).
 prah प्रह् f. (sg. dat. prahi प्रहि), love, affection, adoring love (L.V. 83, 105).
 prāh प्राह । भूताद्यावेशः m. possession by a demon (believed to cause fainting, madness, fury, fever, etc.) (cf. dōda-p°, p. 190a, l. 2). —gathun —गकुन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषोत्पत्तिः m.inf. fury (as if due to possession by a demon) to arise (Rām. 1383). —karun —करुन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषमोहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to enrage, fill with fury, cause delusion (from opposition, terror, seeing a ghost) (as though possessed

by a demon). —pōthan —पाँथन् । भूताद्यावेशः m. possession by a demon (inducing fever, delusion, miscarriage) of a baby or of a pregnant woman passing haunted places by night.

prāha-hot^u प्राह-हुतु । भूतावेशयस्तः adj. (f. -hūṣ^u -हूष्), possessed by a demon, as ab. -vyot^u -व्यतु । भूतावेशव्याप्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -व्येषू), full of demoniacal possession. -zīr^u -ज़ीरू । भूताविष्टवृत्तिः f. 'a demoniacal shove', conduct like that of one who is possessed by a demon, raging furious conduct (of one who is sane). -zīr^u gathūn^u -ज़ीरू गकुन् । भूताविष्टवद्व्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. demoniacal possession to occur; raging fury (like the conduct of one so possessed) to arise.

prōhī प्रांहि, see hōhī na prōhī, p. 325a, l. 18, and cf. prāh.

prahlād प्रह्लाद् m. N. of a celebrated prince, the son of the demon (*daitya*) Hiraṇyakaśipu. He was devoted to the god Viṣṇu, and when persecuted by his father was rescued by that deity under the form of the Man-lion incarnation (Śiv. 446, 857, 1593; K. 828-9).

prāhalad प्राहलद् । भूतावेशाकुलः adj. (as subst., f. prāhaladīn प्राहलदिन्), one who is afflicted by demoniacal possession.

prahāray प्रहारय् f. in pyā-prahāray, see pyā.

prhāt (El.), a misprint for *phrāt*, i.e. *phrāth*, q.v.

purōhith पुरोहिथ् m. (sg. dat. purōhitas पुरोहितस्), a family priest, a domestic chaplain, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a family (Rām. 308; K. 142, 615, 617).

parhēz पर्हेज़ پرہیز । पथ्यसेवनम् m. abstaining from, keeping aloof from, abstention (Rām. 29, 37); abstemiousness (Gr.M.); caution, moderation (Gr.M.); a regimen (for an invalid) (Rām. 871, met.).

parhēzadār पर्हेज़दार । पथ्योपयुक्तः adj. c.g. (of food for an invalid) suitable for a regimen.

parhēzalad पर्हेज़लद् । पथ्यासेवी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. parhēzaladīn पर्हेज़लदिन्), subject to a regimen, on invalid diet.

prōjī प्रांजि or prōj^u प्रांजू । यवादिवुसम् f. chaff and chopped straw (of barley, wheat, etc.) (cf. ālⁱshi-p°, p. 25b, l. 12) (El. *prāj* or *prej*, straw).

prāji-bōr^u प्रांजि-बोरू । यवादितृणसंसृष्टमृत्प्लेपविशेषः m. a load of chaff and chopped straw; plaster mixed with chaff, etc. -kēsūr^u -क्यसूरू । यववुसम् f. chaff (of barley, wheat, or the like). -kāth -काठ् । यवतृणनालम् f. straw (of barley, wheat, etc.). -lōw^u -लोवु । यवादितृणबन्धनी m. a bundle or sheaf of straw. -thōp^u -थोपु । यवगोधूमतृणसुष्टिः m. a handful of straw. -tūpⁱ -टूपि । यवतृणमयोष्णीषः f. (sg. dat. -tōpē -टोप्य), a cap of straw.

parki परकि । परत् adv. last year.

pūrah पूरख् m. (sg. dat. pūrakas पूरकस्), a certain practice in Yōga ascetic contemplation. It consists in closing the right nostril and inhaling through the left (Śiv. 987, 1414).

prakh^achēr प्रख्चर् or prakh^acār प्रख्चार । प्रत्यक्षत्वम् m. perceptibility, ocular proof (Rām. 61, K. 45); explicitness; standing face to face.

prakh^ot^u प्रखटु or prakh^ot^u प्रखटु । प्रकाशः adj. (f. prakh^ūt^ū प्रखटू), clear, visible, manifest, evident (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1402; Rām. 308, 940; K. 122, 128, 777); vivid, perspicuous; (as adv.) manifestly, visibly (K. 1112, 1165), i.q. prakath, q.v. prakh^ātⁱ-pōthⁱ प्रखटि-पांठि or -pōthin -पांठिन् । प्रकाशरूपेण adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakh^atun प्रखटुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prakh^atyōv प्रख्योव्), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible, i.q. prakatun, q.v. prakh^atyō-mot^u प्रख्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूतः perf. part. (f. prakh^atyē-müs^ū प्रख्ये-मंचू), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view.

prakh^atāwun प्रखटावुन् । प्रकाशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prakh^atōw^u प्रखटोवु), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose, manifest (K. 449). prakh^atōw^u-mot^u प्रखटोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशीकृतः perf. part. (f. prakh^atōv^u-müs^ū प्रखटोवू-मंचू), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

parkhāv २ पर्खाव् (for 1, see p. 750b, l. 48) । परीक्षणम् m. assaying, testing (a precious metal or the like).

parkhāwun पर्खावुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. parkhōw^u पर्खोवु), to test, assay (a precious metal); to cause to be inspected, to have or get (a thing) tested, tried, proved (K. 953). parkhōw^u-mot^u पर्खोवु-मंतु । परीक्षितः perf. part. (f. parkhōv^u-müs^ū पर्खोवू-मंचू), tested, assayed.

parkhōyⁱ पर्खायि । परीक्षा f. test, assay, examining, examination by comparison with a standard.

prakhyōp^u प्रख्योपु । प्रसिद्धः adj. (f. prakhyōp^u प्रख्यापू), renowned, famous, celebrated, notorious, well-known (Gr.M.).

prakhyōt^u प्रख्योतु adj. (f. prakhyōt^u प्रख्यातू), i.q. prakhyōp^u, q.v. (Gr.M.).

parkōl^u पर्कोलु । छेदः m. a long tear or rent (in cloth, the skin, or the like). parkōlⁱ wasānⁱ पर्कोलि वसन्ति । परितस्छिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. tears to descend, i.e. to be rent from top to bottom and all round.

prakār प्रकार । रीतिः m. fashion, manner, mode, kind, description (Gr.M., Śiv. 1577, K. 12); species (El.).

prakāra प्रकार adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. amī p^o, p. 54b, l. 48; amiy p^o, p. 55a, l. 48) (Śiv. 955).

prakōrⁱ प्रकांरि । हेतुना adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. amī p^o, p. 54b, l. 49; amiy p^o, p. 55a, l. 49) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1050, K. 200); with the genitive of a personal or similar pronoun, it indicates cause, as in myōnⁱ p^o, because of me, on account of me.

prākara प्राकर । गृहनिर्मितिः m. the building of the upper stories of a house. —karun —करन् । गृहनिर्मितेभारनिश्चिता m. inf. the ground floor walls, etc., of a house to settle (evenly) in consequence of the weight of the upper stories. —pyon^u —प्यनु । गृहनिर्मितेभारेण नम्रीभवनम् m. inf., id., but the settlement is uneven.

prākār प्राकार m. in Śiv. 1018 translated in the comm. by antahsthiti or 'inmost position', but the word may also be looked upon as the equivalent of prākāra, q.v.

prākāra प्राकार । वरणः m. the four outer walls of a house from ground to roof.

prakram प्रक्रम । प्रदक्षिणम् m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented to the object circumambulated, i.q. pradakhēn, q.v.

prakaran प्रकरन् । प्रसङ्गः m. an introduction, preface (of a book or the like).

prakrēti प्रकृति f. the Skt. form of prakrath, q.v. -par -पर् adj. e.g. devoted to (the true knowledge of) primal matter, one who is able to distinguish between primal matter and the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 20).

prakrath प्रकथ् or prakrēth प्रकथ् । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. prakrūts^ū प्रकृचू, often written प्रकृचू), (of a human being or the like) temperament, nature, constitution, health (Gr.M.; L.V. 57; Śiv. 932, 1013, 1056, 1350, 1483, 1551, etc.; Rām. 366, 943); (in Śaiva philosophy) primal matter (Skt. prakṛtiḥ) as opposed to spirit, primitive non-intelligent being (L.V. 25); ignorance, want of true knowledge (Rām. 40); the personified energetic power of the Supreme, His Māyā or illusive power (Śiv. 27); cf. prakrēti. prakrūts^ū-hond^u प्रकृचू-हन्दु । स्वभावयुक्तः sg. gen. (f. prakrūts^ū-hünz^ū प्रकृचू-हंज्), of (so-and-so's) nature, bearing the same nature (as so-and-so, gen.) (Śiv. 1425).

prakāsh प्रकाश । प्रकाशः m. light, lustre, splendour, glory, brightness, sunshine, ray (cf. nītra-p^o, p. 662b, l. 13) (L.V. 4, 6, 9, 35, 82; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 108, 157, 226, 249, 347, 657, 1660, etc.; Rām. 59, 219, 295, 679, 1043, etc.; K.Pr. 201).

parīkshith परीक्षित् m. (sg. dat. **parīkshitas परीक्षितसः**), N. of a celebrated king, grandson of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna. It was to him that it is said that the Bhāgavata Purāṇa was first recited by Śukadēva. The Kali Yuga, i.e. present, or iron, age, is said to have commenced with his reign in 3102 B.C. (K. 5, 9).

prakath प्रकट् । प्रत्यक्षः adj. e.g. clear, visible, manifest, evident (Śiv. 991, 1275; Rām. 1642, 1688, 1705, 1710); vivid, perspicuous; i.q. **prakh^ot^u**, q.v. **prakatⁱ-pōthⁱ** प्रकटि-पाठि or **-pōthin -पाठिन** । प्रकाशरूपेण adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakatun प्रकटुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakatyo^v** प्रकट्योव्. According to others this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **prakot^u** प्रकटु), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible; i.q. **prakh^atun**. **prakot^u-mot^u** प्रकटु-मत् । प्रकाशीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. **prakūt^u-mūt^u** प्रकटू-मचू), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view. **prakatyo^v-mot^u** प्रकट्यो-मत् । प्रकाशमुपपन्नः 2 perf. part. (f. **prakatye^v-mūt^u** प्रकट्ये-मचू), id.

prakatāwun प्रकटावुन् । प्रकटीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakatōw^u** प्रकटोवु), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose. **prakatōw^u-mot^u** प्रकटोवु-मत् । प्रकाशीकृतः perf. pass. (1 p.p. **prakatōv^u-mūt^u** प्रकटोवू-मचू), made known, divulged, etc., as ab. **pīril पीरिल्** । साधकता f. the exercise of the functions of a Musalmān spiritual guide, the profession or practice of a magician.

prālab प्रालव् for **prālabd** in the following:— **prālab phērun प्रालव् फेरुन्** । देशान्तरगत्यापातः m.inf. one's fate to change, i.e. to find oneself, after long residence in one country, under the necessity of migrating to another. —**wōthun —वथुन्** । अवस्थान्तरापत्तिः m.inf. one's fated hour to arise (e.g. to be at the point of death, to fall from high office, to be compelled to leave one's home, or the like).

prālabā-bod^u प्रालव-बडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-būd^u** -बडू), one whose fate is very great, a very fortunate person (endowed with wealth and success). **-wōl^u** -वोलु । सद्भाग्यः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a lucky person (endowed with wealth, virtue, health, honour, happiness, success, etc.).

prālabuk^u प्रालवुकु । प्रारब्धकर्मसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **prālabūc^u** प्रालवचू), of, belonging to, connected with, or the result of, one's fate.

prālabd प्रालब्द or **prālab** (q.v.) **प्रालव्** । प्रारब्धः m. a person's fate in this life (the result of actions in former lives) (El. *prālabad*). Cf. **prārabd**.

pērilad पेरिलद् । दोषयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pēriladiñ** पेरिलदिञ्), of ill repute, with tarnished reputation, debased, defiled; debasing, defiling.

paralūkh परलूख् or **parilūkh परिलूख्** । परलोकः m. (sg. dat. **para(ri)lūkas पर(रि)लूकस्**), the other world, the next world, the future state (Gr.M.; W. 111, *parilok*; L.V. 75, *paralōkh*; K. 424, 1106); often contrasted with **yiha-lūkh**, this world, q.v. **parilūkas-pēth परिलूकस्-पथ्** । परलोकनिमित्तम् adv. for the next world, with a view to the next world (e.g. making gifts to the poor to earn salvation, etc.).

pralamb प्रलम्ब m. N. of a certain demon, in Skt. *Pralamba* (K. 251).

pralay प्रलय । प्रलयः m. dissolution, destruction, annihilation (Rām. 1235); the destruction of the whole universe at the end of an age (Śiv. 203, 854); general destruction, any extensive devastation (Rām. 1601, K. 909). —**gaṣhun —गछुन्** । विनष्टीभवनम्, प्रलयावस्थोद्भवः m.inf. utter destruction (e.g. in one moment, of one's entire possessions and family) to occur.

pralayē-kāl प्रलय-काल् । प्रलयसमयः m. a time of general destruction (e.g. the time of a devastating conflagration, inundation, or the like).

prīm प्रीम् । प्रेम m. love, affection, tender regard (Gr.M.; Śiv. 45, 194, 231, 491, 527, etc.; Rām. 1232; K. 82, 510, 512, 514). —**barun —बरुन्** । प्रेमप्रवर्तना m.inf. to entertain love (for), bear love (to), cherish (K. 523, 1139). —**gaṣhun —गछुन्** । प्रेमोद्भवः m.inf. love to occur, love to arise.

prīmuk^u प्रीमुकु । प्रेमप्रवर्तितः sg. gen. (f. **prīmūc^u** प्रीमचू), of, or belonging to, affection, (of conduct) inspired by love. —**bata —बत** । प्रीतिभोजनम् m. food of affection, i.e. food (on some festive occasion) received from a friend; the loving support afforded by a parent, husband, son, etc.; a happy, prosperous, peaceful life.

prīmī प्रीमी । स्निग्धस्वभावः m. affectionate, tender, sympathetic, loving.

param परम् or (L.V. 77) **paramu परमु** adj. e.g. highest, best, most excellent (Śiv. 496); chief, principal, supreme (L.V. 58); most distant.

parama -ākāsh परम-आकाश m. (in Śaiva philosophy) the supreme Ether (Śiv. 1558). **-ānand -आनन्द**, see **paramānand**. **-ātma -आत्म**, see **paramātma**. **-dām -दाम्** m. the supreme abode, i.e. final beatitude (Śiv. 1659). **-gōr -ग्वर्** । गुरोर्गुरुः m. the spiritual teacher of a person's spiritual teacher, a *guru's guru*, a grandfather in religion. **-gath -गथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-gūṣ^u** -गचू), the way of the Supreme,

final beatitude (L.V. 103; Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1864).
 -gyōnī -ज्ञानी adj. e.g. one who has the supreme knowledge (Śiv. 109). -hams -हंस । संन्यासी m. a Hindū ascetic of the highest order; a religious man who has subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; a title of Shiva (Śiv. 1019). —pad —पद् m. the supreme position; hence, final beatitude (L.V. 10, 77-79); met. the Supreme Deity, in whom (on gaining final beatitude) the soul is absorbed (L.V. 10, 77, 79). —padavī —पदवी f., i.q. -gath, ab. (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518, etc.). -shēkh^{ath} -शख्थ f. (sg. dat. -shēkh^{ūtsū} -शख्चू), i.q. -shēktiⁱ (Śiv. 9, 53, 665, 1503, 1659). In Śiv. 9 the Sanskrit feminine *paramā* is used for *param*. -shēktiⁱ -शक्ति f. (sg. dat. -shēkti -शक्ति or -shēktiyē -शक्तिय), (in Śaiva philosophy) the energetic power of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 103, 436, 495, 663, 850, 891, etc.). -shēnkar -शंकर m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 233). -shiv -शिव m. the Supreme Śiva, a title of Śiva in his transcendent form (Śiv. 37, 187, 189, 246, 271, 322, 329, 362, 876, etc.). -sthān -स्थान m. the place of the Supreme, i.e. the condition of final beatitude (Śiv. 1659).

param-brahm परं-ब्रह्म m. (an expression borrowed direct from Skt., in which language its gender is neuter), the Supreme Brāhma, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 233, 361, 904, 1130, 1424; K. 437).

pramān प्रमान् । समतः m. a rule, sanction, standard, authority, judgment, opinion (either general or of a single person); proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case (Gr.M.).

parmāna पर्मान् । परिमाणम् m. measure, capacity, weight, length, extent; a weight (for weighing) (cf. gāda-p°, p. 276b, l. 22; khārī-p°, p. 411a, l. 10) (El. *parmān*, K.Pr. 23); cf. *parimān*. -wōr^ū -वाङ् । परिमाणाधारपात्रम् f. a pile of weights; a dish or bowl for holding weights.

parimān परिमान् m., i.q. *parmāna*, q.v. (cf. dēna-p°, p. 22b, l. 45).

parmand^{aj} पर्मन्दज् । आमाशयान्त्रमूलम् f. the rectum.

paramānand परमानन्द m. 'supreme felicity', N. of the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 43, 156, 226, 274, 362, 444, 1315, 1320, 1424, 1654, 1823).

parmāntshun पर्मान्तकुन् । द्विरागमोत्सवः m. (sg. dat. *parmāntshanas* पर्मान्तकुनस्), the ceremony of the second entrance, i.e. of the first visit after marriage, or else the visit previous to cohabitation, of a newly-married couple to the bride's father's house (Śiv. 56, *paramātshun*; K.Pr. 167). According to El. (*paramāntsun*) this word means 'the third day after marriage'. See L. 269 ff.

parmāntshan-bôg^u पर्मान्तकुन्-बोग् । द्विरागमसुदायः m. the present given to the bridegroom by the bride's parents, etc., on the occasion of this festival. -duda -डुड । द्विरागमभोजनावसरे अनिमन्त्रितः स्वयमभ्यागतः m. an uninvited guest who sponges at the feast of this festival at the house of the bride's father. -mahārēn -महार्यन् । द्विरागमवधूः f. the bride on this occasion. -mahārāza -महाराज् । द्विरागमवरः m. the bridegroom on this occasion.

paramār^{ath} परमारथ् m. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about the Supreme (Śiv. 286, 929, 969).

paramēsh परमेश् m., i.q. *paramēshōr*, q.v. (K. 876).

paramēshōr or paramēshwar परमेश्वर् । परमेश्वरः m. the Supreme Deity (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 157, 234, 387, 486, 621, 850, 929, 1139, 1167, 1414).

paramēshōrī परमेश्वरी f. the wife of *Paramēshōr*, q.v. (Śiv. 1167).

paramātma परमात्म or (Śiv. 306) *parama-ātma* परम-आत्म m. the Supreme Self, the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 162, 169, 235, 237, 284, 922, etc.; K. 508).

paramāntshun परमाकुन्, see *parmāntshun*.

parmūzun पर्मुजुन् । परिमार्जनम् m. (sg. dat. *parmūzanas* पर्मुजनस्), wiping off; esp. after making offerings to gods or demigods on certain Hindū festivals, the emptying of the remains in the vessels that had contained the offerings over the roots of some plants, on to a river bank, or other suitable place (cf. *dul^u-p°*, p. 212b, l. 6).

prān 1 प्रान् । प्राणः m. (sg. abl. *prāna* 1 प्रान्), the breath of life, the breath (as inspired into and expired from the lungs) (Gr.Gr. 162; Śiv. 42, 984, 1014, 1059, 1156, 1591; K. 168, 195; K.Pr. 187); the life, the living principle (of a person) (Gr.M.; L.V. 89, 90; Śiv. 49, 164, 237, 312, 435, 452, 473, 520, 776, etc.; K. 505); (in pl.) (in Śaiva philosophy) the five vital airs of the body, which it is necessary to keep under control. These five are called in Skt. (1) *prāṇa*, or air exhaled from the lungs through the mouth and nose, (2) *apāna*, the downward flowing air expelled through the anus (cf. Śiv. 1027, 1682), (3) *udāna*, that which rises from the throat and enters the head, (4) *samāna*, that which has its seat in the cavity of the navel, and is essential to digestion, and (5) *vyāna*, that which is diffused through the whole body (L.V. 101; Śiv. 306, 516, 597, 1082, 1291, 1437, 1513, 1547, etc.; Rām. 3, 19, 1468). —dinⁱ —दिनि । उज्जीवनम् m. pl. inf. 'to give breaths', to bring to life, to restore to life (met. and fig.). —diwawun^u —दिववुन् । उपस्थितमरणकालः n.ag. (f. —diwavūn^u

—दिववन्तू), that which brings a dying person to life, a revivifying (medicine, act, speech, etc.); one who is giving (up) his breath, one who is at the point of death; (as adv.) (done, spoken, etc.) in a person's last moments, when at the point of death. —dyun^u

—दिनु । मृतिः m.inf. to yield one's death, to expire, to breathe one's last, to die. —gālun —गालुन् m.inf.

to destroy (so-and-so's) life, to slay (Rām. 1486).

—hēnⁱ —ह्येनि । अत्याघातः m. pl. inf. to gasp (from extreme pain); to take another's breaths, i.e. to beat him till he is like one dead. —harun —हरुन्

m.inf. to abandon one's life, to lose one's life, to die (Rām. 624, 1182). —hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to

take another's life, to kill, slay (Rām. 1238).

—kadānⁱ —कडेनि m. pl. inf. to tear out (a person's breaths, to slay violently (K. 68, 110, 225, 1026).

—kadun —कडुन् m.inf., id. (K. 254, 820). —khēcānⁱ

—खेचनि । प्राणक्लेशः m. pl. inf. to draw breaths (with difficulty), to gasp (when suffering from severe pain,

or when at the point of death), to emit the death rattle. —khasun —खसुन् । मरणावस्थावाप्तिः m.inf.

'the vital breath to rise', to be at the point of death, to be near death. —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. the vital

breath to go forth, the point of death to approach, to expire, to feel at one's last gasp (from terror or

the like) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427; K. 450).

—sandārānⁱ —संदारनि । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. pl. inf. the breaths to be resuscitated, to be revived (esp. by

some small remedy) (cf. Śiv. 1048, 1753); cf. prāna-sandār, -sandāran, bel. —ṭhikānⁱ —ठीकेनि ।

आयुर्वाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the breaths to stand firmly, (of a person suffering from a dangerous disease,

or suddenly brought near to death) to be suddenly revived and brought to perfect health.

prāna-dand प्रान-दण्ड । मारणदण्डः m. a breath rod, an impalement post, or other rod for executing an

offender (as a judicial punishment). —dāran —दारन् । संजीवनम् f. (sg. dat. -dārūn^u -दारून्), coming to

life (of a sick person recovering, or a starving person relieved by a little food). —ganda-gand —गंड-गण्ड ।

प्राणमात्रावशेषः m. nothing left but breath, the condition of one who is so lean as to be hardly alive.

—lath —लथ f. (sg. dat. -lathⁱ -लथि), a mere breath, a spark of life (Gr.Gr. 162). —sandār —संदार ।

प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. resuscitation of breath, the coming to life of a sick, starving, or thirst-parched person

(by receiving suitable medicine, food, or drink); cf. prān sandārānⁱ, ab. —sandāran —संदारन् ।

प्राणोज्जीवनम् m., id. —wōv^u —वावू । प्राणवाधा f. difficulty of breathing.

prān 2 प्रान् । पलाण्डुः m. (sg. abl. prāna 2 प्रान), an onion, *Allium sp.* (cf. bada-p^o, p. 82b, l. 27; ganda-p^o, p. 239b, l. 18) (L. 72, 75, 346, 462; L.V. 89, 90, 101; YZ. 121). According to El. it is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

prāna - bagāra प्रान - वगार । पलाण्डुपक्कारः m. fried onions (as a seasoning). —bazyun^u -वज्युन् ।

स्नेहपक्कपलाण्डुसंसर्जनम् m. cooking some dish with fried onions. —dēl —दल । पलाण्डुत्वक् m. onion-skin,

the peel of an onion, or of its stem. —gab —गव । पलाण्डुङ्कुरम् m. an onion-sprout. —gōg^{aj}ⁱ —खगजि

or —gōg^{uj}ⁱ —खगजू । पलाण्डुमूलिका f. an onion bulb, an onion. —khāv —खाव । पलाण्डुशी m. an onion

eater, one who habitually eats quantities of onions. —kujⁱ —कुजि or —kuj^u —कुजू । पलाण्डुलता f. the

onion plant (K.Pr. 8, 27). —mōnd^u —खंडू । पलाण्डुमूलिका f. (sg. dat. —mōnjē —खंज्य), an onion

bulb, an onion. —mush^{ekh} —मुश्ख । पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. —mushkas —मुश्कस्), the smell of an onion.

—phakh —फख । पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. —phakas —फकस्), the stink of an onion.

prāna 3 प्रान, see prôn^u.

pron^u प्रनु । श्वेतः, निर्मलः adj. (f. prūn^u प्रन्), white (cf. ada-p^o, p. 11b, l. 46) (El. *prun*, so K.Pr. 226);

(of something washed) clean, pure (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61b, l. 6) (K.Pr. 169, *prēni* for *prūn^u*); (of water)

clear, not turbid; as subst., m. a kind of white rice (L. 463, *prun*; Śiv. 1032). —bata —वत । शुक्लभक्तम्

m. white boiled rice.

prañi kanji प्रञि कजि । श्वेतत्वक्कः adv. white skinned, white shelled (esp. of unhusked rice or

the like, with the inner grain of some other colour). Cf. künde^u 1.

prôn^u प्रोन । पुराणः adj. (f. prōn^u प्राञ्), old, ancient, aged, of olden time (cf. ada-p^o, p. 11b, l. 48)

(Gr.Gr. 12, 13, 140; Gr.M.; L.V. 63; Śiv. 943, 1506, 1545; Rām. 1547, 1768; YZ. 476; K.Pr. 159,

252); worn out, laid aside; old, of former time, former (H. vi, 11; viii, 5; K.Pr. 156); obsolete, old

fashioned (Rām. 594); former, what has occurred previously (Gr.M., Śiv. 257, K. 44); (in fem.)

prōn^u, an old woman (K.Pr. 208). —hyuh^u —हिहु । जीर्णः adj. (f. prōn^u hish^u प्राञ् हिशू), worn out, old.

—sapanun —सपनुन् m.inf. to be old (El.).

prāna-wōr^u प्रान-वोर । प्रवतया जीर्णभूतः adj. (f. —wōr^u —वारू), old, worn out. —mōnd^u —खंडू ।

प्रवस्थाणुः m. an old broken off tree-stump (lying on the ground, foul and dirty).

prāni kālā प्रानि काल । प्राक्तनसमये adv. in olden time, in former days. —kōlⁱ —कांजि । प्राक्तनकाले adv.,

id. —kāluk^u —कालुक । प्राचीनसमयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kālūc^u —कालूच्), of, or belonging to, olden time.

prōnī kōlī प्रांनि कालि । प्राचीनकाले adv. in ancient times, in olden days.

prāñē katha प्राञ् कथ । इतिहासाः f.pl. tales of old, ancient histories. —wati pakun —वति पकुन् । परम्पराचारसेवनम् m.inf. to walk on the old road, to follow ancient customs.

prāñi mōñji gāsa khyon^u प्राञ्जि म्बंजि गस ख्युन् । प्राचीनसंचयोपभोगः m. to eat grass of the old root, i.e. to live upon one's former savings. —pūṣi —पूञ्जि । प्राचीनप्रकारेण adv. in the ancient manner, after the olden ways. —pūṣi-hond^u —पूञ्जि-हन्दु । प्राचीनकालप्रकारः sg. gen. (f. —pūṣi-hūnz^u —पूञ्जि-हंजु), of, or belonging to, olden custom, of the ancient manner.

prōn^u phuhūr^u प्राञ्जू फुहूरु । प्राचीनसंचयः f. old savings, money formerly saved. —puy —पुय । पुराणसृष्टिः f. ancient offspring, the creation of olden times; old established bodily health and strength.

prōnī प्रांनी । जन्तुः m. that which breathes, a living or sentient being, a living creature, animal, man (as endowed with breath) (Śiv. 442, 1059, 1591).

prun, see pron^u.

paran परन् m.pl. in pēpanza paran, p. 749b, l. 26.

paraṇa परेन । मार्जनपटः m. a towel (for wiping the limbs or body after washing or bathing).

parān परान् । त्वरितम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, directly.

pāran पारन् । व्रतसमापनम् m. concluding a fast, eating or drinking after a fast, breakfast. pāran-dūnī पारन्-डूनि । विवाहस्वीकृतिफलप्रयोगः m.pl. the walnuts of conclusion of the fast; (at the conclusion of a marriage ceremony) the ten walnuts taken from the bride by the bridegroom, and the ten walnuts taken from the bridegroom by her father. They indicate the assent of both sides to the marriage.

pārān पारान् । पारायणम् m. reading through, perusal, thorough study (K. 8).

parāni, etc., incorr. for prōn^u, see prōn^u.

parun परुन् or (L.V. 18, 21) paḍun पडुन् । पठनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. por^u पर्), to read out, repeat, recite (cf. nikāh p^o, p. 629b, l. 31; nā-sazā p^o, p. 659b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 106-7, 114-16, 178, 191, 197, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 11, 800-1, 1115-17, 1131, 1164, 1498-9, etc.; Rām. 1140; K. 485, 568, 666; K.Pr. 166) (parun warun, a jingle, to read and the like (Gr.Gr. 95); parun zānun, to know how to read (Gr.Gr. 187)); to read (to oneself), peruse (Rām. 842,

854; K. 644, 955; H. xii, 18, 23); to mutter a spell, etc.) (Śiv. 211, 1760; Rām. 1298); to recite (praise, pious words, entreaty, abuse, etc.) (cf. phāsh parānī, p. 712b, l. 20) (L.V. 18, 21; Śiv. 27, 163, 209, 354, 356, 378, etc.; Rām. 182, 214, 259, 367, 964-5, 1455, etc.; K. 1038-9; H. vi, 17; vii, 4; xii, 1; YZ. 111, 121, 175, 262); to learn, study (L.V. 36; Śiv. 59, 248, 707, 758, 1171; Rām. 101, 993; K. 487, 1082; H. viii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 174); to make out, decipher.

por^u-mot^u पर्-मत् । अधीती perf. part. (f. pūr^u-mūt^u पर्-मूत्), (of a book or the like) read, studied; one who has studied, i.e. who has finished his studies and has completed his education, well-read (K.Pr. 173); one who has mastered some particular branch of knowledge.

paran-bāgi परन्-बागि । अध्ययननिमित्तम् adv. for the sake of learning, for learning (e.g. a teacher's fee). -bāna -वान् । अध्ययनभाग्यम् m. the good fortune of study, the excellent results of education. -grākh -ग्राख n.ag. (sg. dat. -grākas -ग्राकस्; f. -grākañ -ग्राकञ्), a reader, one who reads (Gr.Gr. 106); i.q. the next. -wōl^u -वोलु । विशिष्टाध्यायी n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a reader, a student (W. 112); one who has studied, an expert (on learning), esp. an expert in charms for curing diseases, expelling demons, or the like (Gr.Gr. 106). -viz^u -विजु । अध्ययनकालः f. the time of study, school-hours.

paranay परनय् neg. conj. part., not having read (Gr.Gr. 111).

pārun 1 पारुन् । केशवेणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōr^u पोर्), to tie the (already combed) hair, to plait or otherwise arrange the hair (cf. mas p^o, p. 595b, l. 30) (Gr.M.; L. 459, to comb; YZ. 223). pōr^u-mūt^u पोर्-मूत् । वेष्टिता f. perf. part. (a woman) whose hair is plaited or otherwise done up.

pārun 2 पारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōr^u पोर्), to finish, accomplish, complete (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1915); to arrange, make completely ready (H. iii, 7, a bed; YZ. 29, 267); esp. to finish or complete a fast (cf. dāran p^o, p. 247a, l. 4, and pārān).

pārun 3 पारुन् । पणीकरणविशेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōr^u पोर्), to throw dice or a coin (e.g. for an omen, to decide a question, or in gambling, to toss for an innings or the like).

pārun, see paryun^u.

pairun पैरुन् or pōrun पोरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūr^u पूर्, f. pūr^u पूर्; 2 p.p. pairyōv पैर्योव्; conj. part. pūrith पूरिथ्), to wear (clothes), to put on (clothes,

ornaments, etc.) on oneself or on another (Gr.M.; L.V. 76; Śiv. 1388, 1438, 1440, 1447, 1597; Rām. 182, 214, 654; K. 29, 85, 97, 183, 422-3, 650; H. v, 10; x, 2, 9; YZ. 373, 541); to adorn, ornament (El. *perun*) (cf. *masnad pairānī*, p. 600a, l. 27) (K. 420, 637, 843, 913, 928, 984); to put (a saddle on a horse), to saddle (H. xi, 9).

pirun पिरुन् । प्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pyur^u* पिरु), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. *piranun. pyur^u-mot^u* पिरु-मंतु । प्रोतः perf. part. (f. *pir^u-müts^u* पिरु-मंतू), strung, as ab.

pirun पोरुन् । स्निग्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pīryōv* पीर्योव्), to be, or become, smooth, slippery, or (from cooking, corruption, etc.) greasy, slimy. *pīryō-mot^u* पीर्यो-मंतु । सुस्निग्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. *pīryē-müts^u* पीर्ये-मंतू), become smooth or slimy (e.g. from corruption); become greasy or soft and slimy from cooking.

pōrān प्वरान् or **purān पुरान्** । पुराणम् m. a book of ancient history, legendary and traditional, a *Purāṇa* (Śiv. 671, 758, 1763; K. 8, 944, 991). —**phirānī** —फिरनि । अनुभूतवृत्तज्ञापनम् m.pl.inf. to tell at length one's adventures or life history.

pōrun पोरुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pōryōv* पोर्योव्). Although of the third conjugation, this verb has *pōranāwun पोरनावुन्* (not **pūr^arāwun पूरनावुन्*) for its causal, Gr.Gr. 174; cf. also *pōrawun* to be, or become, sufficient, efficacious, adequate, competent (e.g. of a tool, a medicine, etc.); to be a match for, to be able to conquer (in warfare, disputation, wealth, resources, etc.); to become dry (of something moist) (Gr.Gr. xlviii) (cf. *pōrawun*). *pōryō-mot^u* पोर्यो-मंतु । समर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. *pōryē-müts^u* पोर्ये-मंतू), become efficient (e.g. a blunt tool which has been sharpened, or a medicine about which there were doubts of its taking the desired effect, and so on); (a weak person who has gained strength and) become a match (for some person powerful in force, wealth, etc.).

pōrun पोरुन्, see *pairun*.

purn पुर्न । सदाचारपूर्णः m. a man who is full of good conduct, a well-conducted man; as adj. = *pūrn* (cf. *phala-p^o*, p. 692a, l. 39).

pūrn पूर्न (Śiv. 1658, 1667) or **pūran 1 पूरन्** adj. e.g. full, filled up (Śiv. 1667); full, complete (Śiv. 212, 1594, 1658, 1756; K. 458); full (of the moon) (K. 280); —° filled with, full of (K. 329, 1174).

puran पुरन् । भूमानविशेषः, स्थलप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. *purūn^u* पुरंजू), a certain measure of land, nine cubits (of 36 fingers) broad, and twenty-two cubits long; a

level bit of land (of no particular measurement) attached to a house, a courtyard, or the like (cf. *nāra-p^o*, p. 648a, l. 31; *pot^u p^o*, s.v. *pot^u*) (K.Pr. 251 *purnih-pēth* for *purūn^u-pēth*). **purūn^u-pēth हारुन्** । अपयानम् m.inf. to leave a place in order to avoid meeting an expected person, to decamp, take to one's heels, make off.

purān पुरान्, see *pōrān*.

pūran 2 पूरन् (for 1, see *pūrn*) m. one who fills, one who fulfils, completes (Śiv. 987, 1414).

pūran 3 परन् । पूरणा f. (sg. dat. *pūrūn^u* पूरंजू), filling, filling up.

pūranā पूरना । पूर्तिः f. fullness, completion, completeness (Śiv. 1474); satisfaction, satiety.

pūrun पूरुन् । संभरणम्, भाग्याप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pūr^u* पूरु), to fill, fill up (Gr.M., Śiv. 1474, K. 590, K.Pr. 155); to complete, supply what is wanting (Gr.M.); to satisfy (Gr.M.; Rām. 4; K. 339, 574, 768, 1002); to fulfil, carry out, complete (a promise) (K. 278); to become full (Śiv. 533); to be enough, to suffice; to be successful, to gain the desired result of any course of conduct; to reap one's fate; (in Yōga philosophy) to fill oneself (with breath), to inhale breath in the process of ecstatic meditation (L.V. 37).

pūranī पूरनी । पूरयितव्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. that which has to be filled up (e.g. a hollow in the ground which it is wished to fill up).

pūr^u-mot^u पूरु-मंतु । पूरितः perf. part. (f. *pūr^u-müts^u* पूरु-मंतू), filled, filled up; completed, having that which was wanting supplied; filled, replete, satisfied; and so on for the other meanings of the verb.

paranda परन्द or **parinda परिन्द** m. a winged creature, a bird (Rām. 545, 779); a kind of long light boat with forty or fifty paddlers. (In the front is a raised seat covered with a canopy in which four persons can sit) (El.; L. 381, 382).

prang प्रंग् । पर्यङ्कः m. a couch, a seat, throne (cf. *pōshē-p^o*, s.v. *pōsh* 1) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1147, 1713; K. 339, 924, 936, 1047, 1130; H. xii, 18); a bed (K.Pr. 154); the finial of a shrine (L. 460); cf. *paryōkh. pranga-khūr^u* प्रंग-खूर । पर्यङ्कपादः m. the leg of a bedstead.

purnih, see *puran*.

paurānikh पौरानिख् । पौराणिकः m. (sg. dat. *paurānikas पौरानिकस्*), a person well versed in ancient histories, a reciter of such, a bard-historian.

pranām प्रनाम । प्रणतिः m. bending, bowing; a bow, a respectful or reverential salutation, prostration,

obeisance (cf. *pādi-p°*, p. 681a, l. 15) (Śiv. 860, 986, 1141, 1168, 1170).

pranun प्रनुन् । श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pranyōv* प्रन्योव्), to be or become white; to become white, to become clean (of something washed); to become clear, to lose turbidity; to flow (El.). *pranyō-mot^u* प्रन्यो-मंतु । शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. *pranyē-müts^u* प्रन्ये-मञ्चू), become white; become clean, clear.

prānun प्रानुन् । प्रतनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *prānyōv* प्रान्योव्), to be, or become, old, become worn out (Rām. 994). *prānyō-mot^u* प्रान्यो-मंतु । पुरातनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. *prānyē-müts^u* प्रान्ये-मञ्चू), become old; worn out.

prinan प्रिनन् । उपालम्भः m. reproaching, blaming, censure, casting blame upon.

prinun प्रिनुन् । उपालम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pryun^u* प्रिनु; 2 p.p. *prīnōv* प्रिजोव्), to reproach, blame, censure, to cast blame upon (Rām. 163; K.Pr. 173, *prēnun*); to become beneficial (to), to cause improvement (to) (Śiv. 1873). *pryun^u-mot^u* प्रिनु-मंतु । उपालम्भः perf. part. (f. *prīn^u-müts^u* प्रिञ्चू-मञ्चू), reproached, censured.

piranun पिरनुन् । प्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *piron^u* पिरनु), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. *pirun*. *piron^u-mot^u* पिरनु-मंतु । कृतप्रवणकर्मा perf. part. (f. *piriūn^u-müts^u* पिरिञ्चू-मञ्चू), strung (as ab.).

pranāsh प्रनाश् । विनाशः m. destruction, vanishing, disappearance.

prānth प्रान्थ f. edge, margin, border, end, extremity (cf. *āchⁱ-p°*, p. 8b, l. 25).

prūnṣh प्रून्क्ष । पर्णोत्सदेशः m. (sg. dat. *prūnṣhas* प्रून्क्षस्), N. of a country to the west of Kashmīr, commonly known as Pūnch; the ancient Parṇōtsa (RT.Tr. II, 433; K.Pr. 68). -wāla -वाल । पर्णोत्सदेशवर्ती adj. e.g. a man of Prūnṣh; something made in or coming from Prūnṣh.

prūnṣhuk^u प्रून्क्षुकु । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः sg. gen. (f. *prūnṣhuc^u* प्रून्क्षूचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, Prūnṣh.

prūnṣhⁱ प्रून्क्षि । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः adj. e.g. born in, or produced in, Prūnṣh.

pranav प्रनव् । ओंकारः m. the name of the mystical or sacred syllable Ōm (L.V. 76; Śiv. 1556, 1594, 1751, 1760).

paranāwun परनावुन् । अध्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *paranōw^u* परनोवु), to cause to read (Gr.M., Śiv. 1749); to teach (Gr.M., K. 486); to have spells recited for the expulsion of a demon or the like (Śiv. 126). *paranōw^u-mot^u* परनोवु-मंतु । अध्यापितः perf. part. (f. *paranōv^u-müts^u* परनावू-मञ्चू), caused to be read; caused to read, taught.

pōranāwun पोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pōranōw^u* पोरनोवु), causal of *pōrun*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

paranāwawañ परनाववञ् । अध्यापनवेतनम् f. the fee paid to a teacher.

pranay प्रनय् । विनयः m. confidence, intimacy; fond regard, affection, love (Śiv. 1342); (in Kāshmiri) refinement, gentlemanly bearing, modesty, affability, courtesy.

pranayē-vēṣar प्रनय-व्यञ्जर । विनययुक्तत्वम् m. thorough refinement, etc. -*vyot^u* -व्यंतु । विनयादि-सच्छीलयुक्तः adj. (f. -*vēṣ^u* -व्यञ्चू), thoroughly refined, gentlemanly, modest, affable, courteous.

prānāyām प्रानायाम् । प्राणाभ्यासः m. restraining or suspending the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way through the nostrils, during the mental recitation of the names and attributes of some deity.

prinzun प्रिञ्जुन् । प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pryunz^u* प्रिञ्जु, 2 p.p. *prinzoṽ* प्रिञ्जोव्), to urge, incite to greater effort, encourage to action, prompt (e.g. when a teacher incites a pupil to study, or a master urges on a servant engaged in some task). Cf. *prīrun* and *prūrun*.

prinzan-wōl^u प्रिञ्जन्-वोलु । प्रेरणशीलः n.ag. (f. -*wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), an inciter, prompter, as ab.

pryunz^u-mot^u प्रिञ्जु-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. *prinzoṽ-müts^u* प्रिञ्जू-मञ्चू), incited, encouraged (in any work on which one is engaged).

prinzaṭh प्रिञ्जथ् । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. *prinzoṽ^u* प्रिञ्जचू), urging, incitement, encouragement (offered to one engaged in some work, so as to induce him to greater efforts).

prinzaṭwun^u प्रिञ्जवुन् । प्रेरकः n.ag. (f. *prinzaṭvūn^u* प्रिञ्जवञ्चू), one who urges or incites to greater efforts (another who is engaged in some work).

pīrōñ^u पीरान् । साधकभूता, आचार्या f. a female Musalman teacher; a female magician, a sorceress. Cf. *pīr* 1.

prañēr प्रञ्जर । श्वेतता, निर्मलता m. whiteness; cleanness, pureness; clearness, freedom from turbidity.

—*gaṭhun* —गह्नुन् । श्वेततोद्भवः m.inf. whiteness or cleanness to come into existence (e.g. a coloured article fading into white, or a dirty article being washed white).

—*phērun* —फेरुन् । श्वेततापत्तिः m.inf., id. (as a change from some other colour, or from dirt).

—*phirun* —फिरुन् । श्वेततापरिणामः m.inf. to whiten, bleach, make white or clean (from some other colour or from dirt); to become white or clean (as ab.).

prañēr प्राञ्जर । प्राचीनत्वम् m. oldness, worn-outness (Gr.Gr. 141); antiquity, the belonging to olden time.

prañēran प्रञ्जरन् । श्वेततापादनम् f. (sg. dat. *prañērūn^u* प्रञ्जरञ्चू), whitening, cleansing, the process of making white or clean; making clear, removing turbidity.

prañērun प्रञ्चरुन् । श्वेत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prañēru^u प्रञ्चरु), to make white, whiten; to make clean, to cleanse (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. prañērawun. prañēru^u-mot^u प्रञ्चरु-मत्तु । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. prañēru^u-müts^u प्रञ्चरु-मत्तू), whitened, cleansed, cleared.

prōñēran प्राञ्चरन् । पुराणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. prōñērūn^u प्राञ्चरन्), making old; rendering obsolete; wearing (something) out.

prōñērun प्राञ्चरन् । पुराणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prōñēru^u प्राञ्चरन्), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. prōñērawun. prōñēru^u-mot^u प्राञ्चरु-मत्तु । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. prōñēru^u-müts^u प्राञ्चरु-मत्तू), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

prañērawun प्रञ्चरावुन् । श्वेतता-(निर्मलता-)पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prañērōw^u प्रञ्चरोवु), to make white, whiten; to clean (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. prañērun. prañērōw^u-mot^u प्रञ्चरोवु-मत्तु । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. prañērōv^u-müts^u प्रञ्चरोवु-मत्तू), whitened, cleaned, cleared.

prañērawun^u प्रञ्चरवुन् । श्वेततोत्पादकः n.ag. (prañēravūn^u प्रञ्चरवन्), one who whitens or cleans, a whitener, a cleaner, a fuller.

prōñērawun प्राञ्चरावुन् । पुराणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prōñērōw^u प्राञ्चरोवु), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. prōñērun. prōñērōw^u-mot^u प्राञ्चरोवु-मत्तु । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. prōñērōv^u-müts^u प्राञ्चरोवु-मत्तू), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

prinōv प्रिञोव्, see prinun.

prōpinⁱ प्रापिनि, see prōpyun^u.

pārⁱ-pāndith परि-पंडिथ् । अवाप्तपाण्डित्यः m. (sg. dat. -pānditas -पंडितस्), a semi-learned man, a man who is not deeply learned, but who has a great reputation for learning, or who, in his own immediate circle, is looked upon as learned.

prōpinis प्रापिनिस्, see prōpyun^u.

prapanṭh प्रपण्ठ् । विस्तारः m. (sg. dat. prapanṭas प्रपण्ठस्), development, diffusion, amplification, expansion (Śiv. 1728); prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness (in style or composition).

paripāph परिपाप् । पापसमूहः m. (sg. dat. paripāpas परिपापस्), the whole collection of a certain person's faults or sins (esp. in cataloguing such when making a formal accusation) (Rām. 1592).

parpār परपर or parpar पर्पर । अनुलापः, वज्रजल्पनम् m. prating, prattle, jabbering, gabbling, talking incessantly (esp. without sense, or when in a rage); cf. prāth. —karun —करुन् । वज्रभाषणम् m.inf.

to prattle, chatter; esp. to keep prating in a muttering tone. —lagun —लगुन् । वज्रभाषितप्रवृत्तिः, अनुलापप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. to start chattering or jabbering; esp. (in an access of insanity) to chatter nonsense. —lāgun —लागुन् । अनुलापासक्तिः m.inf. be in the habit of prating.

parpārⁱ पर्परि । वज्रजल्पनशीलः m. (f. parpūr^u पर्परू), a prater, a chatterer, one who habitually and continually talks nonsense.

parāpar परापर । परापरः adj. c.g. transcending the transcendent (see par 4), an epithet of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1659).

paripūrⁿ परिपूर्ण or paripūran परिपूरन् । परिपूर्णः adj. c.g. filled (Gr.M.); full (of a flood or tide) (Gr.M.); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 1574).

prāpath प्रापथ् । प्रकृतिः, आकस्मिकलाभः f. (sg. dat. prāpūts^u प्रापथू), obtaining, acquisition (Śiv. 1216); fate, fortune, luck (K. 1090); sudden or unexpected gain or profit (e.g. discovering a hidden treasure, more than the expected profit in a business transaction, and so on) (cf. phala-p°, p. 692a, l. 40); (what one has received from fate, i.e.) a person's natural disposition. —pēñ^u —प्यन् । इच्छोद्भवः f.inf. (of someone formerly badly conducted) the personal character to change, and a taste for good conduct to arise in an individual.

prōpyun^u प्रापिनु । नैवेद्यम् m. (sg. dat. prōpinis प्रापिनिस्), an offering or oblation of food to a god (Hindū) (cf. ag^ana-p°, p. 16b, l. 44; bal-p°, p. 103b, l. 3; dulⁱ-p°, p. 222b, l. 20; hēri-p°, p. 345b, l. 48; hurⁱ-p°, p. 347a, l. 6; khira-p°, p. 409a, l. 37; kala-hērē-p°, p. 434b, l. 47); the sacrificial formula which accompanies such an oblation. —hāwun —हावुन् । नैवेद्यनिवेदनविधिः m.inf. ceremonially to perform such an oblation (K. 307).

prōpinⁱ-brōhmun प्रापिनि-ब्रोह्मन् । नैवेद्यमन्त्रपाठकः (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्राह्मनस्), the Brāhmaṇ who recites the appropriate sacrificial formulas at such an oblation. —phol^u -फलु । नैवेद्यभागः m. the portions of fruit, flour, etc., which remain over after such an offering is finished. —wōlu -वोलु । नैवेद्यनिवेदकः m. the person who makes this oblation.

prōpinyuk^u प्रापिन्युकु । नैवेद्यसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. prōpinic^u प्रापिनिचू), of, belonging to, or connected with such an oblation; (of fruit, flour, etc.) of, or belonging to, the portion of the offering remaining over after the oblation is finished.

parpūz परपूज् । इतस्तत्स्मिन्नीभवनम् m. the condition of being, or becoming, full of holes (e.g. in a worn cloth, or worn-out vessel).

prôr^u प्रोर् adj. (f. prôr^u प्रोर्), of, or belonging to, the year before last (cf. prōryus and parus) (El. prôr, last year's; Gr.Gr. 158).

parur, see parus.

pērēr पेर्यर् or pīrēr 1 पीर्यर् । स्निग्धता m. greasiness, sliminess, slipperiness; smoothness.

pīrēr 2 पीर्यर् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age, oldness (of the human body).

pōrēr पोर्यर् । ईषत्शुष्कता m. partial dryness, nearly complete dryness (e.g. that of drying grass, clothes drying in the sun, or the like); drying up (of a flow of blood, pus, or the like, becoming cured).

—gatshun —गकुन् । शोषापत्तिः m.inf. dryness to come on, to begin to dry. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । उल्लाघीभवनापत्तिः m.inf. to take drying up, (of a wound or sore) to begin to get well.

purēr पुर्यर् । सारवत्ता m. the possessing of a complete kernel, fullness (of a nut or the like); (of a man) the quality of sagacity combined with wealth.

pūrēr पूर्यर् । पूर्णता m. fullness, completeness (cf. atha-p°, p. 61b, l. 8) (Śiv. 157); completion (cf. phala-p°, p. 692a, l. 42); satisfaction, content. —karun

—करुन् । पर्याप्तोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to make fullness, to be completed; (of some mercantile transaction) to have results surpassing expectation; to fulfil a promise, etc. —nērun —नेरुन् । यथावत्पालना m.inf. fullness to issue, to keep a promise; (weight) to be completed, (measure) to be filled up, weight to be adjusted.

prārabd प्रारब्ध । प्रारब्धकर्म m. what is begun; hence, fate, destiny (Śiv. 100, 764, 1015, 1766, 1790, 1795, 1801, 1914). Cf. prālab, prālabd.

prārāki प्रारंकि, see prōryus.

prārun 1 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prôr^u प्रोर्), to await, expect, look out for, lie in wait (for, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L. 464, parārun; W. 125, prārān gatshanas, expecting to go; L.V. 83; Śiv. 2, 178, 1081, 1176, 1439, 1610, 1914; Rām. 1394, 1483, 1768; K. 20, 241, 347, 654, 679, 721, 797; H. ii, 10; v, 6, 11; YZ. 39, 43, 137, 143, 275, 279, 344, 490).

prôr^u-mot^u प्रोर्-मंतु । प्रतीक्षितः 1 perf. part. (f. prôr^u-müts^u प्रोर्-मंतू), awaited.

prārun 2 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prāryōv प्रायोव), to wait, remain patiently (vb. intr.) (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 415, 971, 1395, 1466, 1684; Rām. 244, 1488, 1721). Gr.Gr. 206 wrongly marks this verb as conj. 2, confusing it with prārun 1.

prāran-wōl^u प्रारन्-वोलु । कालचेपसहनः n.ag. (f. prāran-wājēñ प्रारन्-वाज्यञ्), one who awaits, one who is patient by nature.

prāryō-mot^u प्रायो-मंतु । विहितप्रतीक्षः 2 perf. part. (f. prāryē-müts^u प्राये-मंतू), one who has waited, one who has been patiently expecting.

prīran प्रीरन् । प्रेरणम् f. (sg. dat. prīrūñ^u प्रीरन्तू), the act of sending, dispatching (a message, etc.); dispatching (a person); setting (a servant or the like) to work.

prīranā प्रीरना । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. prīranāyi प्रीरनायि), i.q. prīran, q.v.

prīrun प्रीरुन् । चोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pryūr^u प्र्यूर्), to send, dispatch; to impel, instigate, incite; to order, direct. Cf. prinzun and prūrun.

prīran-wōl^u प्रीरन्-वोलु । नायकः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a dispatcher, sender; an inciter, urger; an overseer.

pryūr^u-mot^u प्र्यूर्-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. prīr^u-müts^u प्रीर-मंतू), sent, dispatched; impelled, incited; ordered, directed.

prūrun प्रूरुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prūr^u प्रूर्), to send (a message, or the like, giving a person orders, or summoning him to receive instructions, or the like); cf. prinzun and prīrun. prūr^u-mot^u प्रूर्-मंतु । अनुप्रेरितः perf. part. (f. prūr^u-müts^u प्रूर्-मंतू), sent for, summoned, etc. (as ab.); one appointed as an overseer.

prāranāwun प्रारनावुन् । प्रतीक्षायणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prāranōw^u प्रारनोवु), to cause a person to await, set a person waiting (for someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 1634, 1671). prāranōw^u-mot^u प्रारनोवु-मंतु । प्रतीक्षार्थं चोदितः perf. part. (f. prāranōv^u-müts^u प्रारनोवू-मंतू), one who is caused to await, as ab.

prōr^usuk^u प्रारिसुकु, see prōryus.

prārawun^u प्रारवुनु । प्रतीक्षमाणः n.ag. (f. prāravūñ^u प्रारवन्तू), one who awaits, one who waits for (someone or something) (Śiv. 1173).

prōryus प्रायुस् । परारि adv. in the year before last (Gr.Gr. 158). -kani -कनि । परारिप्रायकाले adv. about the year before last.

prārāki प्रारंकि । परारिवर्षे adv., i.q. prōryus.

prōr^usuk^u प्रारिसुकु । परारिसंबन्धी adj. (f. prōr^usüc^u प्रारिसुचू), of, belonging to, or happening in, the year before last.

prās प्रास् । सुदायांशप्रतिदानम् m. the return (as is customary) of a certain portion of the gift sent by a young woman's father to her husband's people on various festive occasions (cf. dur^ubata-p°, p. 240b, l. 34); the portion of the gift so returned. —dyun^u —दिनु । सुदायांशप्रत्यर्पणम् m.inf. to return this portion (according to custom) to the giver. —nyās —न्यास् ।

प्रत्यर्थसुदायांशादिः m. the amount so returned together with the presents given to the servants, etc., who accompanied the original present.

prāsa-dyār प्रास-द्वार । प्रत्यर्थसुदायधनम् m.pl. the money actually given to the original giver of this present as representing the value of the portion of the gift that should be returned. -hāra -हार ।

प्रत्यर्थसुदायांशधनम् f.pl., id.

pārsā पार्सा پارسا adj. c.g. abstemious, temperate, continent.

pāras पारस् m. a touchstone (for testing precious metals or gems); the philosopher's stone (converting base metal into gold by its touch) (Śiv. 1556, K.Pr. 184).

parisuī, see pharyush^u.

parus परस् । परत् adv. last year (El. also *paruv*) (Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). [Authorities differ as to the meaning of this word. I.K. (iv, 119, 151) translates it by *parāri*, 'the year before last.'] -kani -कनि । परत्प्राये adv. about last year.

parsuk^u पर्सुकु । परद्वार्षिकः adj. (f. *parsuc^u* पर्सुचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, last year.

prasād प्रसाद् । प्रसादः m. favour, kindness, graciousness, condescension (Gr.M., Śiv. 1591). —karun —करुन् ।

अनुग्रहविधानम् m.inf. to show favour (to), show grace (to) (Śiv. 655, 1337, 1441, 1740); to show favour by presenting to someone handsome garments, ornaments, or the like (Śiv. 1089). —sapidun —सपदुन् ।

अनुग्रहावाप्तिः m.inf. favour or grace to be experienced; a handsome present to be made to a person.

paurush पौरुश adj. c.g. relating to a man, human; manly, virile. paurushē-sūk^{ath} पौरुश-सूक्त m. N. of a celebrated hymn in the R̥g Vēda (X, 90), called in Skt. *puruṣa-sūkta* (K. 5).

pōrush प्वरुश or purush पुरुश । पुमान् m. (sg. dat. *pōrashēs* प्वरशस्), a man, a male human being (*vir*) (cf. *mūla-p^o*, p. 567a, l. 40; *par pōrush*, p. 751a, l. 22) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1825); a man (*homo*) (Śiv. 20, 102, 1045, 1338, 1404); the Original Male, the Supreme Being, God (Śiv. 1119, 1277, 1415, 1544, 1594; Rām. 1652; K. 89, 360, 633, 751, 809, 1061).

pōrashē-kār प्वरश-कार । पराक्रमः m. manly work, virility, heroism, ability to do hard work or difficult work, human effort (Śiv. 1791). -mahanyuw^u

-महनिवु । पुरुषमूर्तिः m. a male human being; an image of a man.

prash^{ēn} प्रश्न (also written *prashn* प्रश्न) । प्रश्नः m. a question, query, inquiry, interrogation (Gr.M.; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653; K. 9); cf. *prashun*. —karun —करुन् । अनुयोगः to question, inquire, interrogate. —wuchun —वुचुन् । भाविफलपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make

an inquiry into the future, to look for omens, consult a prophet, seer, diviner, or the like.

prash^{ēna} pyon^u प्रश्नं प्यनु । दैवफलोद्भवः m.inf. to fall out from an inquiry into the future, the result of an invited prediction to show itself, a prognostication to come true. -wōl^u -वोलु । प्रश्नपृच्छकः, प्रश्नाभिज्ञापकः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), an inquirer from a seer, one who consults a diviner; one who is consulted by such an inquirer, a seer, diviner, prophet.

prash^{ēn} pyon^u प्रश्नि प्यनु । कर्मफलरूपेणाभिव्यञ्जनम् m.inf. the results of one's fate to manifest themselves.

prashun प्रशुन् । प्रश्नः m. (sg. dat. *prashēnas* प्रश्नस्), a question, inquiry, etc., i.q. *prashēn*, q.v.

prāshun प्राशुन् । अशनप्रथमारम्भः m. (sg. dat. *prāshēnas* प्राशनस्), eating, feeding; esp. the first giving of food to a newly-born child (cf. *ana-pr^o*, p. 30a, l. 3).

parēshān परेशान् پریشان or (Rām.) paraishān परैशान् adj. c.g. dispersed, scattered; dishevelled, tossed (as hair) (Rām. 183, YZ. 65); amazed, distracted, perplexed, distressed (Rām. 1021). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to scatter, to perplex, puzzle (El.).

parāshēr पराशर् m. N. of a celebrated sage, the father of Vyāsa, in Skt. *Parāśara* (K. 1038).

pōr^ashārth प्वरशार्थ । पौरुषम् m. (sg. gen. *pōr^ashārthas* प्वरशार्थस्), any one of the four principal objects of human life (virtue, prosperity, love, and final beatitude); human effort or exertion, human vigour.

purushōttam पुरुषोत्तम m. the Highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. *puruṣōttama* (K. 1041).

prasan प्रसन् c.g. or (L.V. 65) prason^u प्रसनु (f. *prasūñ^u* प्रसन्त्रू) । प्रसन्नः adj. pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed, satisfied, content (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 102, 309, 384, 691, 1184); cheerful, happy, gay, glad, merry; cf. *prasand*. —gaṣhun —गङ्गुन् । संतुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become pleased, satisfied (Śiv. 355-6, 358, 1127; K. 427, 965). -mana -मन adj. c.g. of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.). —rōzun —रोजुन् । प्रसादावस्थित्वम् m.inf. to remain pleased, to continue satisfied (Śiv. 480; Rām. 1572, 1742). —thawun —थवुन् m.inf. to make pleased, to oblige (a person) (Gr.M., Śiv. 584).

prasun प्रसुन् । प्रसवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pyāv* प्याव्, f. *pyāyē* प्याय (Gr.Gr. 230, 236; K.Pr. 158). The causal of this verb is *prasawun* प्रसवुन्, *prasanāwun* प्रसनावुन्, or *pīnawun* पीनवुन् (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.) to bear, bring forth offspring, give birth (to), be delivered (of), be in travail (cf. *gāv prasūñ^u*, p. 316a, l. 35) (El.; Gr.Gr. 110, 171, 241 (incorrectly translated 'to be

born'); W. 149; Rām. 629, 633; K. 46, 785; K.Pr. 31, 158, 174, 231, 260).

prasani atsun प्रसनि अचुन् । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter child-bearing or begetting, to reach a child-bearing or begetting age, to reach the age of puberty; to be engaged in child-bearing.

prasan-wājēñ प्रसन्-वाज्यञ् । समीपप्रसवा n.ag. f. a woman who is approaching the time of labour; a woman who is of a child-bearing age.

pyā-mot^u प्या-मंतु । जातात्मजः perf. part. (f. **pyā-müṣ^u** प्या-मंतू), one to whom a child has been born (esp. one who has quite lately had a child) (Gr.Gr. 110).

prasand प्रसंद, i.q. **prasan**, q.v., in **man-p^o**, q.v. The word is formed by conflation of **prasan** and the Persian *pasand*. —**ākh** —आख् interj. welcome (lit. thou hast come happily) (El.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to be, or become, happy (El., Śiv. 44).

prasandatōyī प्रसदतायी f. joy (El. *prasandatāi*).

prasang प्रसंग् । प्रसङ्गः m. a topic, a subject of discussion; treating, explaining, discussing (a future course of conduct). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । प्रकरणारम्भणम् m.inf. to raise or start such a discussion. —**wōthun** —व्वथुन् । प्रस्तावोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a discussion to arise, or be started.

pārsang पार्संग् پارسنگ । तुलामानवैषम्यम् (न्यूनपूर्त्यपेक्षा) m. the amount of difference in weight between the contents of the two pans of a pair of scales, a make-weight (K.Pr. 63); an equipoise (K.Pr. 216); the filling up of a deficiency (in making gifts, eating, etc.). Cf. **para**.

prasannatā प्रसन्नता । निर्मलता f. happiness, joy (Gr.M.); clearness, brightness, limpidity, pellucidity, transparency.

prasanāwun प्रसनावुन् । प्रसावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasanōw^u** प्रसनोवु), to cause a child to be born, to cause a woman to bear a child, (by medical means) to make a woman who has no children to bear one (cf. **prasawun** and **pīnawun**, Gr.Gr. 171).

pursish पुर्सिश् پرسش । सुप्रबन्धः f. asking, questioning, inquiry; (in Kāshmīrī) good government (of a kingdom).

parast پراست adj. and subst., e.g. an adorer, worshipper (cf. **pīr-parast**, p. 752b, l. 9).

prast^ur^u प्रस्तर्ह् । कुङ्कुमशुल्कः f. the tax on saffron (El. has *prastar* m., the close watch of the saffron growing near Pāmpūr). **prast^arē-bal** प्रस्तर्ह-बल् । कुङ्कुमशुल्कस्थानम् m. the post where the official guardians of the saffron crop reside, where the tax is collected, and where smugglers are punished.

prasawun प्रसवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasow^u** प्रसवु). Causal of **prasun**, q.v. Cf. **prasanāwun** and **pīnawun**, i.q. **prasanāwun**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 171).

prasawun^u प्रसवुनु । प्रसूयमानः n.ag. (f. **prasavūñ^u** प्रसवन्तू), a man who is occupied in begetting children (either in the act, or habitually addicted to it); (f.) a woman in the act of bearing a child, or who is in the habit of bearing children.

prot^u प्रंतु । वेष्टनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a large reel for winding thread, etc. Cf. **prüṣ^u**.

prātⁱ-dünd^u प्रति-डुंडू । वेष्टनयन्त्रमध्यदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. —**kamb^ur^u** —कंब्रू । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the cross-bar of this reel.

prôt^u 1 प्रोटु m. *Marlea begoniifolia* (El.).

prôt^u 2 प्रोटु । स्वयं प्राप्तः adj. (f. **prüṣ^u** प्राचू), that which has come of itself, that which comes spontaneously (e.g. wealth which comes without exertion).

prut^u प्रुतु । लज्जितः m. ashamed, put to shame; a miser (K.Pr. 47, *prut*). —**gaṣhun** —गह्कुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. to be ashamed, become put to shame.

partau, see **partav**.

pārōtī or **pārwatī** पार्वती f. N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya, having been Satī in a former birth (Śiv. 101, 111, 436, 486, 869, 1139; Rām. 1585).

pōrōt^u प्वरोटु, see **pōrāth**.

pōrut^u पोरुतु । पट्टिकाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pōratas** पोरतस्), a kind of tray covered with fine sand on which children who are learning the alphabet trace the forms of letters with the fore-finger; the marking off (with a stylus) of dates on an almanac performed by astrologers for their calculations (cf. **chalan-p^o**, p. 161a, l. 27; **pā-p^o**, p. 747b, l. 50).

pratigyā प्रतिज्ञा f. a resolution, resolve (Gr.M.); a promise, oath (K. 719). —**karūñ^u** —करन्तू f.inf. to resolve (Gr.M., Rām. 627).

prath 1 प्रथ् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **-pratas** -प्रतस्), a hit, a blow, a knock, thwack (cf. **buthⁱ-pr^o**, p. 142b, l. 46; **lōri-pr^o**, p. 531a, l. 13; **mōkha-pr^o**, p. 560a, l. 17). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । दण्डाद्याघातः m.inf. to hit, thwack, beat (with a stick or the like).

prath 2 प्रथ् a distributive particle, sometimes governing the abl. and sometimes the dat. (Gr.Gr. 158; Gr.M.; Śiv. 197, 365, 1042, 1119, 1126, 1427, 1546; Rām. 348, 617, 771, 1350, 1734; K. 294, 421, 436, 459, etc.). As in some of the following, it governs either the dat. or the abl. without difference of meaning, and sometimes it is simply compounded (Gr.M.).

prath akhāh प्रथ् अखाह् । प्रत्येके (सर्वे एव) adj. (sg. dat. —**akis** —अकिस), each one, everyone (Śiv. 1544).

—akis —अकिस । सर्वान् (सर्वेभ्यः) acc. or dat. of the preceding; as adv. one by one (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 712).
 —dōha —दह । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, each day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 95; K. 426; H. viii, 1). When an emphatic **y** is added, **prath** is dropped. Thus dōhay not prath dōhay (Gr.Gr. 158).
 —dōhuk^u —दहकु । प्रतिदिवससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —dōhūc^u दहचू), of, or belonging to, or produced on, every day. —jāyē —जाय or —jāyi —जायि adv. in each place, everywhere (Śiv. 1190, 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1108, 1715-6; K. 862). —kāh —काह or —kūh —कूह or —kūh —कूह । सर्वे (प्रत्येके) pron. indef. each one, everyone (cf. p. 389b, ll. 47 ff.) (Śiv. 1216, 1460; Rām. 1496; K. 271 (f.), 292 (f.), 409, 711, 785, 988, 998, 1064; K.Pr. 208). —kēh —कैह (cf. id.), each thing, everything (K. 519).
 —kun —कुन् । प्रतिपार्श्वम् adv. in every direction.
 —kuni —कुनि । प्रतिद्रव्यम् adv. everywhere (Gr.M.), on each (every) thing, at each (every) thing (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757). —kunyuk^u —कुन्युक । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kunic^u —कुनिचू), of, or belonging to, each (thing) (Śiv. 1546). —kaīsi-hond^u —कैसि-हन्दु । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kaīsi-hünz^u —कैसि-हंजू), of, or belonging to, each man (or other human being) (K. 204). —kāshāh —काश्हाह indef. pron. each man, each one, everyone (Śiv. 357). —mahanivis —महनिविस adv. man by man (Gr.Gr. 158).
 —mahanyuw^u —महनिवु m. every man (El.).
 —pahara —पहर adv. at each watch (Gr.Gr. 158).
 —prabātan —प्रवातन् adv. each morning (Śiv. 163). —prabātas —प्रवातस adv., id. (Rām. 73).
 —ranga —रंग adv. of every kind (Gr.M.; Śiv. 849, 1185). —rēta aki phiri —रत अकि फिरि adv. once a month. —sub^ah —सुवह or —sub^ahas —सुवहस adv. every morning (also written —suba —सुब).
 —shāyē —शाय । प्रतिस्थानम् adv. in every place (Śiv. 242, 271, 1238, 1332; K. 924, 940). —sāta —सात । प्रतिमुहूर्तम् adv. at each (every) moment (Rām. 582). —sātuk^u —सातुक । प्रतिमौहूर्तकालिकी sg. gen. (f. —sātūc^u —सातचू), of, or belonging to, each (every) moment. —tarafa —तरफ adv. in all directions (Śiv. 812). —taraha —तरह adv. of every kind. —tarahuk^u —तरहकु adj. (f. —tarahūc^u —तरहचू), of every kind. —vēla —वेल । प्रतिवेलम् adv. at each (every) time. —vēluk^u —वेलुक । प्रतिवेलसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —vēlūc^u —वेलचू), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. —warihē —वरिह्य adv. every year, yearly (Gr.Gr. 158). —vizi —विजि । प्रतिवेलम् adv. at each (every) time (Gr.Gr. 158, K. 575). —vizi-hond^u —विजि-हन्दु । प्रत्येककालिकः

sg. gen. (f. —vizi-hünz^u —विजि-हंजू), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. —zanāni —जनानि adv. woman by woman (Gr.Gr. 158).

prathuy प्रथुय् adv., i.q. **prath** 2, but more emphatic, as in **prathuy tīrthan**, (going) to every single holy place (L.V. 36).

prāth प्राथ् in **prāth-prāth** प्राथ्-प्राथ् । वृथाभाषणम् m. jabbering, gibbering, talking nonsense or inarticulately (esp. of a person in a rage speaking without thought); cf. **p^arp^ar**. **prāth-prāth lagun** प्राथ्-प्राथ् लगुन् । वृथाजल्पनप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. such nonsense-talk to begin.

prith प्रिथ् in **prith-prith** प्रिथ्-प्रिथ् । सनिटीवजल्पनम् m. unlimited prating accompanied by the copious issue of saliva from the mouth, spluttering talk. Cf. **pritun**.

prīth 1 प्रीथ् । मृतः, प्रेतः m. (sg. dat. **prītas** प्रीतस्), one who has just departed, one just dead, deceased; the spirit of a deceased person, a departed spirit, a ghost, goblin, demon spirit, spook.

prīta-brōhmun प्रीत-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतान्नभुक् ब्राह्मणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-brōhmanas** -ब्राह्मनस्), an outcaste Brāhmaṇ who eats the offerings made at the obsequial rites to the manes. **-bata** -बत । प्रेतान्नम् m. the food eaten by the relations at the obsequial meals during the twelve days following a death. **-būzan** -बूज़न् । मृतार्थभोजनम् m. food eaten at obsequial ceremonies during the year after a person's decease; eating food unsuitably mixed (e.g. milk with fish, clarified butter with honey, and so on) (i.e. the sort of food which only ghosts would eat). **-nōr^u** -नारू । प्रेततर्पणकुम्भः f. a pot for holding liquids offered to the spirit of a deceased during the year following his death. **-ṣod^u** -चडु । प्रेतकुम्भविशेषः m. a jar for holding mixed food offered on such occasions; met. the belly of a man who inordinately eats food of mixed kinds. **-ṣor^u** -चरू । प्रेतान्नम् m. food offered to ghosts. **-ṣārⁱ-wōr^u** -चरि-वारू । प्रेतार्थभक्तस्थाली f. a pot for holding such food.

prīth 2 प्रीथ् । प्रेम, प्रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **prīti** प्रीति (K. 606)), friendliness, friendship, liking, fondness (for), regard, affection, love (K. 606). —**gaṭhūn^u** —गहूचू । स्नेहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. love or affection to arise.

pārthī पार्थी or **pārthī-pūzā** पार्थी-पूजा । पार्थिवलिङ्गपूजनम् f. (among Hindūs) the worship of the Pārthiva-linga. These diminutive *lingas* are made of clay taken from the foot of the Takht hill. The usual number worshipped at one time are eleven, or 111, or 1,100. They are thrown into the river on the evening of the same day (see R.T.Tr. ii, 128, note) (Śiv. 740, i.q. **pārthiwa-pūzā**, Śiv. 209).

pirth, in pirth-paiwand (? spelling), m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. barga-paiwand, p. 120a, l. 44.

pōrāth पुराठ् or pōrōṭ^u पुरोट् । घृतपक्कपूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. pōrāṭas पुराटस् or pōrōṭis पुरोटिस), a cake made with butter or *ghī*, and of several layers, like pie-crust.

purath पुरथ् । पूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. purūṭ^u पुरंत्तू), filling; fullness, completion, completeness; accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety.

pūrith पूरिथ् conj. part. of pairun and pūrun, qq.v.

prathakh प्रथक् । भिन्नतया adv. severally, separately; differently, distinctly.

prātaḥ-kāl प्रातः-काल् । प्रभातसमयः m. (This word is borrowed direct from Sanskrit, with the spelling of that language), morning-time, dawn. Cf. prātas.

prathun प्रथुन् । ख्यातीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prathyōv प्रथ्योव्), to become famous, well-known. prathyō-mot^u प्रथ्यो-मंतु । प्रथितीभूतः perf. part. (f. prathyē-mūṭ^u प्रथ्ये-मंत्तू), become famous, well-known.

pratihatḥ प्रतिहथ् । प्रत्याख्यातः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. pratihatās प्रतिहतस्), spoken ill of (on account of bad conduct), branded with reproach. —gathun —गकुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become ill spoken of, to get a bad character. —karun —करुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad character. —sapidun —सपदुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of general censure.

prēthwī पृथ्वी, pruthwī पृथ्वी, prathivī प्रथिवी, or pruthivī पृथिवी । पृथिवी f. the wide world, the earth (Śiv. (pruthwī) 1304, (pruthivī) 125, 200, 324, 856, 928, 1251; Rām. (prēthwī) 64, 69; K. (pruthivī) 5, 24, 1149); earth, land, ground, soil.

pārthiv पार्थिव् in pārthiwa-pūzā पार्थिव-पूजा, i.q. pārthī-pūzā, s.v. pārthī, q.v. (Śiv. 209).

pruthiwōn^u पृथिवोन् adj. (f. pruthiwōn^u पृथिवान्), of, or belonging to, the earth (L.V. 52).

pratijñā प्रतिज्ञा, a learned spelling of pratigyā, q.v.

pratakh प्रतक् । गृहात् निराकृतिः m. (sg. dat. pratakas प्रतकस्), expulsion (of a wife, son, or other member) from the family (usually for some fault, and resulting in the expelled person losing all rights as a member of the family). —dyun^u —दिनु । दायात् निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel (a son, wife, or the like) from the family (for bad conduct, etc.), to turn out of the house (so that the evicted person loses his inheritance or share in the estate). —lagun —लगुन् । निराकृत्यनुभवः m.inf. such expulsion to happen to a person, to be so expelled. —nāma —नाम । निराकरणलेखपत्रम् m. a formal document declaring and effecting such expulsion. —zad -ज़द् । निराकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. -zadiñ

-ज़दिन्), one who is so expelled by the head of his family.

pratēkh प्रत्येक् or pratēksh प्रत्येक् adj. c.g. visible, present, in sight (Śiv. 346, 351, 808, 1243, 1441).

pratakhlad प्रतखलद् । निराकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. pratakhlaḍiñ प्रतखलदिन्), one who is expelled from the family; esp. a family or sub-clan, the ancestor of which has been expelled from the original family or clan.

pratimā प्रतिमा f. an image, statue, figure, idol (Śiv. 890, 1742; K. 878, 881-3).

prāṭun प्राटुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prōṭ^u प्रोट्; 2 p.p. prācyōv प्राच्योव्), to dig, to plough (Rām. 1428). prāṭan-wōl^u प्राटन-वोलु n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who digs or ploughs, a ploughman (cf. butarāth p°, p. 145b, l. 8).

prītun प्रितुन् । अतिनिष्टीवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prityōv प्रित्योव्), to be salivated, to have an excessive flow of saliva (cf. prith).

pratāph प्रताफ् m. (sg. dat. pratāpas प्रतापस्), splendour, brilliancy (K. 657); dignity, majesty, glory (K. 7); prosperity (cf. pun^a p°, p. 738a, l. 12).

parātpar परात्पर । परात्परः m. He who is Supreme over the Supreme, the Ultimate Supreme, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 928, 1588).

prātas प्रातस् adv. at dawn, early in the morning (K. 28, 203, 229, 379, 405, 592, 1155, 1163). Cf. prātaḥ-kāl.

prītuth प्रीतुथ् । प्रेतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. prītatas प्रीततस्), the conduct of a goblin, acting like a demon (such as habitual uncleanness, habitual bad conduct, habitual annoying, eating unlawful food, or the like).

partav, partau پرتو m. light, ray, beam, sunbeam (YZ. 176).

par-tawa पर्-तव m. the sound of a footstep, a footfall (H. xii, 15). Cf. par 3.

pritawun^u प्रितवुन् । निष्टीब्यन् n.ag. (f. pritaviñ^u प्रितविन्), one who suffers from salivation, one from whose mouth there is an excessive flow of saliva.

prōṭ^u प्रोट्, see prāṣh.

prūṭ^u प्रंत्तू । सूत्रवेष्टनयन्त्रम् f. the spike forming part of a spinning-wheel on which the thread is wound (El. prats and prits, Śiv. 1875). Cf. prot^u and pōsh^u.

prāṣi-dan प्रक्षि-दन् । वेष्टनयन्त्रत्सरः m. the handle of such a reel. -dūnd^u -डुंडू । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. -kamb^ur^u -कंबूरू । वेष्टनयन्त्राङ्गम् f. a cross-bar of this reel.

prāṣh प्रक्ष । प्रहेलिका, पूजनारम्भसंकल्पविधिः f. (sg. dat. prāṣi प्रक्षि), a question; a riddle, enigma, conundrum (Śiv. 1873); a vow made at the beginning of a religious

ceremony. **praṣa-prāṣh** प्रश्न-प्रष् । प्रश्नवाङ्मयम् f. question on question, the 'asking of many hard questions (e.g. in a legal discussion, an examination, or the like).

prāṣh प्राष् or **prōṣh** प्राञ्च । **सृक्कणी** f. (sg. dat. **prāṣi** प्राञ्चि), the corner of the mouth (cf. **dōda-prāṣa**, p. 190a, l. 8; **kaṭa-prōṣh** and **kaṭa-prāṣh-hyuh**, p. 487a, ll. 9, 14; **rata-prāṣa**, s.v. **rath**); the folded edge of folded paper or the like. —**hēñ** ह्यञ्च । **प्रान्तभागच्छेदनम्** f.inf. to cut the pages (at the folded edges) of a book; to cut the crooked edge of a piece of cloth.

prāṣa-hajēr प्राञ्च-हज्यर् । **सृक्कणीवक्रता** m. crookedness or unevenness of the corners of the mouth. —**hol** हलु । **वक्रसृक्कणीकः** adj. (f. **-hūj** हञ्ज), one, the corners of whose mouth are crooked or uneven. —**ṣaṭaṇē** षटञ्च । **सृक्कणीच्छेदः** f. pl. inf. to cut the corners of the mouth; to pull food out of a hungry or greedy child's mouth. —**wahāraṇē** वहारञ्च । **सहासजल्पनम्** f. pl. inf. to open the corners of the mouth, to gabble words mixed with laughter. —**yiñē** यिञ्च । **सृक्कण्याघातः** f. pl. inf. sores to come at the corners of the mouth.

prīṣh प्रिष् । **व्यवहाराभिज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **prīṣhi** प्रिष्चि), a question, inquiry (Gr.Gr. 126); recognition of the consequences of some business which is begun.

prīṣhagōr प्रिष्गारु । **सभाजनम्** f. inquiry, interrogation, inquisition, investigation, examination (El. **prīṣagār**, **prutsagār**); welcoming (a guest, a friend). —**karūñ** करञ्च । **अभिप्रायाभिज्ञानार्थप्रश्नादिकर्म** f.inf. to make inquisition, to investigate (Gr.Gr. 126, K. 996).

prīṣhun प्रिष्कुन् । **अनुयोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryutsh** प्रिष्कु; 2 p.p. **prīṣhōv** प्रिष्कुव्), to ask, inquire, question, interrogate (El. also **pratshun** and **prīṣun**) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Rām. 238, 427, 439, 450, 540, 597, 753, 1056, etc.; K. 284, 289, 317, 503, 609, 956, 1040, 1133, 1135, 1142; H. xii, 1; YZ. 59, 81, 391; K.Pr. 30, 132, 173, 260); to ask advice (K. 1033); to ask about, inquire about (Śiv. 1457; Rām. 111, 313, 823, 893, 895, etc.; K. 535, 584, 839, 858, 931, 946, 1003, 1162; YZ. 14, 143; K.Pr. 71).

prīṣhⁱ prīṣhⁱ sōdāh प्रिष्चि प्रिष्चि सोदाह । **संमत्या व्यवहरणम्** m. to carry on work continually taking people's advice.

prīṣhan-wōl प्रिष्कन्-वोलु । **अनुसंधाता** n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** वाज्यञ्च), one who asks, inquires; an investigator, examiner; a superintendent; one who shows proper respect (asking another's welfare, etc.); one who is in the habit of previously inquiring as to the result of any proposed action.

pryutsh^u-mot^u प्रिष्कु-मंतु । **पृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **prīṣh^u-mūt^u** प्रिष्कु-मञ्च), asked, inquired from; asked about, inquired about.

prīṣhish प्रिष्चिश् । **सुन्यायविवेकः** f. just discrimination on the part of a judicial officer (founded on careful inquiry and thorough investigation of both sides of the story). —**lagūñ** लगञ्च । **समालोचनापत्तिः** f. just discrimination to be shown by a judicial officer.

prīṣhawun प्रिष्कुवुनु । **पृच्छन्** n.ag. (f. **prīṣhavūñ** प्रिष्कुवञ्च), one who asks (in all the senses of **prīṣhun**, q.v.) (K. 1148); esp. an inquirer as to the future, one who consults an oracle or the like, or who consults omens.

prāṣal प्राञ्चल् । **कुत्सितसृक्कणीकः** adj. c.g. one, the corners of whose mouth are ugly or diseased.

parṣun पर्चुन् m. (sg. dat. **parṣanas** पर्चनम्), recognition (L.V. 58), i.q. **pōr'zān**, q.v.

praṣand प्रचण्ड । **तीव्रता** m. vehemence, violence, excessive heat, stifflingness (esp. of heat or of an epidemic) (Śiv. 905, 917); (as adj.) vehement, powerful (Gr.M.).

praṣar प्रचर् । **परिशीलनम्** m. constant practice, application (to any work); constant use (of any thing, e.g. a dish, an ornament, or a garment).

praṣaruk^u प्रचरुक् । **परिचयसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **praṣarūc^u** प्रचरञ्च), of, or belonging to, constant use, in constant use.

praṣaras lagun प्रचरस् लगुन् । **कार्यव्यापारा-सक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to begin to be brought into constant use (esp. of something which, owing to its value or rarity, should be used only occasionally, but for which no substitute is available; e.g. employing the best dinner service, or one's best clothes, for everyday use). —**rōzun** रोजुन् । **कार्यवृत्तावासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be (improperly, as ab.) in everyday use. —**thawun** थवुन् । **कार्यवृत्तौ प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to put into everyday use (something not used, or only occasionally used, before).

praṣār प्रचार । **प्रवर्तनम्** m. the being in currency, prevalence, general use, general acceptance (as correct). —**karun** करुन् m.inf. to spread abroad (knowledge or the like) (Gr.M.).

parīṣar परिचर् । **कर्मदक्षता** m. dexterity, clever-handedness, expertness, proficiency (in any work or employment). —**āsun** आसुन् । **कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवसंभवः** m.inf. such dexterity, etc., to be achieved or to exist. —**thawun** थवुन् । **कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवाभ्यासविधानम्** m.inf. to give dexterity, to teach a person to be dexterous, etc., as ab.

praṣaran प्रचरन् । **परिचायनम्** f. (sg. dat. **praṣarūñ** प्रचरञ्च), bringing into use (e.g. a vessel, dish, or

garment): beginning to make use of, after a course of necessary instruction (e.g. a child or a horse).

praśārun प्रज्ञारुन । प्रवर्तितीकरणम् m. (sg. dat. **praśāranas** प्रज्ञारनस्), the making current or prevalent, bringing into general acceptance (as correct).

pariśay परिचय । परिज्ञानम् m. recognition, experience, discernment. —**gaśhun** —गक्षुन् । परिज्ञानसंभवः m. recognition to exist, to be generally recognized.

prawa प्रव । किरणसमूहः f.pl. rays of light, sunshine, brilliancy (El. *prau*, *prauca*, *praucah*; Rām. 542).

—**lagañē** —लगञ । किरणैः संतप्रीभवनम् f. pl. inf. rays to come into contact (with the eyes), to be dazzled.

—**wōthañē** —व्यथञ । किरणप्रादुर्भावः f. pl. inf. rays to arise, i.e. to issue (e.g. from a source of light, from a jewel, a mirror, or (met.) from a lovely face).

prawa yiñē प्रव यिञ । किरणसंतापः f. pl. inf. rays to come, to be dazzled.

priwa प्रिव । प्रीतिः f.pl. affection, loving devotion, tender love (e.g. shown to a father, master, or other protector). —**gaśhañē** —गक्षञ । हार्दोद्भवः f. pl. inf. affection, love to arise (for a protector, cherisher, master). —**pēñē** —प्यञ । प्रीत्यागमः f. pl. inf. such affection to fall, i.e. to be felt. —**rōzañē** —रोञञ । प्रीत्यवशेषः f. pl. inf. such affection to continue (even after the reason for this affection had disappeared).

parwā पर्वा ۱, ۲ or **parwāh** पर्वाह m. care, concern, anxiety, vexation (El.); fear, terror (Śiv. 777 °wā, 1302 °wāh). Cf. **bē-parwā** and **parwāy**.

parav परव । लघुशरावः m. a drinking goblet.

parawan pōñ^u shrapun परवन् पोत्रु अपुन् । सर्वजीर्णभिवनम् m. inf. the water to evaporate from the cups; hence, to become dried up, to be thoroughly cooked, (of food in the belly) to be thoroughly and entirely digested, (of money, etc.) to be wasted away, entirely spent, and so on.

pairiv पैरिव् (or **pöriv** पारिव्), see **pūr^u** 1.

pairavī पैरवी or **pöravī** पारवी پیروی f. following, pursuit. —**kariñ^u** —करञ्जू f. inf. to follow after (in order to take care of), to protect (H. i, 1).

pūrv पूर्व adj. e.g. former, of former times (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 1801).

prawād प्रवाद m. a proclamation, a crying out. —**karun** —करुन् m. inf. to make proclamation (L.V. 89).

pūrwādi पूर्वादि in **pūrwādi-mōkh** पूर्वादि-मुख । पूर्वमुखः adj. e.g. facing the east, turned to the east. —**mōkhī** -मुखी । पूर्वदिशमनु adv. facing the east, eastwardly.

prawāh प्रवाह m. the stream, current, of a river (Gr.M.).

parwāh पर्वाह, see **parwā**.

pūrwakh पूर्वख् adv. preceded by; hence, in accordance with, according to. A word borrowed from Skt. and used occasionally —°, as in **vēdi-pūrwakh**, according to due rite, ritely (K. 971).

prāwun प्रावुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prōw^u** प्रोवु), to obtain, get, acquire, receive, attain, accept, reach (cf. **dōh prāwānⁱ**, p. 199b, l. 41; **jīth prāvūñ^u**, p. 378b, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 23; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; Śiv. 20, 55, 102, 452, 496, 646, 884, 997, 1058, 1098, 1197, 1246, etc.; Rām. 347; K. 1154; YZ. 515); to pick up, earn, gain, reap, receive (Gr.M.); to come across, suffer (a misfortune, etc.) (Gr.M.); to procure, secure (cf. **rūzī pr^o**, s.v. **rūzī**) (Śiv. 1506, Rām. 1646); to clothe (oneself), don (El., YZ. 22). **prōw^u-mot^u** प्रोवु-मंतु । अवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **prōv^u-mūt^u** प्रावू-मंतू), obtained, gained, etc.

parwāna 1 परवान ۱, ۲ m. a warrant, sanction (in writing), order, pass, passport.

parwāna 2 परवान ۱, ۲ m. a moth, a butterfly (YZ. 16, 193).

parawun^u परवुनु । अध्येता n.ag. (f. **paravūñ^u** परवञ्जू), a reader, a student, an industrious student, bookworm (W. 112); one who recites, a reciter (Śiv. 1519).

pairāwun पैरावुन् or **pōrāwun** पारावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pai(ō)rōw^u** पै(पा)रोवु, to put (clothes, etc., dir. obj.) on another person (dat.) (cf. **phēran p^o**, p. 705b, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1725, 1821); to adorn (oneself or another) (Śiv. 1632, Rām. 662 *pairawun*). Cf. **pairun**.

pairawun^u पैरवुनु (also written **pōrawun^u** पारवुनु) n.ag. (f. **pairavūñ^u** पैरवञ्जू), one who puts on clothes; one who adorns (Śiv. 516).

pōrawan पोरवन् f. (sg. dat. **pōravūñ^u** 1 पोरवञ्जू) in **pōrawan lāgūñ^u** पोरवन् लागञ्जू । विवाधनम् f. inf. to worry, harass, importune. —**wād** —वाद् । असहद्विवाधनम् m. repeated worrying, worrying over and over again, persistent importuning.

pōrawun पोरवुन् । विवाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōrow^u** पोरवु), to make dry, to remove the moisture from something damp (cf. **pōrun**); to oppress, distress, trouble, annoy, molest, abuse, importune. **pōrow^u-mot^u** पोरवु-मंतु । विवाधितः (वा ईषच्छोषितः) perf. part. (f. **pōriv^u-mūt^u** पोरवू-मंतू), dried (of damp cloth, green vegetables, or the like); harassed, etc.

pōrawun^u पोरवुनु । समर्थोभवन n.ag. (f. **pōravūñ^u** 2 पोरवञ्जू), effective, efficient, efficacious (e.g. a tool, a weapon, a medicine, etc.); a match for, one who is able to conquer an opponent, etc.; (of fresh grain, damp cloth, or the like) becoming dried (by the application of heat, etc.).

pörāwun पारावुन्, see pairāwun.

pūrawun^u पूरवुन् । पूर्तिहृत्, पूरणीयः n.ag. (f. pūravūn^u पूरवञ्चू), a filler, one who fills; one who completes by supplying what is missing; something which must necessarily be filled, or be completed.

prāwanāwun प्रावनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

prāwanōw^u प्रावनोवु), to cause to obtain, to endow (a person with wealth, etc.); to grant (Śiv. 19, 1000, 1066, 1088, 1551, 1635, 1648, 1654, 1679, 1781, 1876).

prāwanīy प्रावनीय । प्राप्यः adj. e.g. about to be obtained, fit to be obtained, worthy to be obtained (K. 321).

parawañ परवञ् । पाठवेतनम् f. wages paid for studying, a present or fixed allowance made to an industrious student, a scholarship (Gr.Gr. 129).

pōravūn^u 3 पोरवञ्चू । विवाधना f. harassing, worrying, teasing, importuning. —hēñ^u —ह्यञ्चू । वाधोद्भवः, वाधोद्भावः f.inf. worrying, harassing, etc., to occur; to worry, harass, importune.

pūrawañ पूरवञ् । पूरणवेतनम् f. payment or wages for filling, or for fulfilling, completing, etc.

parwar پرور adj. e.g. a cherisher as in nafs-parwar, a cherisher of self, a selfish person (K.Pr. 150).

parwarī پروری f. cherishing, as in hunar-parwarī, cherishing of art, fondness for art (K.Pr. 150).

pariwār परिवार् । परिवारः m. a train, retinue, attendants, followers (collectively) (Śiv. 909; K. 762, 784, 786, 873, 940, 1006).

parward पर्वर्द् پرورد adj. e.g. used at end of compounds, fostered, nourished, cherished, bred, reared, brought up (cf. nāz-parward, Rām. 609, p. 675a, l. 37).

parwardigār पर्वर्दिगार् پروردگار m. the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence, an epithet of the Deity (H. i, 11).

parwarish पर्वरिश् پرورش f. fostering, support (Gr.M.).

pravruth प्रवृथ् । प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. pravrēṣ^u प्रवृञ्चू), conduct, behaviour; active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. to nivruth, q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1860).

prawās प्रवास् । प्रवासः m. living abroad or away from home; foreign residence, travelling, journey.

prawōsⁱ प्रवासि । अनुभूतप्रवासखेदः adj. e.g. a sojourner abroad, one who lives away from home, a traveller; one wearied by much travelling to and fro.

pravish प्रवीश् । प्रवेशः m. entrance, ingress, penetration (L.V. 2, pravēṣh).

prövish प्राविश् or prövish प्रावीश् । नवगृहप्रवेशबलिविधिः f. the ceremony of entering a newly built house (at a propitious instant, and with sacrificial ceremonies), a house-warming (Rām. 609).

prövishē-sāth प्राविश्-साथ् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. -sātas -सातस्), the propitious moment for entering a new house. -tān -तान् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशे समर्चः स्तूणाविशेषः m. a pillar set up in the north-east part of the house, representing the gods of the cardinal points, to whom worship is offered on this occasion.

pārwatī पार्वती, i.q. pārōtī, q.v.

parwāy पर्वाय् (= پروا) m. care, anxiety, fear, terror (Rām. 104, 208, 484, 576, 578, 844, 1049, 1276, 1488; K. 521); inclination, desire, affection, i.q. parwā, q.v.

parwāz पर्वाज़ پرواز ? f. flying, flight. parwāz tul, take wings and fly! (L. 99, K.Pr. 46).

pray 1 प्रय् or (Śiv. 1851) priyā 1 प्रिया । प्रीतिः, रुचिः f. affection, tender love (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 585, 662, 714, 772, 915, 1571; Rām. 731); zest, wish, desire, liking (Rām. 1485).

—āsūn^u —आसञ्चू । प्रीतिसंभवः f.inf. affection, tenderness, to exist (K. 515).

—gashūn^u —गश्चञ्चू । प्रीत्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. affection, tenderness, to arise. —thaviūn^u —थवञ्चू । प्रीतिधारणम् f.inf. to hold, or feel, affection (for).

pray 2 प्रय् f. a receipt (El. prai).

prāyē 1 प्राय in the following:— prāyē bēhun प्राय व्यङ्गन् । निष्कार्योभवनम् m.inf. (of a woman in labour) to crouch (for delivery) in the lying-in room; hence, met. to sit crouching like a lately delivered woman, to sit idle and workless, to be out of employment. Cf. prasun, 2 p.p. pyāv, f. pyāyē.

prāyē 2 प्राय adv. generally, as a rule, for the most part, almost entirely (Gr.M.).

priy प्रिय्, i.q. priyā 2, q.v. (K. 287, 919).

priyā 1 प्रिया, see pray 1.

priyā 2 प्रिया, f. a beloved woman or goddess (Śiv. 51). This is a word borrowed direct from Sanskrit.

pāray 1 पारय् । घोषणा f. proclamation, public announcement (Gr.M.). —diñ^u —दिञ्चू । साधारणे राजाज्ञादिख्यापना f.inf. to make proclamation by beat of drum.

pāray 2 पारय् f. tying or plaiting the hair (cf. mas-p°, p. 595b, l. 32).

parōyⁱ परायि । परः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, another, another's; other, another, strange, foreign, alien, extraneous.

parōyī परायी । परता f. otherness, foreignness, distinction.

prāyēcētⁱ प्रायच्यति । कृतपापः adj. e.g. one who expiates, one who has sinned, and who is therefore bound to expiation.

prāyēcēth प्रायच्यथ् । पापाचरणम् m. (sg. dat. prāyēcētas प्रायच्यतस्), atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; a thing that demands expiation, a sinful act, a sin. —khasun —खसुन् ।

पापलिप्तीभवनम् m.inf. (need for) atonement to arise, to become defiled by sin, to become a sinner. —karun —करुन् । पापविधानम्, पापनिष्कृतिव्रताचरणम् m.inf. to do expiation, perform penance (for a sinful act); to perform a sinful act (such as demands expiation).

prayāg प्रयाग । नदीसंगमस्थानम् m. a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamunā, near Allahabad (Śiv. 627, 1172); hence, a confluence of any two rivers; N. of an island at the confluence of the rivers Vēth (Jehlam) and Sindhū in Kashmīr (RT.Tr. II, 329; K.Pr. 173).

prayūg प्रयूग् । प्रयोगः m. a usual form, general usage; esp. the proper practice or carrying out of the prescribed ceremonial of a religious rite.

prayūga-wōl^u प्रयूग-वोलु । प्रयोगवृत्तः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), the skilled priest engaged for the due carrying out of a religious ceremonial.

prayūgas bēhun प्रयूगस् व्यङ्गन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to be devoted to or continually employed in duly carrying out religious ceremonials (whether for oneself or for others).

paryōkh पर्याख् m. (sg. dat. paryōkas पर्याकस्), a bed, a couch (L.V. 73). Cf. prang.

prayēm प्रयम् or (Śiv. 51) priyēm प्रियम् । प्रेमा m. love, affection (for human beings, animals, or things), tender regard, kindness (Śiv. 51, 70, 103, 181, 207, 239, 267, 276, 377, 380, 395, etc.); met. a love, a loved one, a beloved (Rām. 1428). —barun —वरुन् । प्रीत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to experience love, to become devoted to (esp. to a thing, or to an action) (Śiv. 1174; Rām. 1524, 1701). —thawun —थवुन् । प्रीतिवृत्तिः m.inf. to be in love with, to be fast friends with; esp. to feel affection (for a thing or action).

prayēma-pāth^{ar} प्रयम-पाथर् । प्रीत्याश्रयः c.g. a vessel of affection, an object of extreme affection, that which is dearly loved. —rost^u -रस्तु । प्रेमहीनः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), loveless, devoid of love, feeling distaste (for); (of some action or employment) engaged in without love, distasteful. —raṣhar -रहर् । प्रेमहीनता m. the condition of being devoid of love, a feeling of distaste; (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with distaste. —sost^u -सस्तु । प्रेमयुक्तः adj. (f. -sūtsh^u -सूत्शू), full of love, eagerly devoted to any work; (of some work) engaged in with much love. —sasṣhar -ससृषर् or —saṣhar -सहर् । प्रेमयुक्तत्वम् m. the condition of being eagerly devoted (esp. to some work); (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with much love. —vyot^u -व्यतु । प्रेमपूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. -vēṣṣ^u -वैष्), one who is of a loving or affectionate disposition.

prayēmuk^u प्रयमुक् । प्रीतिवर्तितः sg. gen. (f. prayēmūc^u प्रयमचू), of, or belonging to, love, done out of affection or as a token of affection.

prayēmī प्रयमी । प्रेमयुक्तचित्तः m. full of love, of an affectionate disposition.

priyēm प्रियम्, see prayēm.

pōryum^u पारिमु । पारविदेशभवः adj. (f. pōrim^u पारिमु), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the country beyond (cf. öryum^u-p^o, p. 45b, l. 46); (in Kāshmīr) of, or produced in, the country beyond the mountains, i.e. in the Panjāb (Gr.Gr. 151). —daba —डब । समुद्रकविशेषः m. a kind of small box or casket imported from the Panjāb.

pōrim^u al पारिमु अल् । अलावुफलविशेषः f. a kind of large pumpkin. —hand —हन्द । घन्दाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. pōrimi handi पारिमि हन्दि), a kind of chicory or endive imported from the Panjāb. —kūn^u —कून् । शिलाविशेषः f. a kind of coloured stone. —nāsth —नास्थ । नस्थविशेषः (sg. dat. —nāsti —नास्ति), a kind of snuff imported from the Panjāb.

pryun^u प्रिनु, see prinun.

prayun प्रयुन् । रुचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. proy^u प्रयु), (of a thing, work, food, etc.) to be liked, to be pleasant, to be thought nice, to be highly appreciated (gen. of person pleased) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 876, 878, 1086; Rām. 592). proy^u-mot^u प्रयु-मत्तु । रोचकीभूतः perf. part. (f. prüy^u-müṣṣ^u प्रयू-मृष्), (of a thing, etc., as ab.) liked, found nice.

paryun^u पर्यिनु । तितउः m. a sieve, sifter, strainer, riddle. According to El. such is made of a broad wooden hoop with a bottom of perforated sheepskin (L. 464, pārun, Śiv. 1527, K.Pr. 166).

parinⁱ chān परिनि चान् । तितउना उत्पूतिः f. (but chān 2 is m.), sifting in a sieve. —chōñ^u —चोञ् । तितउना उत्पवनम् f., id. —chōñ^u lagūñ^u —चोञ् लगूञ् । उत्पवनवत् वर्षणम् f.inf. sieve-sifting to begin; met. a light shower (quasi, water sent down through a sieve) to begin. —ṣar -सर् । परितस्क्लिप्तीभवनम् m. the being covered with small holes (like a sieve), the being worm-eaten or similarly damaged.

parininⁱ zādⁱ gaṣhānⁱ परिनिनि जदि गहनि । देहे परितः छिद्रोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become the holes of a sieve; met. (of a person beaten) to have the whole body covered with holes or wounds.

parāyēn परायन् m. the principal, or highest, object, the chief aim (Rām. 1729).

prayānand प्रयानन्द m. a saddle (El.).

pryunz^u प्रिजु, see prinzun.

pryūr^u प्र्यू, see prīrun.

prayās प्रयास m. in prayās karun प्रयास करुन् ।
आयसनम् m.inf. to put (a person) to great labour (for
the accomplishment of some task).

prāyēshcith प्रायश्चित् m. (sg. dat. prāyēshcitas
प्रायश्चित्स), atonement, expiation (Gr.M.). The Skt.
form of prāyēcēth, q.v.

prayōth प्रयथ् card. (pl. dat. prayōtan प्रयतन्), one
million (Gr.Gr. 80).

prayēthⁿ प्रयथ् । प्रयत्नः m. (sg. dat. prayētnas
प्रयत्नस्), effort, exertion, persevering effort,
striving.

prayōtyum^u प्रयतिम् ord. (f. prayōtim^u प्रयतिम्),
millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pryuṣh^u प्रिक्, pryuṣh^u-mot^u प्रिक्-मत्, see priṣhun.

prayēwun^u प्रयवुन् । रोचकः n.ag. (f. prayēvūn^u
प्रयवन्), that which pleases, pleasant, agreeable,
satisfactory (cf. dilas pr°, p. 211a, l. 12) (Gr.M.,
Śiv. 1265).

prayūzan प्रयूजन् । प्रयोजनम् m. use, need, necessity ;
(in Kāshmirī, usually) aim, object, intention, meaning,
(of some business, advice, speech, or the like) (Gr.M.
prayōzan). —nērun —नेरुन् । अर्थोत्पत्तिः m.inf.
the object or intention (of any act or the like) to be
achieved.

praz प्रज् । संततिः, प्रजा f. progeny (of so-and-so), sons,
daughters, grandchildren, etc. (of so-and-so); the
subjects (of a king), the population of a ruler's
realm (Rām. 1108c).

prazā प्रजा । प्रजा f. (sg. dat. prazāhi प्रजाहि), the people
(collected together on any occasion) as a whole,
the whole population of any tract; a subject or the
subjects of a realm (Gr.M. where it is incorrectly
written prazāh, and shown as masc.) (Śiv. 883, 885,
1240, 1491).

par^uz^u परञ्ज, parüz^u परञ्ज, see parud^u.

pīrōz^u पीराञ्ज । साधकवृत्तिः f. the profession, occupation,
or status of a pīr, q.v.

purz पुर्ज پرز । पटमार्जनविशेषः m. nap (of cloth); (in
Kāshmirī) a kind of size (composed of lime, barley
meal, and sulphur) used for finishing, pashmīna or
woollen cloth after it has come from the loom. -gar
-गर् । पटमार्जनशिल्पी m. (f. -gar-bāy -गर्-बाय् is his
wife, but -gariñ -गरिञ् is a woman who follows the
profession) a pashmīna-finisher.

purza-gor^u पुर्ज-गर् । पटमार्जनशिल्पी m. a pashmīna-
finisher (El.).

purzadār पुर्जदार । संपन्नमार्जनसंस्कारः adj. c.g. (pashmīna
cloth or the like) which has undergone the process of
finishing.

prazāh, incorr. for prazā, q.v.

prazalun प्रजलुन् or prazalun प्रजलुन् । दीप्तिमद्भवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. prazol^u प्रजलु), to shine, give forth
light or brilliancy, to be set alight, become lighted
(L.V. 4; Śiv. 314, 500, 666, 1147, 1200, 1346, 1501,
1536, 1538, 1657; Rām. 23, 1012, 1071; YZ. 181).

prazol^u-mot^u प्रजलु-मत् । दीप्तः perf. part. (f.
prazūj^u-müṣ^u प्रजलू-मच्), become shining, become
brilliant.

prazalāwun प्रजलावुन् । दीप्तिमत्ताविधानम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. prazalōw^u प्रजलोवु), to cause to shine, make
brilliant, illuminate (Śiv. 738, 836, 1881); to cause to
be fine and beautiful, to dress up in fine clothes.
prazalōw^u-mot^u प्रजलोवु-मत् । द्योतितः perf. part.
(f. prazalōv^u-müṣ^u प्रजलावू-मच्), cause to shine,
make brilliant; dressed up in fine clothes.

prazalawun^u प्रजलवुन् । प्रज्वलन् n.ag. (f. prazalavūn^u
प्रजलवन्), shining, brilliant (Śiv. 513, 657, 1706;
Rām. 204, 1225, 1257, 1264); glorious, dressed in
fine clothes; brilliant, beautiful (of a person) (Rām.
520, 1291, 1297).

parzun 1 पर्जुन् । दासः m. (sg. dat. parzanas पर्जनस्), a
servant, a personal attendant, retainer (Skt. parijana)
(El.; K.Pr. 2, 104). parzan-bāpār पर्जन-बापार् ।
दासव्यवहारः m. the duties of a personal servant.
-bāy -बाय् । दासस्त्री f. the wife of a personal servant.
-kār -कार् । दासवृत्तिः m. the occupation of a personal
servant. -kūt^u -कटू । सेवकपुत्री f. (sg. dat. -kacē
-कच्य), his daughter, esp. the daughter of a good
servant. -kaṭh -कठ् । दासपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas
-कटस्), his son, esp. the son of a good servant.
-pōn^u -पोनु । दासवृत्तिः m. the occupation of a personal
servant. -wōl^u -वोलु । दासदासीयुतः m. (f. -wājēñ
-वाज्यञ्), a man who has several personal servants
(indicating his wealth).

parzun 2 पर्जुन् m. (sg. dat. parzanas पर्जनस्), recognition
(cf. parzanun, prazanun). parzan (or parzanas,
K. 397) yun^u पर्जन् (पर्जनस्) यिनु, m.inf. to come to
recognition, to recognize (K. 397, 458).

pörizān पारिज्ञान or (Śiv.) pörizān पारीज्ञान । परिज्ञानम्
f. (sg. dat. pörizōn^u पारिज्ञाञ्), thorough knowledge,
complete acquaintance (El. parzān); testing, putting
to the test; recognition; power of recognition,
consciousness (Rām. 1173); cf. parṣun. —āsūñ^u
—आसञ् । संपरीक्षणानुभवसंभवः f.inf. thorough putting
to the test to occur; recognition to occur. —gathūñ^u
—गठञ् । परिज्ञानावाप्तिः f.inf. accurate information
to occur, to gain accurate information (Śiv. 1890).
—karūñ^u —करञ् । परिज्ञानप्रयत्नः f.inf. to take
measures for obtaining accurate information (Śiv.
238, 1046).

pör'zönī पारिज्ञानी f. knowledge of the truth, recognition of the truth, knowledge of God (Rām. 10, 1683); recognizing, recognition (Rām. 1566); recognition, familiarity, intimacy (Rām. 1095).

parzan-gī पर्जन-गी । दासभावः f. the condition of a personal servant.

prazanun प्रजनुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prazon^u प्रजनु, 2 p.p. prazañōv प्रजञोव्), to recognize, to ascertain after testing (El. parzanun, parzun). This verb also takes the forms parzanun, parzānun, prazanāwun, and parzanāwun, with the same meaning.

prazon^u-mot^u प्रजनु-मंतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. prazūñ^u-müts^u प्रजञू-मञ्चू), recognized.

prazanana yun^u प्रजनन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be recognized; esp. to be, or become, visible to one with imperfect sight, to be visible to a partly blind person, to be recognizable.

parzanun पर्जनन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. parzon^u पर्जनु; 2 p.p. prazañōv पर्जञोव्), to recognize, etc., i.q. prazanun (K. 459, 583, 595; YZ. 434).

parzon^u-mot^u पर्जनु-मंतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. parziñ^u-müts^u पर्जञू-मञ्चू), recognized, etc., i.q. prazon^u-mot^u, s.v. prazanun, q.v.

parzānun पर्जानुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. parzōn^u पर्जोनु; 2 p.p. parzāñōv पर्जाञोव्), to recognize (L.V. 7, 14, 46); i.q. prazanun, q.v.

prazanāwun प्रजनावुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prazanōw^u प्रजनोवु, to recognize, etc., i.q. prazanun, q.v. (YZ. 479). prazanāwana yun^u प्रजनावन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. pass., i.q. prazanana yun^u, q.v., s.v. prazanun. prazanōw^u-mot^u प्रजनोवु-मंतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. prazanōv^u-müts^u प्रजनावू-मञ्चू), i.q. prazon^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. id.

parzanāwun पर्जनावुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. parzanōw^u पर्जनोवु), i.q. prazanun, q.v. to recognize (Rām. 394, 426, 1254, 1467; H. viii, 9, 10; x, 5, 12; xii, 2); to recognize, understand, grasp the meaning of (Gr.M.; Śiv. 350, 522, 958, 1065, 1175, 1193, etc.).

parzanāwana yun^u पर्जनावन यिनु । उपलक्षितीभवनम् m.inf. pass., i.q. prazanana yun^u, q.v., s.v. prazanun. parzanōw^u-mot^u पर्जनोवु-मंतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. parzanōv^u-müts^u पर्जनावू-मञ्चू), i.q. prazon^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. id. parzanāwan-wōl^u पर्जनावन्-वोलु । उपलक्षणनिपुणः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is skilled in recognizing or testing, an expert.

parzanōz^u पर्जनाञ्जू । सेवकता f. service as a personal attendant.

prazāpath प्रजापथ m. (sg. dat. prazāpatas प्रजापतस्), (in Hindū mythology) one of the ten demigods or lords of created beings first created by Brahmā (cf. dakshē p°, p. 209a, l. 39) (Śiv. 33, 40, 65, 76, 86, etc.; Rām. 594).

prāzāpath प्राजापथ । राजा, ब्रह्मा-प्रजापतिः m. (sg. dat. prāzāpatas प्राजापतस्), (a corruption of the preceding, but with special meanings), the ten lords of creation, as ab.; the god Brahmā; a king (as lord of his subjects). Cf. praz.

pārizāth पारिज्ञाथ m. (pārizātas पारिज्ञातस्), (in Hindū legend) N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (it was in possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna) (Śiv. 497, 1553; Rām. 602; K. 583, 772-3, 775, 777, 924, 970).

parāzay पराजय् । अभिभवः m. defeat (e.g. in battle, in a disputation, or in a game).

pas पस् پس adv. after, behind; at length, in fine, finally; then, therefore, thence (W. 100).

pās 1 पास پاس । गौरवम् m. (sg. abl. pāsa 1 पास), watching, guarding; observance, consideration, attention to, regard, respect, sake, sense, deference (Śiv. 592, 1315, 1467, 1670, 1745). According to El. it is used with names of God, meaning 'for the sake of'; so W. 97, pāsa, Śiv. 1257. —bōzun —बोजुन् । मानरक्षणम् m.inf. to show respect (to), to treat with honour. —gashun —गक्षुन् । गौरवापत्तिः m.inf. respect to occur, respect to be achieved. —karun —करुन् । क्षान्तिविधानम् m.inf. to make respect, to cause a man to behave decently; to treat a person politely, to grant politely (Rām. 161). —pyon^u —प्यनु । दयोद्भवः m.inf. compassion to be shown (to a poor man in difficulties); politeness or patience to be shown (on the intercession of some honourable person). —wuchun —वुक्षुन् । सहनम् m.inf. to bear patiently (another's fault).

pāsa-wōl^u पास-वोलु । गौरवसहायोपेता m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has many respectful adherents.

pās 2 पास, i.q. pāsa 2, in ās-pās, p. 51a, l. 26 (Śiv. 1441). —karun —करुन् । पक्षपातविधानम् m.inf. to do side, to make side (upon, pēth, a person), i.e. to protect (a person) (Rām. 538, 1038, 1184); (in a dispute) to take sides, to show partiality.

pāsa 2 पास । पार्श्वम्, पृष्ठम् m. a side, direction (cf. pot^u p°, s.v. pot^u); the back or reverse of a paper or the like; the page of a book (Gr.M.).

pāsa 3 पास । पाशकः m. a die, dice (oblong in shape and rolled out of the hand in playing).

pāsa 4 पास (= پاس), i.q. pās 1, q.v. in hissa-pāsa, p. 354b, l. 1.

paīsa पैस or pōsa पौस । पणः m. a certain copper coin, a pice (cf. dōbal p°, p. 183b, l. 18; khām p°, p. 400a, l. 14; pōkhta p°, p. 727b, l. 8) (El. pānsah) (Gr.M.; W. 146 pānsa; H. vii, 25-6; YZ. 402; K.Pr. 106, 145); cash, money (cf. pānirⁱ-p°, p. 748b, l. 11) (El.; K.Pr. 73, 164). -phyur^u -फिर । पणात्मलाभः m. pice-exchange, (in buying and selling) profits in pice (not in large sums). -wād -वाद । पणरूपा संकलना m. counting by pice (and not by large sums; used with reference to the passing of money, or in giving, receiving, or counting profits). -waīsa वैस m.pl. pice and the like, pice etc.

paīsā-khandā पैसा-खंडा or pōsā-khandā पौसा-खंडा । प्रायः एकपणः m. about one pice (in this, the final ā in each case represents the suffix of the indefinite article; see āh 1).

pōs^u प्सु or pos^u पसु । फेनः m. foam, froth, scum (El. paus); used met. in such compounds as braga-p°, p. 120a, l. 29, and brayē-p°, p. 130a, l. 36. —anun —अनुन् । भाषणखेदनम्, व्यथीकरणम् m.inf. to cause foam or scum to arise; met. to worry by much talking, asking many questions, much verbal urging, or the like. —trāwun —त्रावुन् m.inf. to foam (El.). —yun^u —यिनु । फेनोद्भवः, वृद्धभाषणेन खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. foam or scum to come into existence; to be worried, as ab.

pōsa पौस, see paīsa.

pasāb पसाब پس آب । अधमरसः m. the after-juice, the second juice expressed by the addition of water to the article from which the full juice has already been expressed.

pāsbān पासبان m. a watchman, guard, sentinel.

pāsbōnī पासبانی f. the duty of a guard, guard, watch (K.Pr. 161).

pāsdār पासदार پاسدار । गौरवपात्रात्मा m. (f. pāsdārēñ पासदार्यन्त्र), a watchman, guard, sentinel; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is treated with respect, one whose opinion is deferred to (cf. pās 1).

pash पश । पटलम् m. a thatch, roof (of a house or boat), shingle, mat cover (of a boat) (cf. burza-p°, p. 130b, l. 49; nar-p°, p. 646a, l. 46; nāṭa-p°, p. 660b, l. 15; nāwa-p°, p. 666b, l. 16; pot^u p°, s.v. pot^u; pēṭi-p°, s.v. pēṭ^u) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 463, pash; 464, pachi (?); Śiv. 784, 1245; K.Pr. 156, 167). It is generally made with an under layer of burza-bark, over which is laid the thatching-grass. —dyun^u —दिनु । पटलास्तरणम् m.inf. to thatch (a roof or the like).

pashē-gand hyon^u पश-गंड ह्यनु । पटलयोजनबन्धः m.inf. to tie a thatch. -gāsa -गास । पटलतृणम् m. thatching-grass (generally laid over a layer of burza-bark). -gav -गव । जीर्णपटलः adj. e.g. that of which the roof is gone, (a house) with a decayed roof. -hor^u -हर् । नौपार्थपट्टिकायुग्मम् m. the pair of mats used as a thatch for a boat. -kūt^u -कूट । पटलस्तम्भः m. the beam on which a thatch is supported. —pēṭhⁱ shīn trāwun —पेठि शीन् त्रावुन् । संभ्रमेण पारणम् m.inf. to shift the snow from the thatch; met. to accomplish something in a hurry, and in any order. wōb^u बवु । पटलप्रकाशमार्गः m. an aperture in a thatch (for the admission of air, light, etc.).

pashuk^u पशुकु । पटलसंवन्धी gen. (f. pashēc^u पशंचू), of, or belonging to, a thatch (K.Pr. 2).

pashēs khasun पशस् खसुन् । गर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to climb on to the roof (of a house); met. to become filled with haughtiness, to assume a lofty bearing.

pashē पश in pashē-pashē पश-पश । नित्यं विषादशीलता m. habitual melancholy, hypochondriasis; cf. pashun 1. -pashē lagun -पश लगुन् । तद्वैत्सत्त्वेऽपि विषादविधानम् m.inf. habitual melancholy to be incurred, (even when one is well off) to keep in bad spirits (as if one was poverty-stricken).

pāsh पाश । पाशः m. a noose, halter; a hangman's noose; a gin, net (L.V. 6); —° (after a word signifying 'hair') a mass (of hair), a braid.

pāshē पाश । सूक्ष्मगुणदोषस्थितिः f.pl. minute examination and criticism, careful examination of the pros. and cons. of anything (cf. l^ashē-pāshē, p. 533b, l. 5; raga-p°, s.v. rag). —kadañē —कडञ । गुणदोषसंकलना f.pl.inf. (in discussing the suitability of anything, e.g. a proposed marriage) carefully to examine and criticize the pros. and cons. (cf. l^ashē pāshē kadañē, p. 533b, l. 7; raga-pāshē kadañē, s.v. rag); to break (something) into small pieces (Śiv. 253).

pashu पशु m. the Skt. form of posh^u, q.v., esp. a brute, a beast, a person who is not initiated into the mysteries of the Śaiva religion.

paishē पैश or pōshē पौश card. about five (Gr.Gr. 83, Rām. 663, K. 938).

pēsh पेश پیش m. front, fore part; adv. in front (of), before (Gr.M.; H. vi, 9, gay pēsh-ē-pātashāh, they went before the king, i.e. were taken into his presence). -andāz पेशन्दाज پیش انداز । आधारस्तम्भ-विशेषः m. the outer, or front, supporting beam of an outer balcony or the like; cf. pushwān. —anun —अनुन् m.inf. to bring before (a person, dat.), to present to a person, to cause (him) to experience (such-and-such) (H. xii, 25). —sapaḍun —सपडुन्

m.inf. to become in front, (of a case in court) to come on, be put up (Gr.M.). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come before (a person, dat.), to come to meet (a person), step forward (Gr.M.); to present (itself), to arise, occur, happen (Rām. 1395).

pēshēs bēhun पेशस् व्यङ्गन । वेश्यावृत्त्यै प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit in front (of the house), to expose oneself to public view; (met.) to take to a harlot's life. —nērun —नेरुन् । अग्रतो भवनम् m.inf. to go forth in front, to lead an attack, uprising, or the like. —thawun —थवुन् । अग्रतः(पुरस्तात्)विधानम् m.inf. to set in front, to appoint (a person) to lead an attack, to appoint a leader or (in an emergency) a dictator, to set forward a person to lead a complaint, and so on.

pēshē पेश پیشه । वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः m. vocation, profession, craft, trade, business; custom, habit, practice; art, skill; (in Kāshmirī) one of the side-pieces of a garment attached to the part hanging down in front. —kamanāwun —कमनावुन् or —kamawun —कमवुन् । वेश्यावृत्त्या वर्तनम् m.inf. 'to work the profession', to lead the life of a harlot, to practise prostitution. —kamöyⁱ —कमायि । वेश्याधनम् f. a prostitute's earnings. —karun —करुन् । वेश्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to practise prostitution.

pish, pīsh, pishⁱ पिशि, see pyush^u.

pish^u पिशू, see pihun.

pōsh 1 पोश (by Pandits often written पोष्) । पुष्पः, मुष्कः m. a flower, a blossom (cf. acha-p^o, p. 9b, l. 7; agastē-p^o, p. 17a, l. 31; ala-p^o, p. 22b, l. 26; alam-p^o, p. 24b, l. 20; ar^ag-p^o, p. 43a l. 14; arinē-p^o, p. 44a, l. 37; bumbi-p^o, p. 107b, l. 42, and so many other names of particular flowers; also akāli-p^o, p. 21a, l. 37; naba-p^o, p. 619a, l. 15); (Gr.Gr. 22, 51, 163; Gr.M.; L. 460; W. 6; L.V. 42, 45, 102; Śiv. 54, 112, 113, 165, 181, 188, 373, 526, 827, 1185, 1196, 1692, etc.; Rām. 354-5, 617, 644, 647, 1043, etc.; K. 838, 1046; YZ. 31, 89, 527; K.Pr. 62, 88-9, 215); a flower in a pattern; an engraved or embossed ornament or decoration (like a flower) (cf. caphkali-p^o, p. 173b, l. 35); a boss, knob, stud, bunch of ribbons, rosette (cf. bīrbali-p^o, p. 119a, l. 4); a testicle, the scrotum (El.). —khanānⁱ —खननि । पुष्पचित्रोत्प्रेक्षणम् m. pl. inf. to engrave, scratch, or draw a flower-pattern. —kar —पोशकर, see pōshkar. —kōrⁱ —कारि । पुष्पचित्रणा f. a flower-pattern, flower-embroidery, a tissue flower (on cloth, paper, etc.); an embroidered cloth. —phōlānⁱ —फूलनि । विकासागमः m. pl. inf. flowers to bloom, blooming to occur (Śiv. 132, 267, 498, 1180, 1744, 1760; K. 250); met. blooming (of the spirits

to occur), hearty health, great prosperity, or the like, to be experienced or to come about. —tōchē diñē चुच्य दित्र । बलिविशेषः f. pl. inf. to give flowers and cakes to perform a certain Musalmān rite. It is carried out in May-June when roses are in bloom, and consists in laying roses and special cakes (see the next) on the graves of deceased relatives. —tōt^u —चूटू । पूषविशेषः f. a kind of cake consisting of cheese put sandwich-like between two slabs of wheaten dough and fried. —warshun —वर्शुन् m.inf. to shower flowers, rain flowers from above (in token of approbation, rejoicing, or the like) (K. 196, 255).

pōshē-bāg पोश-बाग । पुष्पोद्यानम् m. a flower-garden (El. poshibāg, Śiv. 963). —bar^ag —बर्ग । पुष्पदलम् m. a flower-petal. —chōñ^u —छाजू । पुष्पशीर्णनम् f. the flower-winnowing, i.e. the falling of the petals of over-blown flowers. —chath^ur^u —छथरू । पुष्पमयच्छत्रम् f. a sunshade or umbrella made of flowers (used on festive occasions, e.g. held over a bridegroom). —caman —चमन् । पुष्पवाटिका m. a flower-garden. —dal —डल् । पुष्पषण्डम् m. a flower-lake, a low plain with a lake, and covered with flowery shrubs. —dūr^u —डूरू । पुष्पवाटिका m. a flower-bed, a flower-plot. —dasta —दस्त । पुष्पवृन्तम् m. a handful, or posy, of flowers (Śiv. 76). —gōnd^u —ग्वंदु । पुष्पवृन्तम् m. a flower-posy, a nosegay, bouquet (H. v, 4); (El.) a wreath of flowers, such as is donned by an old Pandit when getting married. —gōndur^u —ग्वंदुरू । पुष्पवृन्तम् m., id. —grūph^u —ग्रूफु । पुष्पगुच्छकः m. a cluster of flowers. —kujⁱ —कुजि or —kuj^u —कुजू । पुष्पलता f. a flower-shrub, a shrub which bears flowers; a shrub covered with flowers. —kul^u —कुलु । पुष्पवृक्षः m. a flower-tree, a tree which bears flowers; a tree covered with flowers. —kond^u —कंडु । पुष्पप्रभवकण्टकः m. a flower-thorn, a thorn growing on a flower-shrub; a thorn attached to a flower. —kōñ^u —काजू । पुष्पसमूहः f. a group of flowers (e.g. in a flower-jar), a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 163). —kōrⁱ —कारि । पुष्पचित्रणा f. embroidery (of a flower-pattern). —kyom^u —क्यमु । कीटविशेषः m. a flower-insect (such as a bee or the like). —lünd^u —लंडू । पुष्पशाखा f. a flowery twig (Śiv. 1048). —lot^u —लटु । पुष्पनालम् m. the stalk or pedicle of a flower. —mōdān —मादान् m. a flower-meadow, a field of flowers (H. xi, 3). —māl —माल् । पुष्पस्रक् f. a garland of flowers (Śiv. 659, 1165, 1690; Rām. 489; K. 423, 583, 1077; K.Pr. 70). —mot^u —मंतु । पुष्पमत्तः adj. (f. —müts^u —मंतू), flower-mad, infatuated with flowers, a passionate lover of flowers (K.Pr. 173); met. a person who habitually dresses from head to foot in flowers or in many-coloured or richly embroidered

garments (Śiv. 189, as a term of endearment). -mōyā -म्या f. a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 165). -nūl -नूल । जीवजीवपक्षी m. the maugo-bird (El.), the 'Chakōr' or Greek partridge, the Golden Oriole (L. 117, 143, *poshna*, *Oriolus kundoo*; Śiv. 469, 963, 1360, 1365, 1440, 1690, 1721, 1785, 1812; Rām. 675, 1102, 1626). -phulay -फलय् । पुष्पविकासः f. the blooming of flowers (e.g. that in spring). -phēran -फरन् । पुष्पवासः m. a flower-garment, a garment of flowers (such as that worn by a bride). -prang -प्रंग् । पुष्पपर्यङ्कः m. a flower-couch, a couch or bed covered with flowers. -pathur -पथुर् । पुष्पसमाहारः m. (sg. dat. -patharas -पथरस्), a pile or collection of fallen flowers (e.g. at the foot of a flower-tree). -pūz -पूज् or -pūzā -पूजा । पुष्पैः पूजनम् f. worship with flowers (e.g. scattered before, or on, the adored object) (Śiv. 51, 95, 1131, 1145, 1167, 1183, 1199; K. 391). -rang -रंग् । पुष्पवदसारप्रकारः m. the manner of a flower, i.e. evanescence, impermanence, transientness. -thal -थल् । पुष्पस्थली f. a flower-bed. -thōp^u -थोप् । पुष्पवृन्तमुष्टिः m. a handful of flowers, a bouquet (such as is held in the hand), a bunch of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164). -thūr^u -थूर् । पुष्पलता f. a flower-shrub (Śiv. 1061, 1848; Rām. 1176, 1580; H. ii, 3; YZ. 32, 66). -thūr^u khārūn^u -थूर् खारून् । पुष्पलताचित्रणा f. inf. to erect a flower-shrub, i.e. to draw or paint one (on a wall or the like). -tula -तुल । अतिलघुः adj. e.g. weighing as much as a flower, extremely light, of hardly any weight. -tul^u -तुल् । पुष्पसमूहः m. a bunch (esp. a fairly small one) of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164). -tul^ur^u -तुल् । पुष्पदंशः f. a flower-bee, a kind of bee believed to bite flowers in its search for honey. -tōn^u -तोन् । मार्दववृत्तिः m. floweriness, acting like one who tends flowers, gentleness of disposition. -tūr^u -तूर् । पुष्पशैत्यम् f. flower-coolness, the cool weather of the flower-season (i.e. spring). -tūr^u -टूर् । पुष्पकोरकः m. an unblown flower, a bud. -thūr^u -ठूर् । पुष्पपिटविशेषः f. a flower-basket, a shallow basket for holding flowers; a basket filled with flowers. -thōryun^u -थोर्युन् । पुष्पसंकरः m. the refuse (leaves, stalks, etc.) thrown away in arranging flowers. -wōr^u -वार् । पुष्पवाटिका f. a small flower-garden (Śiv. 269, 963, 1028). -warshun -वर्शुन् । पुष्पवर्षणम् m. (sg. dat. -warshēnas -वर्शनस्), a shower of flowers (from the sky) (Śiv. 508, 1146, 1188, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451, 567, 771, 874). -wath^ar -वथर् । पुष्पदलम् m. a flower-leaf, a petal (esp. a large one) (Gr.Gr. 74). -zōl^u -जोल् । पुष्पचारकः m. a cluster of flower-buds or young flowers. -zand -जंड् । पुष्पसमूहः m. a collection

of flowers (esp. for offering in worship or the like) (Gr.Gr. 163). -zār -زَار or -zāl -जाल् a place of flowers, a place where flowers grow in profusion (W. 112, -zār); cf. kandi-zāl(-zār), p. 455a, l. 40.

pōshēn-hond^u tāj पोश्न-हन्द ताज् m. a garland (El.).

pōsh 2 पोश् m. in pōsh pōsh karun पोश् पोश् करन् । प्रोत्साहनम्, सादिकर्तृकलोकनिवारणवादः m. inf. to incite, prompt, encourage (esp. a child to his studies or the like) (cf. pōshⁱran); (of a coachman) to shout out warnings (to people on the road to make them get out of the way).

pōshⁱ pōshⁱ पांशि पांशि । सान्त्वना m. incitement, encouragement (of a person employed in any work, in order to induce him to apply himself with diligence). pōshⁱ pōshⁱ karun पांशि पांशि करन् । अश्वादिचारकाणां जननिवारणध्वनिः m. inf. (of a coachman) to shout out, as ab.

pōsh 3 पोश् پوش adj. e.g. clothed in, dressed in, wearing, used —°, as in pōb^ari-pōsh, one who wears a shawl. See pōb^ur^u, p. 678b, l. 25.

posh^u 1 पंशु । पशुः m. an animal of the cattle species (such as a cow, a horse, a buffalo, or sheep), a beast (a non-human animal) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 753, 1900); esp. a beast offered in sacrifice (L.V. 63). Cf. pashu.

pāshⁱ-zān पंशि-ज्ञान । पशुज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. -zōn^u -ज्ञान्), the intellect of an animal, an intellect as meagre as that of a brute; knowledge regarding beasts, veterinary science. -zāth -जाथ् । पशुजातिः f. (sg. dat. -zōth^u -जाथ्), the animal race, the tribe of animals.

posh^u 2 पंशु adj. (f. pūsh^u पंशू), possessing a thatched roof, roofed, thatched, used —°, as in ok^a-p°, p. 19a, l. 37; nār-p°, p. 646a, l. 47; pēsi-p°, s.v. pēth^u. See pash.

pōsh^u 1 पोशु । दारुविशेषः m. (sg. ag. pōshⁱ 1 पांशि), a certain kind of wood (useful for making beds and the like); a piece of furniture made of this wood. Cf. pōsh^u.

pōshⁱ-hūt^u पांशि-हूट् । काष्ठविशेषः f. a piece of this wood. -kul^u -कुल् । लतावृक्षविशेषः m. the tree from which this wood is taken. It grows on mountain slopes. -lünd^u -लून्ड् । लताविशेषशाखा f. a branch of this tree. -nōr^u -नार् । वृक्षगहनमार्गः f. a long mountain path, thickly encumbered with trees. -wan -वन् । वृक्षविशेषोज्ज्वलवनम् m. a grove of these trees. -zyun^u -ज़िन् । इन्धनविशेषः m. firewood of this tree.

pōshⁱ 2 पांशि (for pōsh^u पांशु) in the following:— pōshⁱ-nāv पांशि-नाव् f. a boat for carrying dung and

refuse (K.Pr. 16, *pāshnār*); cf. *pāh* 1. -*wātul* -वातुल् । विष्टाद्वचण्डालः m. (f. -*wātalas* -वातलस्), a mehtar, a low-caste man who conveys away ordure from the place where it has been deposited. -*wātūj*^u -वातजू । विट्चण्डाली f. a woman who is so employed.

pōshě पाँश, see *paishě*.

*pōsh*ⁱ 3 पाँशि, see *pōsh* 2.

pōsh^u 1 पाँशू, see *pāh*.

pōsh^u 2 पाँशू f. a kind of wood of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.). Cf. *pōsh*^u 1 and *prūts*^u.

push पुश् । अपूर्णत्वम् m. (but K. 166 f.), incompleteness, deficiency, insufficiency (K. 1091, K.Pr. 200); non-completion. —*pyon*^u —प्यनु m.inf. or (K. 166) —*pēn*^u —प्यन् f.inf. insufficiency, etc., to happen (to so-and-so), to be found insufficient for a certain purpose (K. 166); non-completion to occur (e.g. in speaking, to stop before one has finished) (Śiv. 1454).

pushě पुश् or पुश्य । पूर्त्यवेक्षितः adj. e.g. that which is needed to complete something incomplete (cf. *push*^u 3); that which requires completion, that which of a part is missing. —*phōlun* —फूलुन् m.inf. to blossom incompletely; hence, to be not at the height of blossoming or flourishing (but to be still advancing), to blossom or flourish more and more, not to stop blossoming or flourishing (K. 100). —*pāwun* —पावुन् m.inf. to cause to be incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 28). —*pyon*^u —प्यनु m.inf. to turn out, to be or become, incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 533, 1597).

pūshī पूशी پوش f. covering, clothing, concealing, used —°, as in *parda-pūshī*, p. 756a, l. 47, q.v.

push^u 1 पुशू । मालाकारः m. (a female garland-maker is *pushēn* पुश्यन् or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) *pushōn*^u पुशाँजू), a man who sells flowers or garlands, a florist, a *mālī* (El. *pūsh*; L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312).

push^u 2 पुशू (cf. پوش) m. a covering, in *kala-p*^o, p. 435a, l. 29.

push^u 3 पुशू । अवशिष्टपूरणः adj. (f. *push*^u पुशू), (with regard to something incomplete) that which is suitable for, or sufficient for, supplying the deficiency, that which renders complete, that which makes up what is wanting. Cf. *push*, *pushě*, and *pushērun*.

pūsh^u 1 पूशू (for 2, see *pōshun*) adj. (f. *pūsh*^u पूशू), the form which *pōsh* 1 takes when used as an adj. —°, as in *pōntsa-pūsh*^u, p. 743a, l. 25.

pūsh^u 2 पूशू, see *pōshun*.

pēshāb पेशाब پیشاب m. urine, piss (El.). *pēshābuk*^u *thēla* पेशाबुकु ठेल m. the bladder (El.).

paschim पश्चिम m. the west (Śiv. 1589). Cf. *pasheyum*^u.

paschātāph पश्चाताफ् । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. *paschātāpas* पश्चातापस्), repentance, contrition, regret. Cf. *paschētāwun*.

pasheyum^u पश्चिमु । पश्चिमः adj. (f. *paschim*^u पश्चिमु), behind, hindmost; west, western (Śiv. 1412); to the west of (a certain place); cf. *paschim*. —*kun* —कुन् । पश्चिमदिग्भागे adv. to the west, towards the west, westwards.

*paschimi-kin*ⁱ पश्चिमि-किनि । पश्चात् adv. behind, after; from behind.

paschimi-kani पश्चिमि-कनि । पश्चात्तः adv. from behind. —*kanyuk*^u —कन्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. —*kanic*^u —कनिचू), western, of, or belonging to, the west.

paschimyuk^u पश्चिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. *paschimic*^u पश्चिमिचू), of, or belonging to, the west.

pashād पशाँड् । पृष्ठभारः m. a burden (esp. a heavy one) as carried on a man's back or shoulders. —*anun* —अनुन् । पृष्ठे भारबन्धनम् m.inf. to fasten a burden on to the back (usually tied on by a cloak or sheet).

pāshād पाशाँड् m. a heretic, an infidel, in *pāshād-hyuh*^u पाशाँड्-हिहु । अतिस्थूलाकारः adj. (f. —*hish*^u —हिशू), one like a heretic; hence, a hideous, corpulent fellow.

pōshīda पोशीद پوشید adj. e.g. concealed, hidden (El.). —*sapadun* —सपदुन् m.inf. to disappear (El.).

pāsh'gī पंशिगी । मूढता f. animalness, conduct (on the part of a man) like that of an animal.

pishij^u पिशिजू, see *pishol*^u.

pishējyār पिशज्यार् । पेशलता m. softness, tenderness, delicateness, daintiness (cf. *atha-p*^o, p. 61b, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 141).

pōshākh पशख् (= پوشاک) m. (for gend., see W. 18; sg. dat. *pōshākas* पशकस्), clothes, raiment, attire, garments, dress (Gr.M.; W. 143; H. v, 9; viii, 9; x, 2, 4, 7, 9; xii, 6, 7; K.Pr. 173). —*pairun* —पैरुन् m.inf. to put on one's clothes, to dress (Gr.M.). —*trāwun* —त्रावुन् m.inf. to put off a garment, to disrobe oneself (H. v, 7; x, 2).

pēshkār पेशकार پیشکار m. a deputy, a high official, a magistrate (El.); a certain high official, a prime minister (H. vi, 11).

pēshkōrī पेशकारी پیشکاری f. the office of a *pēshkār*, q.v.; a chief secretaryship, the office of prime minister (Rām. 511).

pōshkar पशकर or *pōshkar* पोशकर (as if from *pōsh*) । तीर्थविशेषः, ओषधिविशेषः, रत्नम् m. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the hills about 40 miles west of Śrīnagar (R.T.Tr. II, 476); N. of a celebrated place

of pilgrimage near Ajmere in India (Śiv. 627); a species of medicinal plant, a species of *Ligularia* (El.); a certain precious stone, said to be a kind of ruby.

pēshēl पेशल् । वेशशाली adj. c.g. sportive, coquettish, modest and charming.

pishol^u पिश्लु or pishul^u पिशुलु । पेशलः adj. (m. sg. dat. pishilis पिशिलिस; f. pishūj^u पिशजू or pishij^u पिशिजू), tender, delicate, smooth, soft (of woollen goods, El.) (Gr.Gr. 141, L. 464).

pishēlun पिश्लुन् । पेशलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pishēlyōv पिश्ल्योव्), to become soft, tender, delicate; to become appeased; to become affectionate. pishēlyō-mot^u पिश्ल्यो-मंतु । पेशलीभूतः perf. part. pishēlyē-müts^u पिश्ल्ये-मञ्चू), become soft, appeased, etc.

pishēlāwun पिश्लावुन् । पेशलीकरणम्, खेदापादनम् (1 p.p. pishēlōw^u पिश्लोवु), to make soft, tender, delicate, to soften; to appease; to make (a person) soft, i.e. to tantalize an expectant recipient or the like, by repeated delays, by causing him to come unsuccessfully again and again, and so on. pishēlōw^u-mot^u पिश्लोवु-मंतु । पेशलीकृतः perf. part. (f. pishēlōv^u-müts^u पिश्लोवू-मञ्चू), softened; appeased; tantalized, as ab.

pashm पश्म پشم m. shawl-wool (mostly imported from Ladakh, and exported in large quantities to India) (El.).

pashmīna पश्मीन پشمینہ । राङ्गवपटः m. a fine soft kind of woollen cloth. The wool is brought from Tibet and manufactured in Kashmīr (K.Pr. 167); cf. puy 1. -sond^u -सन्दु । राङ्गवमयः adj. (f. -sūnz^u -सञ्जू), (of a garment, etc.) made of this cloth.

pashmīnuk^u पश्मीनुकु । राङ्गवसंवन्धी gen. (f. pashmīnuc^u पश्मीनचू), of, or belonging to, this cloth (e.g. a price connected with it, or the cost of making it).

pashēmān पशेमान پشیمان or (wom.) pēshēmān पेशेमान (K.Pr. 214) adj. c.g. penitent, sorry, remorseful, contrite (Rām. 1460; K.Pr. 13, 214). —sapidun —सपदुन् m.inf. to repent (El.).

pish^u-müts^u पिशू-मञ्चू, see pihun.

pashun 1 पशुन् । विषादः conj. 1 (1 p.p. posh^u पशु), to grieve (about), to bewail, regret (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1255; Rām. 1484, 1610, 1696; K.Pr. 156); to be sorry (L. 464, Rām. 1708); to be filled with regret, to be miserable (Rām. 825). pashēn-bāna पशन्-वान । विषादाययः m. a vessel of regrets, one who is full of regrets at the sight of another's misfortune; one who is ever a cause of regret, one who habitually is a source of sorrow.

pashun 2 पशुन् । (दारुणः)तत्रणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. posh^u

पशु), to shave or plane (wood, with a plane, adze, or the like); cf. pashēwun. —dyun^u —दिनु । तत्रणेन समीकरणम् m.inf. to plane smooth.

pashun 3 पशुन् conj. 1, to see (L.V. 20, 59); conj. 3, to be seen, to be recognized (as so-and-so) (L.V. 16). This is an old word, noted only in L.V.

pēshēn पशन् । समयविशेषः m. early mid afternoon (i.e. about 1.30 or 2 p.m.) (K.Pr. 176, pēshin). pēshnuk^u पशनुकु । कालविशेषसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. pēshnuc^u पशनचू), of, or belonging to, this time. pēshnan bögiⁱ (or bögin) पशन्न् वागि (वागिन्) । समयविशेषावसरे adv. in about the early mid afternoon. pēshnas bögiⁱ (or bögin) पशन्स् वागि (वागिन्) । कालविशेषप्रायावसरे adv., id. pēshnas-kani पशन्स-कनि । कालविशेषप्रायावसरे adv., id.

pōshun पोशुन् । पर्याप्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. pūsh^u 2 पूशु; for 1, see s.v.), to be sufficient (e.g. of food or the like for a large party, or of means for accomplishing an object) (K.Pr. 44, 233); (of a journey) to be completed over the whole area intended; to be accomplished without interruption, to be carried on successfully without interruption; (of something used) to last without being worn out; to be competent, to gain a victory, to get the upper hand, to prevail (Gr.Gr. 205, 252; Gr.M.; Śiv. 278; Rām. 644, 659, 941, 956; K. 31, 242, 328, 357, 361, 363, 434, 448, 575, 578, 616, 641, 826, 1019; K.Pr. 73, 173). pūsh^u-mot^u पूशु-मंतु । पर्याप्तीभूतः, समर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. pūsh^u-müts^u पूशू-मञ्चू), completed, etc., as ab.; become victorious (K. 679).

pōshēn-hār पोशन्-हार् । पर्याप्तीभवन् n.ag. c.g. (of food, etc.) sufficient to go all round (among a number of people); lasting, not being worn out; one who is prevailing. -pāy -पाय् । सामर्थ्यम् m. means of success, strength, competence, ability, force, power to succeed (Rām. 1580, K. 570). -wōl^u -वोलु । सामर्थ्योपेतः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who prevails, one who is victorious.

pōshun^u पोशुनु । अधित्यकाप्रदेशः m. a mountain table-land.

pashānd पशाण्ड, see pashād.

pāshānd पाशाण्ड, see pāshād.

pāshnāv, see pōsh^u 2.

pashēnāwun पशनावुन् । विषलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pashēnōw^u पशनोवु), to cause to grieve, to cause to bewail, to cause to regret, to disappoint (e.g. a child who longs for some dainty) (K. 365). pashēnōw^u-mot^u पशनोवु-मंतु । विषादमवापितः perf. part. (f. pashēnōv^u-müts^u पशनोवू-मञ्चू), disappointed, etc., as ab.

pōshēnāwun पोशनावुन् । पर्यापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pōshēnōw^u पोशनोवु, to cause something (e.g. food provided for a number of persons) to last out and be sufficient, to cause available materials to be sufficient for the accomplishment of the work for which they are employed or the like. pōshēnōw^u-mot^u पोशनोवु-मंतु । पर्यापितः perf. part. (f. pōshēnōv^u müt^u पोशनावू-मंतू), (of food, materials, etc., as ab.) made to be sufficient.

pashēnāwawun^u पशनाववुनु । विषादविधापी n.ag. (pashēnāwawūn^u पशनावववू), one who causes another to lament (e.g. by reminding him or her of past sorrow).

pushēn पुशुञ् or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) pushōn^u पुशानू, see push^u 1.

pashpa पशप । अङ्गसंधिनाड्यः, पार्श्वस्थीनि f.pl. the muscles of a joint; the ribs. -hor^u -हर् । पार्श्वयुग्मम् m. the pair of sets of ribs (right and left), the two sides of the body of a man or beast.

pōshpadanth पशुपदन्थ (also written पुष्पदन्थ) m. (sg. dat. pōshpadantas पशुपदन्तस्), a N. of an attendant of Śiva said to be the author of the hymn called *mahimna-pār* (p. 554b, l. 48), and, hence, in Śiv. 867, identified with Śiva himself; N. of the elephant of the north-west quarter. One of these two is said to have offered his tusks to Śiva in place of a flower-offering (Śiv. 52).

pushpakh पुशपख् m. (sg. dat. pushpakas पुशपकस्), N. of the car of Kubēra, which was carried off from him by Rāvaṇa, and from the latter by Rāma (Rām. 937). In Skt. *puṣpaka*.

pashpun पशुपुन् । प्रस्रवज्जलादि conj. 2 (1 p.p. poshp^u पशुपु. According to Īśvara-kaula, see Gr.Gr. xlv, this verb is of the 3rd conj. with 2 p.p. pashpyōv पशुप्योव), to ooze out, drip, exude, perspire (cf. lānath pashpūn^u, p. 528a, l. 9) (Gr.M., Rām. 1178).

poshp^u-mot^u पशुपु-मंतु । प्रस्रुतः perf. part. (f. pūshp^u-müt^u पशुपू-मंतू), oozed out, exuded.

pashpan-bāna पशुपन्-वान । स्रावपात्रम् m. an ooze-vessel, a filter; the vessel in which filtered liquid is collected. -wōn^u -वोनु । संस्रवज्जलम् m. water of oozing, dropping water, exuding water.

pashpāwun पशुपावुन् । प्रस्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pashpōw^u पशुपोवु), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude, to filter (a liquid), to drain out the dregs (K.Pr. 87). pashpōw^u-mot^u पशुपोवु-मंतु । प्रस्रावितः perf. part. (pashpōv^u-müt^u पशुपोवू-मंतू), (of dregs) oozed out, (the last few drops) strained out, filtered out; (of a vessel containing liquid to be filtered or the like) emptied out by oozing or gradual leaking.

pashpawun^u पशुपवुनु । प्रस्रवन् n.ag. (f. pashpavūn^u पशुपववू), that which oozes out, exuding, leaking out. pashpay पशुपय् f. the act of dropping or oozing (cf. rūda-p^o, s.v. rūd).

pōshⁱran पाशिरन् । प्रोत्साहनम् f. (sg. dat. pōshⁱrūn^u पाशिरंजू), inciting, encouragement (e.g. encouraging a child in its studies, or a person to apply himself to some work with diligence). Cf. pōsh 2.

push^ēran पुशरन् । समर्पणा f. (sg. dat. push^ērūn^u पुशरंजू), making over, granting, entrusting, conveying (Rām. 143); (with regard to something incomplete) the filling up of a deficiency, the adding of something required to cause an increase, the completion of the requirements of some person in need.

push^ērun पुशरुन् । समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. push^or^u पुशरू), to make up a deficiency, to add something required to cause an increase, to supply the requirements of a person in need; (of means) to be sufficient to complete any work; to supply, make over (to a person) (Gr.M.; Rām. 141, 735); to entrust, consign, give in charge (Gr.M.; Śiv. 483; Rām. 135, 137-8, 509; K. 623, 683, 687, 691, 738, 773, 1006; YZ. 537); to surrender (El.); to devote (a thing to a certain person or purpose) (Gr.M.; L.V. 61, push^ērun; Śiv. 493; Rām. 151). Cf. push^u 3.

push^or^u-mot^u पुशरू-मंतु । समर्पितः perf. part. (f. push^ūr^u-müt^u पुशरू-मंतू), given or made over to supply a deficiency, as ab.; (of all the requirements for some work) got completely together.

push^ēran-wād पुशरन्-वाद् । समर्पणातिव्याप्तिः m. 'a completion-reply', i.e. giving more than is sufficient for completion.

push^ērith थुनुन पुशरिथ् कुनुन् । बलादर्पणम् m.inf. to insist on making something over or on supplying means to an unwilling recipient.

push^ērāwun पुशरावुन् । समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. push^ērōw^u पुशरोवु), i.q. push^ērun, q.v. (Gr.M.); to make over (to a person) (cf. path p^o, s.v. path 3) (Rām. 256); to devote (something to a person or thing) (Rām. 181, 664).

push^ērōw^u-mot^u पुशरोवु-मंतु । समर्पितः perf. part. (f. push^ērōv^u-müt^u पुशरोवू-मंतू), i.q. push^or^u-mot^u, see push^ērun.

push^ērōvith थुनुन पुशराविथ् कुनुन् । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf., i.q. push^ērith थुनुन, see id.

pishis पिशिस, see pyush^u.

pōshta पशुत or pōshta पोशुत । दिव्या, आभ्युदयिकवाक्यम् (properly pol. impve. of pōshun), (used as an exclamation of congratulation) bravo!; (as subst. m.) congratulation, words of congratulation or welcome.

pusht پشت or **pushēth** पुश्थ । पृष्ठाधोभागः m. (sg. dat. **pushtas** पुश्तस्), the back (El.); the back (of a chair, etc.) (Gr.M.); the outside; support, prop, assistant; ancestors, progenitors; (in Kāshmīrī) the lower part of the spine, the part of the back about the hips (YZ. 53). **pusht-bar-pusht** पुश्त-बर्-पुश्त پشت-بر-پشت adv. back to back (Rām. 920). **pusht-ē-pā** پشت-پا m. the dorsum of the foot (El.).

pushtuk पुश्तुक । पृष्ठ्यः gen. (f. **pushtūc** पुश्तूच्), of, belonging to, or relating to, the back, or the parts about the hips.

pushtas rōzun पुश्तस् रोजुन् । सहायविधानम् m.inf. to stay at (a person's) back, to stand ready to help.

pashēth पश्थ m. in **pashta-wotur** पश्त-वतुर् । ग्रहगणितपत्रविशेषः m. the page of an almanac containing the tables which show the motions of the planets.

pāshēth पाश्थ । अत्याग्रहः adj. c.g. obstinate, tenacious, stubborn.

pushēth पुश्थ । डोरकविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pushēti** पुश्थि), a sandal-strap, a shoe-lace (cf. **dēlⁱ-p^o**, p. 267b, l. 50; **khanjārⁱ-p^o**, p. 404a, l. 23).

pushēta-dyol पुश्थ-द्वलु । तृणविशेषः m. the grass from which these straps are woven.

pushēti-tāla-raz पुश्थि-ताल-रज्ज । कर्णभूषावलम्बि-डोरकविशेषः f. a kind of jewelled chain or string of plaited gold or silver fastened to the head as a support for a heavy earring so as to take the weight off the ear.

pashētāwun पश्तावुन् । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. **pashētāwanas** पश्तावनस्), repentance, regret, rue, grief. Cf. **pasheātāph**.

pēshwā पेश्वा پیشوا m. a leader, a guide (El.).

pashēwun पश्वुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashow^u** पशवु), i.q. **pashun** 2, q.v. **pashow^u-mot^u** पशवु-मंतु । तक्षणेन समीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pashūv^u-mūṣ^u** पशवू-मूषू), planed smooth.

pashēwun^u पश्वुनु । विषीदन् n.ag. (f. **pashēvūn^u** पशवञ्जू), one who is easily cast down, one who is ready to lament over his own misfortunes; one who is ready to lament over another's misfortunes, one who is compassionate and sympathetic. Cf. **pashun** 1.

pushwān पुश्वान् । आधारदण्डस्तम्भः m. a supporting beam of an upper-story room, projecting outside the main wall of a house, and with open air below it. Cf. **pēsh-andāz**, p. 777b, l. 45.

pashēwān पशवञ्ज् f. a fee paid for seeing, in **mōkha-p^o**, p. 560a, l. 19. Cf. **pashun** 3.

pīshyōv पिश्चोव, see **pihun**.

pāsukh पासुख । अधिष्ठानदेवः m. (sg. dat. **pāsakas**

पासकस्), a guardian, a tutelary, deity, a deified serpent who guards hidden treasure. **pāsākⁱ-dar** पासकि-दर् । जागरूकतया गोप्ता m. (f. **-darīn** -दरिन्), a watchful secret guardian of something hidden (*quasi*, one who acts like a guardian serpent, as ab.).

pisun पिसुन् । पाकेन बहिर्निःसृतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pisyōv** पिस्चोव). The causal of this verb is **pisanāwun** पिसनावुन्, not **pis^arāwun** पिसरावुन्, Gr.Gr. 174), (of boiling liquid) to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174); to be spluttered from the mouth. **pisith yun^u** पिसिथ्यिनु । पाकोच्छ्वासोद्गमः, व्ययतापातः m.inf. to come to the point of boiling over; to be distracted, bewildered, perplexed, moidered.

pasand पसन्द پسند adj. c.g. approved, preferable, choice (Gr.M.); approving, choosing (in this sense chiefly —^o; cf. **khōd-pasandī**, p. 392a, l. 11); fond of, as in **mōrda-p^o**, fond of the dead, i.e. speaking well of a deceased person (*de mortuis*, etc.) (K.Pr. 16); cf. **prasand**. —**gashun** —गकुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to be approved, chosen, to be pleasing. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to approve of (Gr.M.; H. v, 1; xii, 4). —**yun^u** —यिनु । रुचिविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to meet the approval (of), be chosen, be selected, to please, to suit (a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —**lagun** —लगुन् । रुचिसंयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to meet with approval.

pisanāwun पिसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pisanōw^u** पिसनोवु), to cause to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174).

pasār पसार म. rest (El.). **pasāra pyon^u** पसार प्यनु । हीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become poverty stricken, to lose all one's possessions and power.

pasōr^u पसोरु m. a mean petty shopkeeper, a druggist, a grocer (cf. Hindī *pansārī*), in the following:— **pasōrⁱ-bāy** पसारि-बाय् । पामरवणिक्स्त्री f. the wife of such a petty shopkeeper. —**kūt^u** —कटू । पामरकन्या f. the daughter of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) an ill-conducted woman. —**kath** —कठ् । पामरपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) a mean, ill-conducted man. —**pōth^ar** —पाथर् । पामरवणिग्ब्यापारः m. the occupation of a mean petty shopkeeper; occupation (of some one else) similar to such. —**wān** —वान् । पामरवणिगापणः m. the shop of such a mean shopkeeper.

pas^ur^u पस्रू । प्रान्तखण्डसमूहः f. a chip, filing or the like (such as cutting from the edge of a metal plate in making a vessel). Cf. **pas^arun**.

pisar पिसर् پسر m. a son (Rām. 706, 811).

pasōril पसारिल् । पामरवणिग्वृत्तिः f. the business of a petty shopkeeper, of a druggist, of a grocer.

pas^aran पसरन् । प्रान्ततन्त्रेण समीकरणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम् f. (sg. dat. pas^ariñ^u पसरिञ्चू), paring off the edges of a metal plate (for manufacture); beating out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin.

pas^arun पसरन् । प्रान्ततन्त्रेण, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pas^ar^u पसरू), to pare off the edges of a metal plate (in manufacture); to beat out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin. pas^ar^u-mot^u पसरू-मंतु । प्रान्तेषु तटः, कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः perf. part. (f. pas^ar^u-müñ^u पसरू-मञ्चू), having the edges pared off; beaten out flat.

pasārun पसारन् । पात्रतन्त्रेण conj. 1 (1 p.p. pasōr^u पसोरू), i.q. pas^arun, q.v. pasōr^u-mot^u पसोरू-मंतु । कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः, कर्तनेन समीकृतः perf. part. (f. pasōr^u-müñ^u पसारू-मञ्चू), i.q. pas^ar^u-mot^u, s.v. pas^arun, q.v.

pös^aran पासरन् । धिक्कारः f. (sg. dat. pös^ariñ^u पासरिञ्चू), abuse, censure, scolding (of a servant or naughty child) (cf. kadañē-pös^arañē, p. 386a, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 118).

pös^arun पासरन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pös^ar^u पासरू), to abuse, censure, scold (a servant, a naughty child, a wife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 118). pös^ar^u-mot^u पासरू-मंतु । विनयमापादितः perf. part. (f. pös^ar^u-müñ^u पासरू-मञ्चू), scolded, as ab.

pös^arañē पासरञ्च f.pl. abuse, blame, censure (Gr.Gr. 118).

pös^arāwun पासरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pös^arōw^u पासरोवू), i.q. pös^arun, q.v.

past पस्त پست or pasth पस्थ । हीनः adj. e.g. low, depressed; low, humble; abject, mean, base, vile; (in Kāshmirī) reduced to destitution (e.g. a country or a great person), wasted away (from disease). —gathun —गह्नुन् । क्षीणीभवनम् m.inf. to become reduced to destitution (as ab.); to become humiliated (Rām. 925); to become utterly wasted away from sickness, to be reduced to a shadow.

pāstī पस्ती پستی । हीनता f. lowness, inferiority; humility; baseness; (in Kāshmirī) the being brought to misery (e.g. of a rich person reduced to destitution, or of a sick person reduced to a shadow). —anūñ^u —अनञ्चू । हीनतापत्तिः f.inf. (with reference to some great person) destitution to take place. —yiñ^u —यिञ्चू । हीनतापत्तिः f.inf., id.

pōst पोस्त پوست or pōsth पोस्थ । चर्म m. (sg. dat. pōstas पोस्तस्), skin, hide (esp. of a man); outer coat, rind, crust, shell, bark; a seed-capsule, a poppy-head. —wālun —वालुन् । अतिनिरादरः m.inf. to skin, flay, remove the outer husk (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843); to abuse, scold, chide severely, reprimand.

pōsta-byōl^u पोस्त-ब्योलु । सूक्ष्मबीजात्मफलसारविशेषः

m. one of the seeds inside a capsule, esp. poppy seed. -khōkhur^u -खुखुरू । बीजकोशविशेषः m. the poppy-capsule, a poppy-head. -wālay -वालय् । अतितोदनम् f. skinning, flaying; scolding, violent chiding.

pōstiñ^u प्वस्तिञ्चू । लघुपुस्तकम् f. a small book, a booklet, a pamphlet. Cf. pōstukh.

pōstukh प्वस्तुख् or pōstukh पोस्तुख् । पुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat. pō(pō)stakas प्व(पो)स्तकस्), a book, volume, manuscript (cf. burza-p^o, pp. 130b, l. 50, and 131a, l. 2) (K. 990). pōstakh-gāda प्वस्तख्-गाड । निष्प्रयोजनपुस्तकसमुदायः f.pl. 'book-fishes', i.e. a collection of useless books.

pōstal पोस्तल् m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (El. pōstal, pōstil; L. 79, 80, posthal, posthil). Its bark was formerly used by the poor as a substitute for tea (L. 72). Cf. the next.

pūstil पूस्तिल् or pūstyul^u पूस्तिलु । दारुविशेषः m. a certain tree, Himalayan spruce (*Abies Smithiana*, El. pūstil); cf. the preceding. pūstilyuk^u पूस्तिल्युक । वृक्षविशेषसंभवः sg. gen. (pūstiliñ^u पूस्तिलिञ्चू), of, or belonging to, or made of this wood (usually of something small). pūstilyuw^u पूस्तिलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (pūstiliv^u पूस्तिलिवू), made of this wood (usually of some piece of furniture).

pistān पिस्तान پستان m. the nipple of the breast (El.).

pūstīn पूस्तीन् پوستین । चर्ममयवस्त्रविशेषः f. a fur garment, a shaggy leathern coat (cf. pakha-p^o, p. 725a, l. 32).

pastūr^u पस्तूरू । शुल्कः f. a tax, octroi-duty. pastari-bal पस्तरि-बल् । द्रुङ्गविशेषः m. an octroi-post, a custom-house. pasbar पस्बर् । हीनता m. humility, abjectness, destitution, want of necessities. Cf. past.

pāt (? spelling and gend.) *Datisca cannabina*, used to make a yellow dye (L. 68, where it is also called *craft lang*).

pata 1 पत । संकेतः m. a sign, mark, token, clue, hint; address, direction (of a place to which, e.g., a person or letter, is directed); cf. pay 2. —anun 1 —अनुन् (for 2, see path 3) । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to recognize a clue, remark a clue. —kadun —कडुन् । गूढवृत्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to search for a clue, etc. —thawun —थवुन् । संकेतस्थापनम् m.inf. to fix a clue, to establish a clue, come upon a clue after thorough search.

pata 2 पत, see path 3.

pata पट । शासनपत्रम्, परिणाहः m. a slab, tablet, plate (of metal, for inscription or engraving of royal edicts, grants, etc.); a deed, a title-deed (of land), a deed of lease; a superficies, the width (of a board, piece of cloth, or the like); °— a chair, a throne; a tiara,

a diadem; i.q. **path** in all its senses. -**bod^u** -बडू
विस्तृतपरिणाहः adj. (f. -**büdü** बडू), of great width,
very wide. -**hol^u** -हलु । वक्रपरिणाहः adj. (f. -**hüj^u**
-हजू), (of something flat) having a crooked, or uneven,
width. **paṭa-rönī** पट-रानी । महिषी (महाराज्ञी) f. a
queen (decorated with a tiara), the principal wife of
a king (K. 730, 1132).

paṭuk^u पटुकु । परिणाहसंवन्धी, दानपत्रादिसंवन्धी adj.
(f. **paṭiuc^u** पटचू), of, or belonging to, a title-deed;
of, or belonging to, width. See also **path**.

patau पतौ, **patau** पतव्, or **patō** पतो । अन्ततः adv. in the
end, finally, at last (Rām. 414, 879, 1314); in the
end, after all, in reality (Rām. 1538, 1732); cf. **pot^u**
and **path** 3. —**lākan** —लाकन् or —**lōkin** —लाकिन् ।
पर्यन्ततः adv. 'at the last load (**lākh**)'; hence, at
last, finally (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 878; Rām. 26,
517, 879, 925, 1459, 1476, 1729). Cf. **pot^u-lākh**,
p. 786b, l. 30.

pēta प्यत, see **pyon^u**.

pēti प्यति, see **pyot^u**.

pita 1 पित m. a father (El.).

pita 2 पित । चुद्रः m. (of a child, or the like) little, small,
puny, spare. -**phol^u** -फलु । क्रीडनकफलकविशेषः m. a
small ball made of lac (used as a toy, being flipped at
a mark with the fingers).

pīṭⁱ पीटि । सारसनम्, चर्ममयमञ्जूषा f. a military girdle, a
belly-band, girth, belt; a leather portmanteau.

pitō पितो in **pitō pitō karun** पितो पितो करुन् ।

दैन्यप्रलापार्थना m.inf. to beg and implore for some-
thing urgently needed (as one parched with thirst
begs for water).

pōt^u पंतु । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only boy-child)
(cf. **lala-p^o**, p. 522a, l. 6; **lōla-p^o**, p. 523a, l. 17;
pōntsa-p^o, p. 743a, l. 28); a child (Gr.Gr. 145).

pot^u पंतु । पश्चाद्वर्तमानः adj. e.g. and adv. behind, in the
rear (Śiv. 1029); subsequent to, after, following; cf.

patau and **path** 3. —**āgun** —आगुन् । पाश्चात्याङ्गणम्
m. (sg. dat. -**āganās** -आगनस्), the rear courtyard
of a house (used by the women-folk). —**ong^uj^u**

—अंगुजू । अविनयप्रोत्साहना f. 'the finger behind',
helping and inciting (someone) to an insolent action.

—**atha** —अथ । हस्तपृष्ठम् m. the back of the hand.

—**bachē** —बच्छ । गुह्यकूले f.pl. 'the back banks', the
nates. —**bēha** —ब्यह । परोक्षनिष्क्रियत्वम् m. sitting
down behind, (of an employed person) easily ceasing

work when not under the observation of the employer,
or (in his presence) ceasing or giving up work owing
to inability to continue; a support below and behind

a jar (or the like, on which it rests). —**bal** —बल् ।

पृष्ठबलम् m. the strength of the back, the strength

which one has behind one (in some task), backing up
(by supporters, friends, money, help, materials, etc.).

—**bar** —वर् । पाश्चात्यद्वारम् m. a back door. —**bor^u**

—बर् । पाश्चात्यरन्ध्रम् m. a hole in a rear wall
(for admitting air, light, etc.). —**baran** —वरन् ।

पाश्चात्यलघुद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. -**bariün^u** -वरञ्जू), a lightly
built back door. —**bith** —बिट् । परोक्षसमाजयोजना

f. an assembly behind (people's back), meeting of
people unknown to their superiors (parents, respectable

persons; masters, or the like). —**büth^u** —बटू ।
चुन्नीमुखपुरोभागः f. the space beyond the three

openings on the top of a cooking range; cf. —**tsōr^u**,
bel.

pot^u chōkh पंतु छूख् । आवसानिकमन्थनम् m. (sg.
dat. **chōkas** छुकस्), the final strokes in churning (by
which the butter is collected). —**chalun** —छलुन् ।

शोकानुचालनम् m.inf. to do the after washing, to give
the final rinsing in washing; (four or five months

after a death) to perform the ceremonial washing
of clothes which have been kept dirty during the

period of mourning. —**chamb karun** —छंक् करुन् ।
परोक्षनिपातनम् m.inf. to make a precipice behind

(a person), i.e. to endeavour by secret calumny, etc.,
to damage the actions of a person (esp. of a person

who trusts the calumniator). —**chōmba** —छुम्ब ।
पाश्चात्यघर्षणम् m. the final knocking out of grain

from the ear against a post (done to the remains
on the threshing floor after the whole amount on

the floor has been threshed) (see **chōmba**); met.
slander of a person behind his back.

pot^u dab पंतु दब् । पाश्चात्यनिपातः m. a knocking
down from behind. —**dab** —डब् । पाश्चात्यवातायनम्

f. a covered balcony at the back of a house. —**dāchⁱ**

—डंछि or —**düch^u** —डंछू । पाश्चात्यपटलाधारदण्डः f. the
post towards the stern of a boat for supporting the mat

roof; see **dāchⁱ**. —**dakh** —डख् । अनुसहायः m. (sg.
dat. —**dakhas** —डखस्), a rear support, a prop for a

sloping rear wall of a house; (in any work) help given
from behind; shoving back, pushing a boat backwards

with a punting-pole or the like. —**dokh^u** —डंखु ।
नीपाश्चात्यपटलः m. the stern mat roof of a boat; help

or support given from behind or subsequently. —**dal**

—दल् । पाश्चात्यकुट्टना m. the last of several successive
poundings (of grain) in a mortar. —**dālāna**

—डालान । पाश्चात्यगवाक्षसय m. a covered balcony in the
rear of a house. —**damb** —डम्ब । नीपाश्चात्याधारभागः

m. the stern hold of a boat. —**dang** —डंग् ।
पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम् m. hobble ropes or the like tied

to the hind legs of an unruly quadruped; hobbling
an animal in this way. —**dar** —दर् । तुलापूर्वभागः

m. the back pan of a pair of scales (into which the weights are put). —dara —दर । पाश्चात्यभागः m. the back side of anything (e.g. the body, a house, a mountain, etc.). —dor^u —दरु । पाश्चात्यसमाजः m. the back row of a number of people collected at some entertainment. —dör^u —दोरु f. a back window (K.Pr. 147). —drāmōt^u —द्रामंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —drāmūts^u —द्रामंतू), returned, retreated; cf. —nērun, bel. —drasa —द्रस । प्रत्याकृष्टः m. pulling back (a person) (by the arm, by a rope, by his garment, or the like). —dav khārun —दव खारुन् । आक्षेपप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to make a counter-bet, to make a counter-accusation, to make a counter-claim. —dav karun —दव करुन् । प्रत्याक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to offer a counter-bet, etc., as ab. —dyun^u —दिनु । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person, ship, vehicle, etc.) back; cf. pātⁱ dyun^u, bel.

pot^u gab पंतु गव् । नद्याङ्कुरः m. a secondary shoot or sprout, i.e. a shoot sprouting from a decayed or cut-down tree. —gōbath —गावथ् । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f. (sg. dat. —gōbüts^u —गावंतू), slander behind a person's back. —gilan gathün^u —गिलन् गहंतू । अन्वावृत्तिः f.inf. a backward whirl to occur, i.e. a mortal relapse to occur in convalescence; a change of wish to occur (e.g. the wishing to do something which one has hitherto refused to do). —gand —गंड । पाश्चात्यबन्धनम् m. (in the rope for hauling a number of tree-trunks or the like) the final knot fastened to make all tight. —gün^u —गंतू । मत्स्यादिपाश्चात्यदेहभागः f. the flesh at the tail end of a fish; the similar portion at the end of a tree, a post, or the like. —grāy —ग्राय् । शरीरव्यावर्तना f. (in the act of walking) involuntarily turning the body round; the final rinsing of clothes in the wash. —gas dyun^u —गस् दिनु । अन्वाहतिः m.inf. to give abraiding behind, repeatedly to censure or object to.

pot^u khal पंतु खल् । गृहसमीपवर्ती खलः m. a threshing floor behind (the house, i.e. close to the house and not at a distance). —kharc —खर्च् । अनुधनसहायः m. an additional contribution beyond the estimated expense (of doing anything). —khirikⁱ —खिरिकि । गुप्तचिन्ताव्याकुलता f. a window at the back; met. (when busily employed in any work) the mind being secretly distracted by other thoughts. —khōrēn —खोर्यन् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. (with verbs of coming) on so-and-so's heels; hence, immediately, very speedily; cf. khūr^u 1 and pātⁱ khūrⁱ, bel. —khash —खश् । पृष्ठदेशत आघातः m. a sword-cut from behind, a treacherous wound; met. the occurrence of some secret and unexpected severe loss. —kal —कल् । अनुचिन्ता f. subsequent anxiety, (when engaged

on some work) private anxiety (about some other); anxiety as to the success of gaining some desired object. —kamōyⁱ —कमायि । गूढतयोपार्जनम् f. secret (additional) earnings, illicit earnings in addition to one's authorized salary. —kana bōzun —कन बोजुन् । गुप्तसंवादपरिज्ञानम् m.inf. to hear behind with the ear, to listen to some secret talk, to eavesdrop. —kör^u gathün^u —कोरु गहंतू । लज्जासमापातः f.inf. the neck to go back, i.e. to become disgraced by having to take to shameful work; cf. pātⁱ kör^u g., bel. —kartūth —कर्तूथ् । उत्तरसुदायः m. (sg. dat. —kartūtas —कर्तूस), the subsequent sending of gifts, (after a marriage) the customary gifts sent by the bride's people to her husband and his people. —kath —कथ् । सूचना f. (sg. dat. —kathi —कथि), a word behind, i.e. secret calumny, calumny behind the back of the person spoken against, slander (El. pautkat). —kath karün^u —कथ् करंतू । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f.inf. to utter such secret calumny. —kyul^u —किलु । कुटुम्बभरणचिन्ता m. the after nail-piercing, (in case of calamity) the additional anxiety as to the support of one's family.

pot^u lab पंतु लव् । पाश्चात्यभित्तिः, पार्श्वम् f. the back wall of a house or the like (K.Pr. 139); the back side of a range of mountains or the like. —lāj —लाज् । पश्चान्निर्वाह्याकुलता m. the last calamity, (when one is about to start on a necessary business for some far country) the final anxiety caused by the necessity of providing for one's family during one's absence. —lākh —लाख् । पाश्चात्यसंभारः f. (sg. dat. lāki लाकि), (in piling up, load by load) the final load to complete the pile; cf. patau-lākan, p. 785a, l. 14. —lām —लाम् । पाश्चात्योऽभिक्रमः f. the final attack (esp. on unsuspecting foes); met. at the end of a long journey, the final attack on (i.e. climb up) a difficult mountain pass. —lār —लार् । अन्वभिषेणनम् f. the final running, i.e. the final pursuit of a defeated army; the final rout of a defeated army. —lās —लास् । परोक्षे (अन्ततः) लाभः m. secret gain; ultimate gain (in any transaction); (in some transaction likely to cause loss) great ultimate gain. —lāth —लाठ् । अन्तिमवेष्टनभागः m. (sg. dat. -lātas -लाटस्), a final twist (e.g. the last twisted part of a turban); met. (near the completion of some work on which mutually all have agreed) treachery by one of the partners.

pot^u mahārāza पंतु महाराज् । अनुरूपवरः m. the secondary bridegroom, i.e. at a marriage, the younger brother (usually a boy) of the bridegroom, who accompanies him and is dressed in fine clothes like him, the best man (L. 261, Śiv. 967). —nakh —नख् । पृष्ठे उद्धहनम्

m. (sg. dat. —**nakhas** —नखस्), the back-shoulder, i.e. carrying a load on the back of the shoulder. —**nāl** 1 —नाल् । वस्त्रपाश्चात्यगलः m. the back part of the collar of a garment. —**nāl** 2 —नाल् m. the hind shoe of a horse or the like. —**nam** —नम् । नौपाश्चात्यायम् m. the part of a boat behind the prow; the hinder part of a boat (K.Pr. 76, *puth nam*). —**nēnd** —न्यंद । अन्तिमा धान्यकृष्टिमार्जना f. (sg. dat. —**nēndi** —न्यंदि), the third, or final, weeding of a rice-field. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to go back, return, retreat; cf. —**drāmot**^u, ab. —**nāv** —नाव् । आनन्तर्याभिधानम् m. a name subsequently given, a nickname, a title, a *nom de guerre*, a *nom de plume*.

pot^u pachīr पंतु पक्कीर् । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f. the rear tethering rope of a horse, elephant, or the like. —**pachōr**ⁱ —पक्कारि । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f., id. —**pachārē diñē** —पक्कार्यं दिञ् । निरुध्य स्थापनम् f.pl.inf. to apply such tethering ropes; met. to keep (a wife, a child, a servant, or the like) at home, not to allow her or him to go out of the house. —**phikir** —फिकिर् । परोक्षचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. subsequent distress of mind; hidden distress of mind. —**phal** —फल । अन्तिमफलम् m. the final crop, the last crop to ripen; the final result of any action; the consequent result of any action (good or bad). —**phērun** —फेरुन् । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to turn round backwards; to desist from any work; to go back again, to go away after having paid a visit (H. xii, 19). —**phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (some one) back, as ab. —**phīrith** —फीरिथ् conj. part. as adv., again (El.); back again, in reply (with vbs. of saying) (H. x, 3, 6, 7); back again (with vbs. of motion) (K.Pr. 125). —**phīrith gaṣhun** —फीरिथ् गक्कुन् m.inf. to return, retreat (El.). —**phirawun** —फिरवुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf., i.q. —**phirun**, q.v. —**phirawun**^u —फिरवुनु mag. (f. —**phiravūn**^u —फिरवञ्चू), one who causes to turn back, as ab. —**phyur**^u-**mot**^u —फिरु-मंतु । प्रत्यावर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**phir**^u-**müṣ**^u —फिरु-मञ्चू), turned back (by some one) (from going in any direction, from a work, etc.). —**phyūr**^u-**mot**^u —फ्यूरु-मंतु । निवृत्तः perf. part. (**phīr**^u-**müṣ**^u —फीरु-मञ्चू), one who has turned back; one who has desisted from any work. —**palav** —पलव् । वस्त्रपाश्चात्यभागः m. the back part of a garment. —**pilav** —पिलव् । पाश्चात्याधृतसय्य m. a balcony in the rear of a house. —**pīn** —पीन् । पाश्चात्यप्रसवः m. the last birth, the last time a woman has a child (e.g. owing to her old age, or the like); cf. —**pyūnuk**^u, bel. —**pōr** —पोर् । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back

of anything. —**puran** —पुरन् । गृहपृष्ठस्थण्डिलम् f. (sg. dat. —**purūn**^u —पुरञ्चू), the piece of ground behind a house. —**pāsa** —पास । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back of anything. —**pash** —पश । पाश्चात्यपटलम् m. the rear thatch of a house. —**pot**^u —पंतु । परोक्षम् adv. privately, out of sight, secretly, behind a person's back (K.Pr. 174, *put put*). —**pav** —पव् । अन्ततो लाभः m. the final navigable channel, i.e. the achievement of profit after passing through a series of losses. —**pyūnuk**^u —पीनुकु । अन्तिमप्रसवोद्भवः adj. (f. —**pīnūc**^u —पीनञ्चू), a last born child (i.e. one whose parents cannot expect to have any more, owing to old age, etc.); cf. —**pīn**, ab.

pot^u rōchⁱ पंतु राक्खि । परोक्षरक्षणम् f. arrangements for guarding (one's house, etc.) in one's absence. —**rikan** —रिकन् । पश्चात्तो निपतनम् f. (sg. dat. **rikūn**^u —रिकञ्चू), a slip backwards (e.g. in walking on greasy ground); met. a secret obstruction to success. —**rikiñ** —रिकिञ् । पश्चात्तो निपातः f., id. —**rēl** —र्यल् । पश्चाद्भागिकखण्डः f. the rear or back strip of several narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.). —**rama** —रम् or —**ramb** —रम् । पाश्चात्या अश्वोद्गतिः m. (of a horse) kicking backwards with the hind legs; backing (in a jib). —**rēma** —र्यम् । पश्चाद्भाविनी चिन्ताकुलता f.pl. subsequent anxiety of the mind (e.g. after having left home, anxiety regarding the family left behind). —**rān** —रान् । पशुपाश्चात्यजङ्घाभागः f. the thigh of the hind leg (of a horse, a sheep, or the like). —**rot**^u —रटु । पश्चात्तो निरोधः m. stopping from behind. —**rath** 1 —रट् । पश्चात्तो निरोधः f. (sg. dat. —**raṭi** —रटि), id. —**rath** 2 —रट् । अनुतन्तुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. —**raṭi** —रटि), (when thread is given to a weaver for being turned into cloth) a subsequent supply of thread of equal weight (supplied to make the cloth stronger). —**rāth** —राथ् । रात्रिपश्चिमभागः f. (sg. dat. —**rōṣ**^u —राञ्चू), the latter part of the night. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold back, restrain (K. 897). —**rav** —रव् । पृष्ठतो धावनम् m. running backwards. —**ray** —रय् । रसपुष्टिमनु पाकनिष्फलता m. sterility of a crop (i.e. when a grain-crop has grown to ripeness, the ears to be empty).

pot^u sab पंतु सब् । अन्तिमा पङ्क्तिः f. the back row at a meeting, a dinner-party, or the like. —**sād** —साद् । अन्तत आस्वादः m. a subsequent taste, the final taste of something eaten; counter-tasting (i.e. after taking something nasty, eating something nice to take away the taste). —**shēhol**^u —शहलु or —**shihol**^u —शिहलु । आपराह्निकी छाया m. the cool (i.e. shade) of the afternoon. —**shāph** —शाफ् । पूर्वतनः शापः m. (sg. dat. —**shāpas** —शापस्), a curse

incurred in some former life (resulting in misfortunes in the present life). —shop^u —शफु । उत्तराधिकारः m. heirship, inheritance. —sör^u —सोरु । पृष्ठतोहरणम् f. stealthily carrying off in instalments from a collection of articles (e.g. grain from some one else's pile, or money from some one else's store). —sath —सथ । अनुसहायाशा f. (sg. dat. —süts^u —सत्तू), hope or faith in help in one's absence (e.g. to one's people when one is away from home); subsequent hope, hope or faith in help arising subsequently. —sāth —साथ । पाश्चात्यसमयः m. (sg. dat. —sātas —सातस्), the last moment (e.g. in a period fixed astrologically); the final time (e.g. of the day, i.e. the afternoon). —sāyē —साय । पाश्चात्यकाया m. the shadow (e.g. of a tree) that falls behind (in the afternoon); help given by one behind (e.g. an elder brother, friend, or the like).

pot^u thil kadün^u पंतु ठिल् कडंतू । प्रतिजयः f. inf. 'to strike (the ball) back again'; hence, in a game or fight, when nearly beaten to turn upon the opponent and beat him. —tākh —ताख् । पृष्ठपद्धारम् m. (sg. dat. —tākas —ताकस्), an upper-story window in the back of a house. —tam —तम् । अन्तिमविश्रान्तिः m. 'the final weariness', i.e. (on a journey) the last rest taken on the way before arriving at the destination for the night; taking one's rest (in old age) after working all one's life. —tan —तन् । शरीरपाश्चात्यभागः f. (sg. dat. —tani —तनि), the back part of the body. —tās —टास् । अनुशब्दः m. a loud bang or crash from behind or occurring behind.

pot^u bhath पंतु ब्ठत् । यियासोर्गमनोत्तराह्वानम् f. (sg. dat. —bhatī —ब्ठटि), the final shaking out of grain in a sieve or the like (in order to clear off the chaff, etc.); calling to a person by name behind his back after he has started on a journey. —bhath diñ^u —ब्ठत् दिन्तू । यियासोराह्वानेनापशकुनसूचनम् f. inf. to call out by name to a person who has started on a journey (in order to create a bad omen). —bhāy —ब्हाय् । पश्चात्तोऽभिज्ञानम् f. a shadow behind a person; recognizing a person going along by his appearance from behind (Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212). —bakh —बख् । परोक्षरोषः f. (sg. dat. —bakhi —बखि), secret anger, anger behind the object's back. —bam —बम् । पृष्ठचर्म f. the skin of the back. —bōn^u-mot^u —बोन-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. bōn^u-müts^u चांतू-मंतू), made to turn back, repelled; (of some business) ceased from, abandoned; cf. pātⁱ bōn^u-mot^u, bel. —bānun —बानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m. inf. to cause to turn back,

repel; (of some business) to cause (work) to turn back, to cease from (it), to abandon (it); cf. pātⁱ bānun, bel. —bōr^u —बोरु । चुल्लीपाश्चात्यमुखम् m. the back one of the three openings of a cooking range; cf. —büth^u, ab. —būr —बूर । अप्रत्यक्षहरः m. one who steals in a person's absence, one who takes advantage of a person's absence to commit theft (e.g. when done by servants). —būr^u gaḥhūñ^u —बूरु गहंतू । गृह्यद्वारा हानिः f. inf. theft of things kept in the house or in a chest (esp. when committed by a member of the household) to occur. —barbun —बर्बुन् । परोक्षे च्छिद्रान्वेषणम् m. inf. to investigate privily, to prosecute private inquiries (regarding a person), to criticize a person (behind his back).

pot^u vih पंतु विह । अन्ततोऽवस्थान्तरम् m. a sudden change of condition at the last moment (e.g. of an invalid's health, of a burning candle, of some crop of fruit ripening, or of some current business). —vil —विल् । अन्तिमावसरः f. the last moment (for doing anything). —wān —वान् । अन्तिमा कार्यवृत्तिः m. a shop behind, or in the rear; the final work in any action, the finishing touches. —wōñ^u —वोन्तू । अन्तिमरसः m. the last juice (i.e. in expressing any juice, that which comes last); the latter water (i.e. in boiling food, when most of the liquid is boiled away, the water or other liquid which is added afterwards). —wōr^u —वोरु । पाश्चात्यवाटिका f. a back garden, a garden in the rear of a house. —wath —वथ् । पाश्चात्यपन्था f. (sg. dat. —wati —वति), a back way, a way out (of a house, etc.) behind. —waba phērañē —वब फेरान् । भयाकुलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be struck senseless by terror; to be made almost senseless by shame when reproved for some fault.

pot^u yun^u पंतु यिनु m. inf. to come back, return (H. v, 1). —zūn —जून f. the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105). —zang 1 —जंग् । जङ्घापाश्चात्यभागः f. the back part of the shank, the calf of the leg. —zang 2 —जंग् । पश्चाद्भवच्छकुनम् f. (on starting on a journey) an omen to occur behind one, or immediately after one has started. —zīr^u —जीरु । परोक्षोत्तेजनम्, तेजनोत्साहनम् f. a shove from behind (e.g. in pushing a boat off the shore); stimulating a person to further efforts; stimulating an angry person by abuse and the like behind his back. —zēv —ज्यव् । जिह्वामूलभागः f. the back part or root of the tongue. —zēv gaḥhūñ^u —ज्यव् गहंतू । मूकीभवनम् f. inf. the tongue to become fixed, to become dumb (e.g. when one makes a false charge, and is asked for proof, to remain silent).

pātⁱ पंति adv. and postpos. (governing either the

case of the agent or the ablative) behind, at the back of (cf. **kānⁱ-p^o**, p. 448a, l. 23; **kāri-p^o**, p. 467a, ll. 26, 29) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; Śiv. 115, 1609, *patiy*); after (in time) (cf. **kāji-p^o**, p. 430a, l. 5) (K. 241, K.Pr. 210). —**āmōt^u** —आमंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**āmūṣ^ū** —आमंजू), having turned back (from), having given up doing (some work); see —**yun^u**, bel. —**aṣun** —अचुन् । प्रत्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to turn back, to give up doing (something), to abandon (one's caste or the like). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । नौप्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to propel (a boat) backwards; cf. **pot^u dyun^u**, ab. —**gōmot^u** —गोमंतु । शान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**gōmūṣ^ū** —गामंजू), (of something begun or some business) turned back, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) gone out, gone cold. —**gaṣhun** —गह्नुन् । शान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the rear, be abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) to go out, go cold (K.Pr. 11). —**khūrⁱ** —खूरि adv. immediately, very speedily (K. 814); cf. **pot^u khōrēn**, ab. —**kinⁱ** —किनि adv. from behind (Gr.Gr. 158); behind, behind (a person's back) (K. 162, 208); afterwards, in the meantime (K. 604); privately, secretly (K. 1149). —**kōr^ū** **gaṣhūn^ū** —कारू गह्नुन् । अधरीभवनम् f.inf. to feel disgraced, to lower oneself by having to take to shameful work; cf. **pot^u kōr^ū g^o**, ab. —**kor^u-mot^u** —कं-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. —**kūr^ū-mūṣ^ū** —कं-मंजू), (of something begun or some business) turned back (by somebody), put in the rear, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) put out, made cold. —**karun** —करुन् । शसनम् m.inf. to turn back, put behind, put in the rear (some busy person or some work); to put out, make cold (burning coal or a brazier). —**pātⁱ brūṭhⁱ brūṭhⁱ** —पति ब्रूठि ब्रूठि adv. behind and behind and before and before, at one time behind and at another time before (K. 941). —**ta brūṭhⁱ wuchun** —त ब्रूठि वुक्नुन् । अतिप्रेम्णालोकनम् m.inf. to look behind and before, to look at with affection. —**ṭhor^u** —ठर् । पाश्चात्यपिधानिका m. a cover behind, a hindrance or impediment which follows a person (immediately on his beginning something). —**ṣāmōt^u** —आमंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**ṣāmūṣ^ū** —आमंजू), turned back (from some business or some work on which one is engaged). —**ṣōn^u-mot^u** —ओनु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**ṣōn^ū-mūṣ^ū** —ओनू-मंजू), (of some person) caused to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); (of some business) caused to be put in the rear, caused to be abandoned; cf. **pot^u ṣōn^u-mot^u**, ab. —**ṣānun** —आनुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause

(a person) to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); to cause (some business) to be put in the rear, to cause to be abandoned, to prevent (Gr.M.); cf. **pot^u ṣānun**. —**yun^u** —यिनु । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn back (from some business), to give up (what one is doing); to go back, dry up (of a well) (YZ. 406).

pot^u 1 पटु । पटुकः m. a flat board (of wood), a plank, a sheet (of glass, tin, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 34, W. 17); a leaf (of a door, window-shutter, lattice, or the like) (cf. **bar-p^o**, p. 116b, l. 28; **dāri-p^o**, p. 238b, l. 16; **darwāza-p^o**, p. 250b, l. 39; **lōka-tārⁱ-p^o**, p. 517a, l. 42; **panjara-p^o**, p. 741a, l. 1); the flat portion of anything (e.g. the sole of a shoe; cf. **paizār-pātⁱ karānⁱ**, s.v. **paizār**). **pātⁱ-sand** पटि-सन्द । श्रवणाभ्यासः f. (sg. dat. -**sūnz^ū** -संजू), studying a subject by ear (and not by reading books).

pot^u 2 पटु । और्णपटः m. woollen cloth, 'puttoo' (cf. **bōṭa-p^o**, p. 138b, l. 30; **rāgarⁱ-p^o**, s.v. **rāgarⁱ**). For the various kinds of this cloth, see El. s.v. *puttu* (Gr.Gr. 42, 57, 162; L. 370, 390, *puttu*, 462, *put*; W. 155, *puttu*; Śiv. 1566; K.Pr. 31, 127, 174, 184, *puttu*). —**mandan-wōl^u** —मंडन्-वोलु n.ag. a cleaner of puttoo (El.). This cloth is washed by trampling it under the feet in water. Cf. **mandun**.

pātⁱ-chal पटि-छल् । और्णपटखण्डः f. a piece of woollen cloth. —**jōrāba** -ज्वराब । और्णमयपादचाणम् m. a stocking of this cloth. —**kurta** -कुर्त । और्णपटभागः m. a piece of such cloth sufficient for making a coat. —**paijāma** -पैजाम । और्णाधरांशुकम् m. drawers made of such cloth. —**thān** -थान् । और्णपटः m. a length of such cloth, woollen cloth in the piece. —**t^ar** -तर् f. a narrow strip of woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 162). —**ṣādar** -छादर् । और्णप्रावरणम् f. a wrapper-sheet ('chudder') of such cloth. —**wān** -वान् । और्णपटसंतानयन्त्रम् m. a shop where such cloth is sold; a machine for stretching such cloth. —**wōn^u** -वोनु । और्णपटविक्रेता m. a seller of such cloth. —**wōwur^u** -वोवुर् । और्णपटतनुवायः m. a weaver of such cloth.

—**patyuk^u** -पय्युक । और्णपटमयः adj. (f. -**patic^ū** -पटिचू), of, or belonging to, woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 57); made of such cloth.

pôt^u पोटु । कौशेयतनुसमूहः m. (sg. ag. **pōtⁱ 1 पाटि**), silk (the filament) (for particulars of the silk produced in Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *pōt*) (L. 464); silk cloth (Gr.M., Rām. 1758); used met. for any fine thread-like substance in compounds such as **kukili-pôt^u**, 'cuckoo's silk,' a kind of grass (p. 433a, l. 27) (Śiv. 1808).

pōtⁱ-dāv पाटि-दाव । कौशेयतनुः f. a piece of silk

thread (a yard or so long), a needle-full of silk thread.
 -dôw^u -दोवु । कौशेयडोरकविशेषः m. silk thread (for
 embroidery or the like). -garī -गरी । हारादियन्यन-
 शिल्पिवृत्तिः f. the profession of working in silk braid
 (e.g. for making necklaces or the like). -gor^u गर्गु ।
 मालायथनकारुः m. a maker of silk braid or thread
 (for necklaces or the like). -gārī-bāy -गरी-बाय ।
 हारवन्धकस्त्री f. his wife. -gōṣṭ^u -ग्वंजू । कौशेयगुम्फः
 f. the silk-cocoon (El. *pāt-guts*). -kyom^u -क्यमु ।
 कृमिविशेषः m. the silkworm (El. *pāt-kyum*, L. 464).
 -pana-dāv -पन-दाव f. i. q. -dāv, ab. (El. *pāt-pandao*,
 m. silk thread). -poṣh^u -पंछु । कौशेयदशाः m. a silk
 fringe (on a garment or the like). -thān -थान m.
 silk-cloth in the piece, silk cloth (El.).

pātyuk^u पात्युकु । कौशेयसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. pātic^u
 पाटिचू), of, or belonging to, silk.

pöt (? spelling) m. worship (El. probably incorrect for
 pāth, q.v.); manner, mode (El. probably for
 pōthⁱ, q.v.).

pötⁱ 2 पाटि in the following:— pötⁱ marūn^u पाटि
 मरंजू । इष्टान्तिः f. inf. the object (of any action) to
 be obtained (esp. when dishonestly). —marūn^u
 —मारंजू । अपहृत्य परोक्षपलायनम् f. inf. to take away
 (another's property) or undo the result (of another's
 action) and abscond privately (esp. when done
 dishonestly).

pōtī पाटी । पाठासक्तः adj. e.g. one who is devoted to
 good actions, religious duties, or reading holy books.

put^u पुतु । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only son referred to in
 terms of affection). Cf. pöt^u and püt^u.

püt^u पूतु । पोतः, सुपुत्रः m. (sg. f. pūṣ^u 1 पूचू), the young
 of a bird, a fledgling, a chick (cf. *khisⁱ-p^o*, p. 429a,
 l. 11; *kōkar-p^o*, p. 132a, l. 43, Gr.Gr. 131; *kōtar-p^o*,
 p. 192a, l. 1, and Gr. Gr. id.; *kāwa-p^o*,
 p. 495a, l. 28, and Gr.Gr. id.; *pachin-p^o*, p. 679b, l. 38,
 and Gr.Gr. id.) (Rām. 97; K.Pr. 117, 118, 195); the
 young of any irrational animal (cf. *chira-p^o*, p. 165a,
 l. 9; *dāda-p^o*, p. 187a, l. 21; *gun^asa-p^o*, p. 293a,
 l. 18; *gurⁱ-p^o*, p. 299a, l. 2; *khar-p^o*, p. 407a,
 l. 31; *kaṭa-p^o*, p. 487a, l. 17, and Gr.Gr. 131;
myā-p^o, Gr.Gr. 131) (Gr.M.; H. ix, 3 (young of
 a bee); K.Pr. 104, 166); often used —° met. to
 indicate something small and nice, as in *chācē-p^o*
 (*chāchē-* is a misprint), a child's rattle, p. 158a,
 l. 25; *miñe-p^o*, p. 585a, l. 43, a kiss; *mōñē-p^o*,
 p. 585b, l. 5, id.; *muñē-p^o*, p. 585b, l. 39, id., see
 also Gr.Gr. 131 and Gr.M.; *nila-p^o*, a kind of
 pigeon, p. 633b, l. 16; (m.) a son (used —° after
 caste-names and the like) (cf. *dara-p^o*, p. 234b,
 l. 49, and Gr.Gr. 131; *kaula-p^o*, p. 436a, l. 33,

and Gr.Gr. id.; *lōla-p^o*, p. 523a, l. 19; *ṭikⁱ-p^o*,
 Gr.Gr. 131; *ṭūra-p^o*, id. Cf. *chūṣ^u-p^o*, p. 166b,
 l. 31, and *kō-p^o*, p. 464a, l. 47); a son, a true son,
 a son like his father (K.Pr. 174. In Kashmir there
 are said to be three kinds of sons, a *pūt^u*, a son like
 his father; a *sōpūt^u*, a good son; and *kōpūt^u*, a bad
 son); esp. a worthy son, one who is a credit to his
 father. In *aṭa-p^o* (p. 53b, l. 12), the name of a
 child's game, it is not clear whether the word *pūt^u*
 means 'a chicken' or 'a son'.

pūtⁱ-brōr^u पूति-ब्राह्म । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of
 paddy, with fine, soft, and scented rice-grain, and a
 white husk with red edges. -khēj^u -ख्यजू । पोतकत्रेणिः
 f. a procession or line of young birds or chickens.
 -khash -खश् । अयत्नाघातः m. beheading a chicken; met.
 an easy assault on an unresisting person. -kōkūr^u
 -ककूरु । विस्फोटरोगविशेषः f. hen and chickens, a hen
 surrounded by her chickens; met. a certain disease,
 in which a large boil is surrounded by a number of
 others.

pūt^u पूतु । गुह्यम् m. the part of the body behind the
 pudenda, the back part of the privities.

pūt^u पटू । दारुपट्टिका, वस्त्रभागः, नेत्रवन्धनी, दीर्घा
 चैत्रभूमिः, कुङ्कुमपुष्पमध्यमशाखा f. (sg. dat. *pacē* 2
 पच, Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 62; for 1, see s.v.), a small
 board, a small plank, a lath, a flat piece of wood
 (cf. *bōmⁱ-p^o*, p. 107a, l. 10; *dōsa-yēndra-p^o*,
 p. 252a, l. 48; *gālav-p^o*, p. 286a, l. 36; *nigayē-*
p^o, p. 625a, l. 35; *nāwa-p^o*, p. 666b, l. 18; *ranga-*
p^o, s.v. *ranga* 2; *ringa-p^o*, s.v. *ringa*) (El. *pat*;
 Gr.Gr. 10, 72; Gr.M.; W. 17; Rām. 570); a
 panel, a door-leaf, or the like (cf. *linga-p^o*, p. 526b,
 l. 26; *phālav-p^o*, p. 696b, l. 39); a black-board,
 such as is used in schools or such as is used, like our
 slate, by children learning to write (cf. *dōja-p^o*,
 p. 203a, l. 7; *mash^oki-p^o*, p. 597a, l. 35); a board
 (as a chess-board or drawing-board) (cf. *narda-p^o*,
 p. 650a, l. 42; *r^akh^a-p^o*, s.v. *r^akh*) (Śiv. 280);
 a tablet (cf. *r^akha-p^o*, s.v. *r^akh*) (Gr.Gr. 29, 34,
 62–3, 162, 213); a long strip of cloth, such as is used
 in making the body of a coat, a shawl, or the like
 (cf. *jōra-p^o*, p. 377a, l. 16; *khēshē-p^o*, p. 418a,
 l. 7; *pūṣi-p^o*, s.v. *pūṣ^u* 2; *rāda-p^o*, s.v. *rād* 2); a
 piece of cloth, such as is used for tying a wound,
 or applying a medicament, a bandage (cf. *ashēd-p^o*,
 p. 49b, l. 9; *dīrⁱ-p^o*, p. 271a, l. 25; *drīrⁱ-p^o*,
 p. 248a, l. 27) (K.Pr. 258); a bandage over the
 eyes or the like (cf. *achēn-pacē*, p. 9a, l. 13)
 (Rām. 1607); a square piece of cloth, such as a
 towel, or bathing cloth (K.Pr. 91); a field (in

cultivation) (cf. **khāha-p°**, p. 394a, l. 23); the stigma of the saffron flower (cf. **kōng-p°**, p. 456b, l. 20); the empty husk of a grain-plant which, owing to drought, contains no grain (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230b, l. 33). —**diñ^ū** —दिञ् । नेत्रपिहितः f.inf. to place a bandage over the eyes, to blindfold (Rām. 1184, 1607; cf. **pacē diñē**, bel. —**lagūñ^ū** —लगञ् । नेत्रनिरोधः f.inf. a bandage to be applied (to the eyes), blindfolding to occur; met. dislike to be shown to one formerly an object of affection; the habit to occur of refusing help or gifts to applicants. Cf. **pacē laganē**, bel.

pacē-baran पच्य-वरन् । पट्टिकावग्रम् f. (sg. dat. -**barūñ^ū** -वरञ्), a partition made of thin planks (K.Pr. 240). —**chal** -छल् f. a piece of board (Gr.Gr. 162). —**dalav** -दलव् । पट्टिकावरणबन्धः m. the joining together of boards to form a ceiling or the cover of a pit, etc. —**diñē** —दिञ् । पट्टिकावरणम् f.pl.inf. to join together boards (to form a roof, ceiling, cover of a pit, or the like); to blindfold oneself (to another), i.e. (of a master, etc.) to experience a feeling of hostility (to a servant, etc.); cf. **pūt^ū diñ^ū**, ab. —**god^ū** -गदु । वृत्तिद्वारम् m. an opening (or window) in a boarded partition. —**god^ū dyun^ū** -गदु दिनु । पट्टिकावरणबन्धः m.inf. to build up a boarded partition. —**gor^ū** -गर् । पट्टिकातच्चा m. a carpenter whose business it is to saw timber into boards. —**kūcē** —कूच्य or —**kōcē** —कोच्य । पट्टिकासमुदायः f.pl. planks and pieces, a pile of planks (ready for building). Although each member of this compound is plural, owing to the whole collective idea being plural, each may be translated as singular, 'a board and a beam' (Gr.Gr. 72). —**khōñ** -खुन् । पट्टिकासमूहः m. a bundle of laths (esp. as much as can be carried under the arm). —**khūñ^ū** -खंडु । पट्टिकाखण्डः f. a piece of a broken board. —**kōñ^ū** -कोनु । पट्टिकाखण्डः m. a long thin narrow piece of board, a lath (cf. **kōñ^ū 2**). —**kōñ^ū** -काञ् । पट्टिकासमूहः f. a bundle of laths. —**laganē** —लगञ् । विमुख्यसंभवः f.pl.inf. bandages to be applied, i.q. **pūt^ū lagūñ^ū**, ab., q.v. —**phyur^ū** -फिर् । विनिमयेन खण्डयोजना m. change of lengths of cloth (e.g. of the main pieces of the body of a coat), taking out the worn pieces and substituting others; putting in a new piece (cf. **āchⁱ-pacē-phyur^ū**, p. 9a, l. 17). —**tilim** -तिलिम् । पट्टिकासूक्ष्मखण्डः f. a small broken piece of board. —**tālav** -तालव् । पट्टिकापटलविशेषः m. a boarded ceiling, a ceiling made up of decorated boards or planks. —**yēnd^{ar}** -यंदर् । पट्टिकामयकर्तनयन्त्रम् m. a spinning-wheel made up of two or three laths.

paṭōcī पटोचि । पट्टिका f. a board with a handle, used by plasterers for consolidating or smoothing a plastered surface.

paṭadār पटदार् । विशालपरिणाहः adj. e.g. containing width, wide in comparison with length.

path 1 पथ । चैत्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **pathas** पथस्), a certain measure of land, a piece of land of such a size that it needs one *trakh* (or about nine and a half lb.) of seed grain to sow it (cf. **dā-path**, p. 230b, l. 36). —° a level piece of land generally (cf. **bumi-p°**, p. 107b, l. 33; in **āra-path**, p. 41a, l. 46, the word is f.). —° something flat (cf. **dāñēwali-p°**, p. 232a, l. 8; **kan-path**, p. 447b, l. 13).

patha-watur^ū पथ-वतुर् । चैत्रमितिपत्रम् m. a memorandum showing the area (measured *path* by *path*) which has been sown.

path 2 पथ f. a path, a way, in **amara-pathi**, on the path (leading to) immortality (L.V. 70).

path 3 पथ । पश्चात् adv. and postpos. governing abl., behind, after (cf. **dōha-path** **dōha**, day after day, day by day, p. 200a, l. 22; **nāwa-path** **nāwa**, name by name, p. 665b, l. 38; **pōtus path**, s.v. **pōtus** (L. 458 *pat*, W. 97); after, in honour of, for the sake of (Śiv. 1421, 1685; Rām. 192, 1059, 1507, 1510, 1662); (apparently governing dat.) H. vii, 10, **path wanan**, back in the forests, deep in the forests; (as adv.) afterwards (Rām. 562, 1655); cf. **patau** and **pot^ū**. —**atsun** —अचुन् । निवर्तनम् m.inf. to come back, turn back, return (esp. from some work which has been given up as hopeless), desist; cf. —**tsā-mot^ū**, bel. —**brōth** —ब्रौठ् । पूर्वापरम् adv. backwards and forwards (cf. **path brōth nērun**, p. 128a, l. 32) (Śiv. 1790); behind and before, in all directions (Śiv. 1776); cf. **pata-brōth**, bel. —**gaṭhun** —गहुन् m.inf. to go backwards, retreat (Rām. 1081, 1643). —**hyon^ū** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take the back, retire into the background, to cease to have effect (Śiv. 1237, 1843); to be defeated, to be surpassed (Śiv. 1246). —**kod^ū-mot^ū** —कडु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**kūd^ū-mūt^ū** —कडू-मञ्जू), repelled, driven back; caused to desist (from any work). —**kadun** —कडुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person) back, repel, drive back; to cause a person to desist (from any work). —**khōr** -खूर् or —**khōr** -खोर् । पश्चात्पदावस्था, दुर्गतिः m. 'a step back', falling from riches into poverty, reduction to indigence. —**khōr gaṭhun** -खूर् गहुन् or —**khōr gaṭhun** -खोर् गहुन् । पश्चात्पदावस्थापत्तिः, आपदापातः m.inf. indigence (after wealth) to befall. —**kāli** -कालि । पूर्वतनसमये adv. in

the time behind, i.e. very long ago, in ancient days, in olden time (L.V. 91, K. 240). -**kāli-pētha** -कालि-पेठ् adv. from ancient times (Śiv. 1653). -**kōlī** -कालि । पूर्वतनसमयतः adv. in ancient days, in olden time; from ancient days, from olden time. -**kālyuk** -काल्युक । पूर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **kālic** कालिचू), of, or belonging to, olden time.

path-kun पथ्-कुन् adv. or postpos. governing the dat. or abl., behind, at the back of (cf. **atha path-kun gathun**, p. 61*b*, l. 22, and **—thawun**, p. 61*b*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 44); after (of time or place) (cf. **ami path-kun**, p. 55*a*, l. 4, or **awa path-kun**, p. 55*b*, l. 43, thereafter, thereupon) (Śiv. 70, 311); backwards (El.); in former times, formerly (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; Rām. 230, 472; K. 347); in the rear, at the back; afterwards, at the end, finally (Śiv. 1344, 1901; H. iii, 5; v, 5, 8); behind, left behind, left over and above, remaining (Śiv. 38, 1194); backwards, in the reversed position (Rām. 634, 1168).

path kor^u-mot^u पथ् कर्-मुत् । पश्चात्पदमापादितः, पराजितः perf. part. (f. **—kūr^u-müts^u** —कर्-मच्चू), left behind, left over, left remaining; left behind (by others who have gone on ahead); put back, defeated, conquered. —**karun** —करुन् । अवशेषणम्, पश्चात्त्याजनम्, पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to leave (something) over and above (in a distribution or the like); (to go ahead and) leave (some one) behind (Rām. 461); to put back, defeat, conquer. —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to follow, to pursue; to follow, to seek for earnestly (Śiv. 583); to be earnestly engaged in (dat.) (K. 67). —**pahān** —पहान् । ईषत्पश्चात् adv. a little behind, a little after (of place or time) (Gr.Gr. 94). —**phērun** —फेरुन् m.inf. to turn back, return (Śiv. 1836, Rām. 207); to turn back, retreat (Rām. 1345). —**push^ērāwun** —पुश्रावुन् m.inf. to entrust to (with dat.), make over to (Rām. 181, cf. 664). —**path thawun** —पथ् थवुन् । पश्चात्निगूह्य गोपनम् m.inf. to keep putting behind oneself, i.e. to abstract and keep secretly for oneself, bit by bit, the whole, or part, of some collected property, to pilfer in this way. —**ratun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a person back), restrain (K. 140, 141, 1056). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् m.inf. to remain behind, to be behind, stay behind, wait (K. 261); to come in last (in a procession or the like) (Rām. 13); to refrain (from a course of conduct) (K. 1057); to remain over and above (H. xii, 23); to stand back (El. *pat roz*, impv.), to remain, endure, continue after (Rām. 28). —**thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । पश्चात्स्थापनम् m.inf. to put back, keep in reserve; to put back, repel

(Śiv. 861). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to leave behind, abandon; to abandon thoughts of, to forgive, treat as not having occurred (Śiv. 425). —**salun** —सलुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to run back, retreat, flee from some one's presence (Rām. 1342). —**śāmot^u** —शामत् । (पश्चात्) प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **—śāmüts^u** —शामच्चू), come back, returned (after giving up some difficult task or the like), having desisted (from); cf. **—asun**, ab. —**śānun** —शानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause a person to turn back or desist (from something). —**śōn^u-mot^u** —शोनु-मुत् । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **—śōn^u-müts^u** —शानू-मच्चू), one who has been caused to desist, as ab.

pata 2 पत (for 1, see s.v.) । पश्चात्, अनन्तरम् adv. and postpos. (governing the abl. or, in the case of an, masc. nouns in the singular, and occasionally in the case of pronouns, the dat.), behind, after (in place) (cf. **arwa-p^o**, p. 45*b*, l. 39; **pyāda pata lagun**, s.v. **pyāda**) (Śiv. 80, 440, 724, 759; Rām. 1038, 1699, 1760; K.Pr. 26); after (in point of time) (**ami-p^o**, p. 55*a*, l. 3; H. viii, 13; xii, 11; **amiy-p^o**, p. 55*b*, l. 3; **ath-p^o**, p. 55*b*, l. 22; **awa-p^o**, p. 55*b*, l. 41; **khādara-p^o**, p. 393*b*, l. 18; **shāma-p^o**, after evening, El.) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. 131, 327, 1792; Rām. 633, 637, 876–7; K. 135–6, 190, 211, 233, 256, 281, etc.; H. x, 12; xii, 16); **tath-pata** (for **tawa-p^o**), after that, thereafter (K. 377); so **tas-pata**, after that (K. 627 = **tawa pata**, K. 628); after, with reference to (Śiv. 622); after, following after (Śiv. 1436; Rām. 757; K. 5, 1031, 1035; H. (dat.) ii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18; xii, 1, 7); after, following at one's heels, close to (Śiv. 1584, 1804); as adv., afterwards (K. 587, 623, 689; H. viii, 7; xi, 18; xii, 6, 10, 25; K.Pr. 167; sometimes used distributively as in **gara-p^o**, in every house (p. 295*b*, l. 2; K.Pr. 29) (cf. **prath**). —**anun 2** —अनुन् (for 1, see **pata 1**) । गतानुसारणम् m.inf. to repeat, go over (a lesson or the like previously learnt).

pata-bod^u पत-बड् । पूर्वमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. (f. **—būd^u** —बडू), one who, or that which, from former or ancestral times has been and still is great (in status, reputation, prosperity, or the like). —**bajēr** —बज्यर् । पारम्परिकं महत्त्वम् m. hereditary or continued greatness, etc., as ab. —**brōth** —ब्रौठ् । पश्चात्पुः adv. from back to front; cf. **path-brōth**, ab. —**brōth wuchun** —ब्रौठ् वुकुन् । अतिप्रेमनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at from back to front; hence, to gaze over with extreme affection. —**brōtha** —ब्रौठ् adv. behind and before (K. 1007). —**brōthas wuchun** —ब्रौठस् वुकुन् m.inf. to look

backwards and forwards, to look behind and before (K. 149).

pata-dakha पत-डख । अनुसहायः m. a back-prop, i.e. support, help. —**dōrun** —दोरुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue. —**dōranāwun** —दोरनावुन् m.inf. to cause to run after, to set in pursuit (Śiv. 1479). —**gath** -गथ् । अनुगामी adj. e.g. going behind, following; a follower, one who obeys, one who is devoted to, obedient, faithful (to).

pata gathun पत गथुन् m.inf. to follow (Rām. 927, 930; K. 693); to follow, to go subsequently to, to go (to summon a person, dat.) (K. 690); to be devoted (to), obedient (to), faithful (to) (Śiv. 1623); to go behind (a person, dat.) (Rām. 1416).

pata-kani पत-कनि । पश्चाद्भागे adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1734, K. 985); prep. governing dat. behind (El. *daricāzas patah kanyī*, behind the door; W. 97, *pathkani*; K. 609). —**kanēn** -कन्यन् । पश्चाद्भागे adv., id. —**kanyuk** -कन्युक । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. *kanic* कनिच्), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the rear.

pata lagun पत लगुन् । अतिप्रेरणम् m.inf. to stick behind, i.e. to urge, impel vigorously; to come up close behind (a person, dat.), to follow closely (K. 417). —**lār** -लार् । अनुविघ्नः f. pursuing after, the occurrence of impediments even while in the act of accomplishing a work (Śiv. 1795). —**lārun** —लारुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue (Śiv. 307, 1395, 1466, 1606, 1626, 1684, 1753; Rām. 334, 375; K. 163, 262, 265, 285, 662, 884); **pata pata lārun**, to follow persistently, pursue (cf. **pata pata**, bel.) (Śiv. 7, 1364, 1439, 1894; K. 417, 596-7, 629).

pata-phēran पत-फ्यरन् । सुदायविशेषः m. a customary gift of clothes sent by her parents to a bride after she has gone to her husband's house. —**pata** —पत । अनु adv. continually after (e.g. in following after a person), dogging so-and-so's footsteps (K.Pr. 56, 57; Śiv. 7, 479, 1364, 1382, 1439, 1894; Rām. 1316, 1486; K. 185, 218, 1128; H. iii, 1, 2; viii, 9; xii, 7; YZ. 109); cf. —**lārun**, ab. and —**yun**, bel. —**pata nērun** —पत नेरुन् m.inf. to go out following (a person, dat.), to follow out behind (K. 934).

pata rōzun पत रोजुन् । अनुसरणम् m.inf. to keep behind a person, to remain behind (El.); to keep urging a person at work; to remain behind, to survive (L.V. 67). —**sōzun** —सोजुन् m.inf. to send after (a person), to send (so-and-so) to (so-and-so) (Śiv. 639). —**thān karun** —ठान् करुन् । अनुगोपनम् m.inf. to cover, conceal, hide (some sin or disgrace). —**thüz** thavūn -थञ्जु थवञ्जु । अहन्ताविष्कारः f.inf. to

display pride, arrogance, haughtiness (whether entitled to do so or not).

pata-wath पत-वथ् । परम्परानियमेन adv. by the ancient way, conformably to rule or custom. —**wathuk** -वथुक । परम्पराक्रमायातः adj. (f. —**wathüc** -वथञ्चू), that which has come down from former times, according to old rule or custom. —**wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to arrive behind, to come up to a person from behind, (in pursuit) to reach, overtake (the person pursued, dat.) (K. 599).

pata yun पत यिनु m.inf. to follow after, to follow (a person, dat.) (K. 235, 265, 506, 649, 1125; K.Pr. 232); **pata pata yun**, to follow along after (dat.), to keep following (K. 270). —**zīr** -जीरु । अनुप्रेरण f. a push behind; urging, impelling, encouraging.

patuk पतुक । पाश्चात्यः, आनन्तर्यः adj. (f. *patüc* पतञ्चू), of, or belonging to, behind, of past times; of behind, of the rear of, immediately behind, immediately succeeding.

path पठ् । पटः m. (sg. dat. *paṭas* पटस्), a long strip of cloth as it comes from the loom, cloth in the piece; a plank (El. *paṭ*); the board on which wool is spread to have a paste of rice and water rubbed into it (El. *paṭ*); the board or plank on which the dead body of a Hindū is placed and carried away to the place of cremation (El. *path*); a pavement, the floor of a flagged area (L.V. 52); i.q. *paṭa* in all its senses. —**chalun** —छलुन् । व्यवहारत्यागः m.inf. to wash the cloth; met. suddenly to give up one's business (e.g. from loss of fortune, implements, etc.). —**chalith bēhun** —छलिथ् ब्यङ्गन् । व्यवहारपरित्यागः m.inf., id.

paṭa-s^ath^ar पट-सथर् । स्थूलसूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. —**s^atras** -सत्रस्), stout thread (for weaving coarse cloth). —**s^atra-kōn** -सत्र-कोनु । स्थूलपैचवतन्तुगुलिका m. a ball of this thread.

paṭuk पटुक । पटसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. *paṭüc* पटञ्चू), of, or belonging to, cloth; see also *paṭa*.

pāth 1 पाथ् m. (sg. dat. *pāṭas* पातस्), alighting, descending; a shedding, discharge, granting in full (Śiv. 1036, 1492, 1535, 1553, 1556, 1748, 1798, always in the compound **shēkti-pāth**, a shedding of power, i.e. a miraculous and gracious favour. Cf. **pacha-p**, p. 679a, l. 23).

pāth 2 पाथ् f. (sg. dat. *pōṭ* पाञ्जू), used —° a dish, a vessel (cf. **gah^ana-p**, p. 281a, l. 10).

pāth 1 पाठ् । स्वाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. *pāṭas* पाटस्), reciting, recitation, repeating (cf. **ōhī-p**, p. 17b, l. 10; **bata-p**, p. 137a, l. 46; **r^aṭsar-p**, s.v. **r^aṭsar**) (K.Pr. 182); reading, perusal, study; studying or reciting the Vēdas, etc., worship (El. *pāṭ*) (K. 484).

—karun —करुन् । मन्त्रपाठाद्यध्ययनम् m.inf. to read, study; to repeat or revise a lesson; to recite or repeat charms or daily portions of the Vēdas, etc.

-pūzā -पूजा । स्वाध्यायार्चनाद्याचारः f. the performance of Vedic repetitions, worship, and other pious acts.

pāṭa-wōl^u पाट-वोलु । अनुष्ठानासक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who habitually recites charms, Vedic passages, or the like.

pāṭas bēhun पाटस् व्यङ्गन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for a recitation, i.e. to carry out with due formality a recitation of the Vēdas, etc.

pāth 2 पाठ् m. in papan-pāth, p. 719b, l. 18. Cf. pōthⁱ. pāthi पाठि, see asē-ti pāthi, p. 95a, l. 14; hōran-p°, p. 349b, l. 38. In each case it is 3 sg. fut. of a verb *pāthun, not elsewhere noted; but equivalent in meaning to pāthun, q.v.

paith पैथ्, see pōth.

pēth 1 पथ्, see pyon^u.

pēth 2 पथ् । पित्तम् m. (sg. dat. pētas पयतस्), the bilious humour, bile, gall (El. pyut) (cf. rata-p°, s.v. rath). —nērun —नेरुन् । विस्फोटविकारोत्पत्तिः m.inf. the bile to exude, a crop of small red boils (believed to be due to this cause) to appear.

pēta-kiṭur^u पयत-किटुर् । नेत्रपटलविस्फोटः m. a gathering in the inner eyelid caused by the bilious humour, ? a sty. —phēphur -फयफुर् । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -phēpharas -फयफरस), a sty on the outer eyelid.

pēth 3 पथ् m. (sg. dat. pētas पयतस्), vain talk, empty chatter, i.q. pith, q.v., used in the following:— pēth pēth पथ् पथ् । जल्पनप्रमादः m. delirium, garrulous madness. —pēth lagun —पथ् लगुन् । जल्पनप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. garrulous madness to attack (a person) (consisting in repeating the same thing over and over again in and out of season).

pēth पथ् । उपरि adv. and postpos. (as adv.) on the back (cf. atha p° thawun, p. 61b, l. 16; K.Pr. 227; bāl p° hāwun, p. 103b, l. 47) (L.V. 14, 15); above, up above (Gr.Gr. 152, 155, 159; Śiv. 965, 1352); in addition, also (K.Pr. 17).

(As postpos. governing dat. and occasionally the acc.) on, upon (cf. athas-p°, p. 66b, l. 3; chambas-p°, p. 161b, l. 30; kōñ^u-p°, p. 461a, l. 5; mas-wūcē-p°, p. 595b, l. 22; nakhas-p°, p. 629a, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 103; Śiv. 79, 116, 125, 192, 199, 210, 324, 496, 571, 1162 (governing abl.), etc.; Rām. 89, 96, 281, 354, 444, 597, 631, etc.; K. 58, 124, 161, 267, 270, 272, 331, 339, etc.; H. iii, 1; iv, 4; viii, 13; xi, 12, 16; athⁱ-p°, there-upon, xii, 7); above, over (Śiv. 1603, etc.; K. 5, 905;

YZ. 99, 279); on, in addition to (cf. hani-p° han, p. 336a, l. 14) (Śiv. 640, 877); at, throughout (of time) (cf. rātas-p°, s.v. rāth 1) (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 1275); (directed) at (e.g. an arrow at a mark) (Rām. 999); in a certain condition (e.g. of happiness, misery, or the like) (Rām. 754, sōkhas-p°, in a state of comfort, comfortable, so 825); (engaged) on, (busy) on (Rām. 960; K. 541, 617); on the point of, at the very time of (cf. bōgis-p° wātun, p. 91a, l. 23); up to, till (cf. nasti dōgis-pēth rōzun, to wait for a blow on the nose, p. 658b, l. 23); up at, close up to, in the presence of (cf. buthis-p°, p. 143b, l. 26; khōr-pēth mārūn, p. 410a, l. 15) (Śiv. 1048, 1081, 1176-7, etc.; Rām. 462, 672; K. 88, 329, 398, 465, etc.; H. iii, 4); (with a verb of motion) to, towards, up to (cf. dayāyē-p° yun^u, p. 267a, l. 7; gara-p°, p. 296a, l. 7; jāyē-p° anun, p. 380a, l. 19; khāhas-p°, p. 394a, l. 29; pētis-pēth wātun, s.v. pyot^u) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 63, 86, 313, 321, 374, 393 (with acc.), etc.; Rām. 622, 719, 793, 821, 887, etc.; K. 410, 490, 679, 702, 836, 838; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; xii, 2, 6, 11, 12, 14); on, in, at (cf. ajē wati p°, p. 13b, l. 41; and-p°, p. 31b, l. 10; bar-p° hūñ^u, p. 116b, l. 12; dūri-p°, at a distance, p. 239b, l. 7; gara-p°, p. 296a, l. 7; purūñ^u-p° hāwun, p. 763b, l. 4) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 90, 154, 356, 1036, etc.; Rām. 564, 707, 1004, 1558; K. 810-1, 995, 1115, 1162; H. v, 11, dēras-p°, (put) into a tent); (in astrology, a star) in (a certain sign) (Rām. 1280); through, by means of (dayāyē-p°, in mercy) (Śiv. 1236); on account of, for the sake of, because of, through (cf. nahākas-p°, p. 625b, l. 44) (Śiv. 111, 1015, 1137, 1184; Rām. 292, 395, 537, 752, etc.); on, founded on, based on (cf. bāzē-p° thawun or rōzun, p. 113a, ll. 6, 10; dushērtas-p°, on doubt, hesitatingly, p. 254b, l. 40) (Śiv. 1596); (of anger, etc.), on, directed against (Rām. 266, 282, 1215); regarding, with reference to (cf. parilūkas-p°, p. 759b, l. 9) (K. 598, 800, 1055, 1105; H. viii, 6, 8, 11, 13); on, after (cf. dabas-p° dus^u, p. 181b, ll. 38, 44; dūr-p°, after a long time, p. 238b, l. 36); on to, up (or down) on to (cf. athas-p° atha dyun^u, p. 66b, l. 5; daras-p° khasun, p. 234b, l. 40; khōras-p° khōr thunūn, p. 409b, l. 39) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 701, 704, 785, 994, 1090, 1098, 1222, 1630, etc.; Rām. 113, 190, 203, 271, 358, 387, 397, etc.; K. 83, 118, 327; H. ii, 11; iii, 5, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 1; x, 5, 7; xii, 5, 7, 21, 24).

As stated above, this postposition ordinarily governs the dative case. Occasionally, however, it governs the accusative in the same form as the nominative.

Examples (all also given above) are **and-p°**, p. 31*b*, l. 10; **bar-p°**, p. 116*b*, l. 12 (K. 995); **dūr-p°**, after a long time, p. 238*b*, l. 36, but **dūri-p°**, at a distance, p. 239*b*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **khōr-p°**, p. 410*b*, l. 15 (K. 702).

Occasionally **pēth** is used as equivalent to **pētha**, in the meaning of 'from on', and governing the abl. (Śiv. 1247, Rām. 274).

pēth khārun पथ खारुन् । प्रोन्नयनम् m.inf. to elevate (e.g. a humble person to an honourable post, or to lift something to a higher place) (cf. **kul^a pēth pōñ^a khārun**, p. 438*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1392, K. 931). **-kun -कुन् । ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. up, upwards, on high; above, elevated (K. 476, 516). —**pēth —पथ । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम्** adv. higher and higher.

pētha पथ । आदितः, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. (as adv.) from on, from off, from above (K. 890).

(As postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen.; or (in the case of a singular masculine living being) optionally the dative) from on, from off (Gr.Gr. 48; Gr.M.; W. 98; Śiv. 1108, 1878; Rām. 562, 712; K. 84, 232, 443, 716, 985, 1008); down from (L.V. 57; Śiv. 421, 501, 508, 966, 1300, 1879; Rām. 765, 974, 1352; K. 277-8, 450; H. ii, 6; iv, 5; xii, 2); from near (Gr.Gr. 48); from the midst of (Rām. 959); from (generally) (cf. **bōna-p°**, from below, p. 110*b*, l. 20; **buthi-p° tulun**, p. 143*a*, l. 48; **buthi-p° wōthun**, p. 143*b*, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 98; L.V. 93; Śiv. 672, 897, 1097, 1176; K. 593, 1047; H. ii, 2; v, 7; xi, 3); beginning from, continuing from, ever since (cf. **ōdⁱ-p°**, p. 14*a*, l. 1; **anda-p°**, p. 32*a*, ll. 3, 4; **āzⁱki-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 45; **brōṭha-p°**, p. 128*a*, l. 44; **dahi warihē p°**, p. 200*b*, l. 11; **kāla-p°**, p. 434*a*, l. 25; **mainay-kāla-p°**, p. 583*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340, 1553; Rām. 348, 1715; K. 244, 782, 1148); out of; on, upon (= **pēth**) (cf. **rāth pētha pēñ^a**, s.v. **rāth** 2) (K. 234; H. v, 9; x, 3, 10).

Also used with adverbs, as in **az-pētha**, p. 74*a*, l. 21 (K. 63); **āzⁱ-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 39; **huti-p°**, p. 356*a*, l. 34; **kana-p°**, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **kati-p°**, p. 483*b*, l. 37, whence?; so **tati-p°**, thence; **yēti-p°**, whence; **yiti-p°**, hence (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 244).

pētha bōna पथ बून adv. from above and from below, from top to bottom (L.V. 17). **-kani -कनि । उपरि(ऊर्ध्व)भागे** adv. above; on the top of (H. viii, 1); in front; (down) from the top (K.Pr. 27); pre-eminently; from the first, from the beginning (Śiv. 1716). **-kanēn -कन्यन् । उपरि** adv., id. **-kanyuk^a -कन्युक । उपरितनः** adj. (f.

-kanic^a -कनिचू), of, or belonging to, above; upper, higher; pre-eminent, chief. —**pētha —पथ । उपरित** **उपरितः** adv. superficially, cursorily, skimming the surface; attending to the chief points (in an argument, or the like), carrying out the chief things (without reference to detail), and so on. **-rot^a -रट् । उपरिपूरकः** m. the act of stopping from above, impeding from aloft (e.g. something which prevents a rope which is being thrown or pulled up reaching the required height), something in the way above; (in weighing) that which is more than sufficient to balance, that which is over and above the correct weight or measure. **-rath -रट्** or **pēthⁱ-rath पथि-रट् । समतोधिकः, ऊर्ध्वनिरोधः** f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi -रटि**), (in raising a pillar, pulling up a rope, or the like) that which prevents it reaching the top, that which is in the way above; (in supplying thread to be woven into cloth) an additional quantity (beyond the required weight) given in order to secure extra strong material. —**rōzun —रोजुन्** m.inf. to remain above, stand over (K. 74).

pēthⁱ पथि adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from on, from above (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 19; **pashē-pēthⁱ shīn trāwun**, p. 777*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1165, 1401, 1725); on, upon, over, above (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Śiv. 205; Rām. 1078, 1172, 1613; K. 194; H. iii, 8; K.Pr. 127, written *pīthi*); (with verbs of motion, etc.) over (e.g. jumping over something) (cf. **kala-p° wōth**, p. 435*a*, l. 42 (Śiv. 1810; K. 187, 237; H. ii, 9). **-dakha -डख । ऊर्ध्वधारः** m. a support from above (e.g. of something hanging). **-kani -कनि**, postpos. (governing abl.) over and above, in addition to (H. iii, 8). **-kinⁱ -किनि । उपरिष्ठात्** adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from above, from on (Gr.Gr. 159); above, superior to (K. 904); above, on the top of (Śiv. 166; Rām. 576, 578, 1118); above, over (K. 351, 842). **-kinⁱ dyun^a -किनि दिनु । उपहारीकरणम्** m.inf. to give from above, to give over and above; esp. to make an offering of some animal (such as a sheep or a goat) in order to ward off some calamity or some untoward event. **-kinⁱ lagun -किनि लगुन् । प्रतिरूपेण उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to become an offering as ab.; (of some living being) to sacrifice oneself, or even offer one's life, for the salvation of others (from some calamity). **-man -मन् । बलिदानविशेषः** m. a certain kind of offering (in which, at midday on a Tuesday or Saturday, a mixture of seven kinds of cooked grain is left at a cross-roads). **-mana lagun -मन लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to be cast away as an offering at a cross-roads,

as ab.; met. (of some living beast) to be abandoned as an offering to ward off some calamity, to be sent forth like a scape-goat. —pēthⁱ —पेठि । उपर्युपरि adv. along the top, skimming the top; superficially. —pyon^u —प्यनु । बलादाक्रमणम् m.inf. to fall (upon) from above; to fall upon, make a violent attack (upon a person). —rath -रठ् । तुल्यमानतोधिका f. (sg. dat. -rati -रटि), i.q. pētha-rath, ab. —wōn^u -वाञ् । उपर्यर्जना, उपरिवृत्तिः earning over and above (e.g. additional wages, extra price, pay for extra work, etc.); additional work (added to other work). —wāñuk^u -वाञ्जुक । उपर्यर्जितसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. -wāñuc^u -वाञ्जुच्), of, or belonging to, excess earnings or additional work, as ab.

pēthuk^u प्यठुक । ऊर्ध्वतनः, प्रारम्भिकः sg. gen. (f. pēthuc^u प्यठूच्), of, or belonging to, above, upper (cf. bāla-p^o, p. 104a, l. 14); of, or belonging to, that which is upon (anything) (cf. buthi-p^o, p. 143b, l. 5; dēka-p^o, p. 204b, ll. 16, 19; hēli-p^o, p. 364b, l. 18; kōchi-p^o, p. 383b, l. 21; kuli-p^o, p. 439a, ll. 10, 13) (Śiv. 467); of, or belonging to, the beginning (of anything); beginning from; elevated, chief.

pētham pēth प्यठम् प्यठ् । पूरं पूरम् adv. on the top and again on the top, filling up and filling up, one on the top of the other, piling and piling up (u.w. vbs. of feeding, filling, inserting, or the like).

pēthan प्यठन् । आरभ्य, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. from, starting from, beginning with (cf. az-p^o, p. 74a, l. 32).

pēthay प्यठय् । आदितः adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from the very beginning, from the very start, beginning from, continuing from, ever since (Śiv. 658); down on (as in sitting down on) (K.Pr. 31). —bāna -वान् । आद्यः adj. e.g. the first, occurring at the very beginning, primitive; (as adv.) at the very beginning (of an action or condition). —bānuk^u -वानुक । प्रथमारम्भसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. -bānuc^u -वानूच्), of, or belonging to, the very beginning, occurring at the very beginning.

pyothus pēth प्यठुस प्यठ् । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम् adv. upon and upon, one over the other, one on the top of the other.

pith पिथ् or (q.v.) pēth ३ प्यथ् । वृथा वादः m. (sg. dat. pitas पितस्), vain talk, useless chatter, irrelevant talk, twaddle, talking over and over again on the same subject; cf. pitun. —lagun —लगुन् । वृथा वादे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to engage in such talk. —pith —पिथ् । वृथावादशीलता m. the habit of indulging in such talk. pīth पीठ् । पीठम् m. (sg. dat. pīthas पीठस्), a stool, seat, chair, bench; esp. a throne (cf. bad^ara-p^o, p. 88b, l. 16); the seat of a deity. Cf. pyūth^u.

pītha-pūzā पीठ-पूजा । अत्यादरेण पूजनमानम् f. 'worshipping the throne', i.e. showing great reverence to a venerated person. —wōl^u -वोलु । आदरपदस्थः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who occupies a throne; hence, one who is universally revered or looked up to.

pīth पीथ् or pīnth पीथ् or पीन्थ । अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. pīti पीति, Gr.Gr. 70), very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a bit cut off the tip of a finger-nail), anything very small, a trifle (cf. kārⁱ-p^o, p. 467a, l. 6). Cf. pīth^r, pīth^u, pīsh, and pyūth^u.

pithⁱ पिथि, see pyuth^u.

pīthⁱ पिठि, see pyuth^u.

pīthⁱ पीठि, see pyūth^u.

pīthi (K.Pr. 127), see pēthⁱ (p. 795b, l. 27).

pōth प्वठ् । अन्त्रपुटः f. (sg. dat. pōti प्वटि), the rectum (cf. batakh-p^o, p. 144a, l. 50; pānzⁱ-p^o, p. 745b, l. 42); prolapsus ani, piles, hæmorrhoids (El.) (Gr.Gr. 16). —wālūñ^u —वालञ् । पराजयखिन्नीकरणम् f.inf. 'to bring down the rectum', i.e. (in running a race or the like) to put a person to great exertions and defeat him. —wasūñ^u —वसञ् । अतिश्रमोत्पत्तिः f.inf. the rectum to descend, to be exhausted by great exertions (e.g. by carrying a heavy load or running a race).

pōta-gag^ur^u प्वट-गगञ् । उत्तीर्यमाणान्त्रविशेषः f. 'a rectum-rat', prolapse of the rectum.

pōth पौथ्, pōth पौथ्, or paith पैथ् । पङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. pūṭh^u पूँचू), a row, a line (of people, trees, or the like) (cf. rēyē-p^o, s.v. rēy); a line of letters (in a book); a row, or line of descent (of a family, etc.); a road (Gr.Gr. 22, paith). —shēñūñ^u —छनञ् । पङ्क्तिभेदः f.inf. a line (of people or things) to be broken; a line of descent to be broken, i.e. to fail for lack of descendants, a family to become extinct. —shōṭūñ^u —छूटञ् । कुलतनुसंकोचः f.inf. a family to become extinct, as ab. —ṣaṭūñ^u —चटञ् । पङ्क्तिभेदनम् f.inf. to break a line (of people or things), to break off a line (of writing).

poth^u पंठु । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. pūth^u पंठू, dat. pachē पछ), stout, plump and solid (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61b, l. 20); cf. pūth^u and pōthun. —gathun —गछुन् । पुष्टीभवनम्, साफल्यवाप्तिः m.inf. to become plump; (in some occupation) to gain successfully the fruits of one's labour.

pōth पौथ्, see pōth.

pōthⁱ पांठि । प्रकारेण adv. in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode; used —^o (cf. budi-p^o, p. 85b, l. 22; bata-p^o, p. 138a, l. 42; bāzi-p^o, p. 153a, l. 13; khōr^uv-p^o, p. 408b, l. 1; kō-p^o, p. 464b, l. 14; mushikas-p^o, p. 597b, l. 45; rasa-p^o, s.v. ras (El.

pāt, pāth, manner; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 73, 156; K. 642; H. xii, 6, 7, 17).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adv. (cf. *āsān-p°*, p. 50*b*, l. 3; *awush-p°*, p. 71*b*, l. 43; *azān-p°*, p. 75*a*, l. 3; *baḍi-p°*, p. 84*b*, l. 37; *bēdiwath-p°*, p. 89*b*, l. 6; *jān-p°*, p. 374*b*, l. 49; *kuni p°*, p. 390, l. 34; K. 375, 448, 616; *khāsa-p°*, p. 417*a*, l. 29; *khōsh-p°*, p. 418*b*, l. 4; *nēsangā-p°*, p. 658*a*, l. 24; *pūra-p°*, p. 754*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 70, 285, 728, 1426; Rām. 55; K. 229, 645, 811; *kami p°*, how? 602, 607).

Often added to the agent case (cf. *bēnⁱ-p°*, separately, apart, p. 151*a*, l. 32; *nēshikⁱ-p°*, fearlessly, p. 657*b*, l. 27; *phira-thurⁱ-p°*, back to front, p. 702*a*, l. 8; *prakhātⁱ-p°*, manifestly, p. 758*a*, l. 13; *prakātⁱ-p°*, id., p. 759*a*, l. 11; *pāzⁱ-p°*, truly, assuredly (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10; YZ. 237), s.v. *poz^u*; *rātⁱ-p°*, well, rightly, properly, s.v. *r^ot^u*) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1805, 1861, 1876; H. xii, 5).

Or with the agent of the genitive (cf. *kañē-hānⁱ p°*, like a stone) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 54, 753, 1164, 1440, 1806, 1808, etc.; Rām. 510, 1332, 1634, 1737; YZ. 34).

And so, added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. *anam-nēnam-p°*, p. 34*b*, l. 23; *kētha-p°*, how? p. 488*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 52, 171, 240, 439, 490, 571, 683-4, 713-4, etc.; Rām. *kētha-p°*, 53-4, 111, 412, 621, etc.; *yitha-p°*, 59, 1007; K. *kētha-p°*, 9, 669, 799; H. *kētha-p°*, iii, 9; v, 8; viii, 5; x, 8; xii, 3, 24; *tithay-p°*, xii, 23; *yēthay-p°*, xii, 22).

Cf. *pāth* 2 in *papan-pāth* (p. 749*b*, l. 18) and *pōthin*.

pūth, incor. for *pot^u*, q.v.

pūth पूथ f. (sg. dat. *pūti* पूति), i.q. *pūtanā* (K. 180, 190).

puṭha पुठ । धृष्टः m. impudent, barefaced, esp. a barefaced swindler. —*pyon^u* —*यनु* । वञ्चनम् m.inf. to swindle in a barefaced way.

pūthⁱ पूथि । पुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. *pōthē* पोथ्य), a manuscript, a book (cf. *burza-p°*, p. 131*a*, l. 3; *nēchapatri-p°*, p. 621*a*, l. 34; *lōkūt^u p°*, a small book, a pamphlet, Gr.M.) (Gr.Gr. 24, 41, 46, 60, 115; Gr.M.; K. 955, 1082). *pōthi-gara* पोथि-गर m. or *-kūth^u* -कुठ, m. a book-room, a library (Gr.M.).

pūth^u पूठ । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. *pūth^u* पूठू, dat. *pōchē* पोछ्य), stout, plump (K. 636); stout, coarse, thick (cf. *nal-p°*, p. 631*b*, l. 44); cf. *poth^u* and *pōthun*. *-hyuh^u* -हिहु । अतिपुष्टः adj. (f. *pūth^u-hish^u* पूठू-हिगू), very plump, the most plump (of a number of similar persons or things).

pāthchāh पाथ्काह m. a corruption of *pādshāh*, q.v., in compounds such as *jōgi-p°*, p. 371*b*, l. 16.

puṭhagī पुठगी । धार्द्यम् f. impudent cheating.

pōthakh पोठख । संचयः f. (sg. dat. *pōthaki* पोठकि), lit. plumpness, fatness (Gr.Gr. 128); hence, accumulation of wealth (causing plumpness, fatness, etc.), the condition of being well-to-do. —*āsūn^u* —*आसून्* । गूढसंचयसंभवः f.inf. an accumulation to be made, esp. a private hoard to be collected.

pāthul^u पाथुलु । उपत्यकाप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. *pāthalis* पाथलिस), a low plain at the foot of a mountain, (El.) a valley. *pāthalyuk^u* पाथल्युक । उपत्यकास्थलभवः sg. gen. (f. *pāthalic^u* पाथलिचू), of, or belonging to, such a plain.

pēthim^u पथिमू, see *pēthyum^u*.

paṭhān पठान् m. (f. *paṭhōn^u* पठाञ्चू), a *Paṭhān*, an *Afghān* (W. 17). In *Kashmīr*, the f. is also used in a special sense. *paṭhōn^u* पठाञ्चू । धृष्टा स्त्री f. a female *Paṭhān* (W. 17, *paṭhōnⁱ*); met. a bold woman (coarse in body and powerful).

paṭhun पठुन् । सिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *paṭhyōv* पथ्योव्), to be successfully completed, to end successfully, to turn out successfully (cf. *myāda p°*, p. 613*a*, l. 38); (of some previously untrained child, horse, or the like) to become well trained by proper discipline (cf. *atha p°*, p. 61*b*, l. 31). *paṭhyō-mot^u* पथ्यो-मंतु । सिद्धीभूतः, प्राप्तविनयः perf. part. (f. *paṭhyē-mūṣ^u* पथ्ये-मंचू), successfully accomplished; well trained by undergoing appropriate discipline, well disciplined.

pāthun पाथुन् । संभूतिः conj. 3 [2 p.p. *pāthyōv* पाथ्योव्]. This verb employs the fut. in the sense of the pres., and the past cond. in the sense of the past ind. Thus *pātha* पाथ, I am; *pāthahō* पाथहा, I was (Gr.Gr. 187). According to I.K. this verb is of the third conj. but a perf. part. *pōth^u-mot^u* is reported; see *bel*. Its causal is *pāthanāwun* or rarely, *pōsh^arāwun* (Gr.Gr. 173)] to be, to become, to come into existence (esp. when expected); cf. *pāthi*. *pōth^u-mot^u* पोथु-मंतु । अवशिष्टतया संभूतः perf. part. (f. *pōth^u-mūṣ^u* पाक्कू-मंचू), that which has come into existence (esp. as a by-product).

pethun m. a walk, a journey (El.) (? *pōthan* 3, q.v.).

pōthun पोठुन् । पुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pōthyōv* पोथ्योव्), to be, or become, plump, stout and solid, fat (Gr.Gr. 111, 128, 173, 246). *pōthyō-mot^u* पोथ्यो-मंतु । पुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (*pōthyē-mūṣ^u* पोथ्ये-मंचू), become stout, etc., as ab.

pōthan 1 पौथन । भूतावेशः m. (possession by a demon resulting in) convulsions (of a baby) (cf. *prāh-p°*, p. 757*b*, l. 1); frenzy, delirium (e.g. that occurring

through coming upon a cross-roads on a pitch-dark night, which is esp. liable to cause abortion to a pregnant woman, and is believed to be due to demoniacal possession). —**gaṭhun** — गह्नुन् । भूतावेशोद्भवः m.inf. such delirium to occur. —**karun** — करुन् । आवेशः m.inf. to cause demoniacal possession, as ab.

pōthan 2 पौथन् or **pōthun पौथुन्** । पथिकः m. (f. **pōthūn** पौथून्), a traveller, one who is travelling, or one who is fond of travelling.

pōthan 3 पौथन् । दूरप्रवासः m. a difficult and distant journey, journeying to great distance (cf. **rēyē-p°**, s.v. **rēy**); foreign residence far from home. —**kaḍun** — कडुन् । सुदूरप्रवासयापनम् m.inf. to traverse a long and difficult journey. —**karun** — करुन् । सुदूरप्रवासप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake, or go, on a long and difficult journey.

pōthin पाठिन् । प्रकारेण adv. (i.q. **pōthi**, q.v.) in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode (cf. **mushikas-p°**, p. 597b, l. 40; **rasa-p°**, s.v. **ras**; **rātī-p°**, s.v. **rōtū**) (Gr.Gr. 153; H. iii, 1; **turi-p°**, theft-like, secretly).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adverb (cf. **badi-p°**, p. 84b, l. 37; **bēdiwath-p°**, p. 89b, l. 6; **bēnī-p°**, p. 151a, l. 32; **khāsa-p°**, p. 417a, l. 29; **nānī-p°**, p. 640a, l. 23) (Rām. 1292).

Added to the agent case (cf. **pōthi**) (cf. **phira-thurī pōthin**, p. 702a, l. 9; **prakḥātī-p°**, p. 758a, l. 14; **prakātī-p°**, p. 759a, l. 11); added to the agent case of the genitive (cf. **pōthi**) (Śiv. 277).

Added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anam-nēnam-p°**, p. 34b, l. 23) (Śiv. 576, 672, 790, 1668; Rām. 951, 1016, 1311, 1315, 1362; H. viii, 5, **yithay-p°**, in this very manner).

pāthanāwun पाथनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pāthanōw** पाथनोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pōthārāwun**) (Gr.Gr. 173).

pathōn पठौन्, see **pathān**.

pathar 1 पथर् or **patar 1 पत्र** । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **patras पत्रस्**). When the second member of a masculine compound, this word takes the form **wathar वथर्**, Gr.Gr. 74; but, as will be seen below, there are a few exceptions) a leaf (of a plant) (esp. one large and broad) (cf. **bēla-pathar**, p. 104b, l. 38; **padma-p°**, p. 682a, l. 17; **ala-wathar**, p. 22b, l. 44; **bōñē-w°**, p. 115b, l. 39; **dachē-w°**, p. 186a, l. 16; **datārī-w°**, p. 259a, l. 23; **gula-w°**, p. 284a, l. 1; **kābayē-w°**, p. 382b, l. 49; **khēla-w°**, p. 397b, l. 23, and Śiv. 1802; **khārī-w°**, p. 410b, l. 49; **muji-w°**, p. 558b, l. 20; **pampōshē-w°**, p. 734a, l. 28, but **pampōshē-patra**, K. 926; **pana-w°**, p. 735a, l. 23;

pōshē-w°, p. 779a, l. 47; **pilī-pilī-w°**, s.v. **pyul** 1; **patran-sag**, p. 567a, l. 49, and Śiv. 1430) (Gr.M.; L. 457; Śiv. 1430, 1541, 1802; K. 926); the leaf of a manuscript, book, or the like (Gr.M.); a leaf of paper (cf. **khath-p°**, p. 422a, l. 47; **kōshēla-p°**, p. 481a, l. 1) (Gr.M.); a letter, an epistle (K. 643-4).

The fem. of this word is **patar 2 पत्र** or **patār** (q.v.), and indicates a leaf not of large size. It does not change to **watar** or **watār** in compounds.

pathar 2 पथर् । निरास्तरणप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **patharas पथरस्**), the floor, the bare floor (esp. of a room, house, or the like), the bare ground (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230b, l. 41) (Gr.M. **pathur**; Rām. 358, 409, 712, 1368, 1371, 1436; K. 1144; K.Pr. 35, 215).

pathara kani पथर कनि । अधस्तात् adv. on the floor, down below. —**kanyuk** — कन्युकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. —**kanic** — कनिचू), of, or belonging to, on the floor, of down below, down at the bottom.

pathārī पथरि or **pathāri पथरि** adv. on the ground, on the floor (cf. **pali ta pathāri**, p. 730a, l. 43) (Rām. 569).

pathar पथर् । अधः adv. down, below, at the bottom, on the floor (u.w. vbs. of sitting, putting, or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 925). —**bēhun** — ब्यङ्गन् m.inf. to sit down, to crouch down (Rām. 287, 432, 801). —**kun** — कुन् । अधस्तात् adv. down, below, beneath (u.w. vbs. of looking at, putting, or the like). —**pāwun** — पावुन् m.inf. to throw down from a height to the bottom, to throw, or hurl, down to the ground (Śiv. 1626; H. iii, 9); to reduce to indigence, to overwhelm with misfortune. —**pyōmot** — प्योमंतु । अधो निपतितः perf. part. (f. —**pyēmūt** — प्येमंतू), fallen down, fallen from a height to the bottom; reduced to indigence, overwhelmed by misfortune. —**pyon** — प्यन्तु । अधः पातः m.inf. to fall from a height to the bottom, to fall down (Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; H. ii, 11; YZ. 32, 377); to be reduced to indigence, to be overwhelmed by misfortune. —**wasun** — वसुन् m.inf. to descend to the ground (Rām. 1180); to fall to the ground (H. ii, 3); to dismount (from a horse or the like) (Śiv. 788).

pāthar पाथर् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. **pātras पात्रस्**), a vessel, pot, dish (cf. **pōthar** and **pōtār**); a fit or worthy person, a 'chosen vessel' (learned, well conducted, contented, merciful, courteous, and the like) (cf. **prayēma-p°**, p. 774a, l. 34).

pathur पथुर् or **pathur** पथुर् । स्थण्डिलम् m. (sg. dat. **patharas पथरस्** or **patharis पथरिस्**), a levelled area (such as the floor of a room, a courtyard of a house, or

a levelled piece of ground near a house), bare ground (cf. **dā-p^o**, p. 230*b*, l. 43); the spreading or scattering here and there of things lying or thrown about on the ground (cf. **pōshē-p^o**, p. 779*a*, l. 12).

pathārⁱ gaṣhun पथरि गक्कुन् । पद्गतिः m.inf. to go on the level ground, i.e. to go by land (instead of by boat), to go afoot. —**karānⁱ** —करनि । इतस्ततः प्रचेपणम् m. pl. inf. to make scatterings, to scatter about (e.g. to scatter hither and thither heaped up grain, and so to render it valueless). —**wōñ^ū** —वाञ् । अधस्तनस्थण्डिलप्राये adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground.

path^{ūr} पथ्रू f. a level piece of ground, a plateau (cf. **gōg^aji-p^o**, p. 279*a*, l. 21; and **pathur**) (L. 460, *patri*); the spreading or scattering about of things lying or fallen on the ground, the accumulation of such in a number of small heaps (cf. **dāsa-p^o**, p. 252*a*, l. 25; **dōtha-p^o**, p. 258*a*, l. 5; and **pathur**).

path^{ūr} पथ्रू f. a small village, a hamlet, in **āra-p^o**, p. 41*a*, l. 48, q.v. (prob. the same as the preceding).

pēth^{ar} पथर् or **pēt^{ar} पत्तर्** । पितृव्यः m. a paternal uncle, a father's brother (El. *pitar*) (Rām. 1555). His wife is **pēcēñ**, q.v. **pēt^{ar}ra-bāpath^aruth** पत्तर्-बापथरुथ । पितृव्यभ्रात्रेयसंबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-bāpath^aratas** -बापथरतस्), the relationship of paternal uncle and nephew.

pōth^{ar} पथर् or **pōt^{ar} पत्तर्** (also spelt **pu^o पु^o**) । पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **pōtras** पत्तस्), a son (cf. **kōl-p^o**, p. 437*a*, l. 4; **mōlⁱ-p^o**, p. 566*b*, l. 26; **rāza-p^o**, s.v. **rāza**). (Gr.Gr. 51, 72, 143; Gr.M. *putr*) (Śiv. 919; Rām. 1138; K. 488, 543, 545, 594, 620, 623, 894, 1067; YZ. 155, 464, 466; K.Pr. 91); esp. a good son, a well-behaved son.

pōtra-bōch^ū पत्त-बूक्कु । अत्यभीप्सितपुत्रः adj. (f. **-bōch^ū** -बूक्कु), one who hungers for a son, one who longs for a son (K.Pr. 174); one who is tenderly absorbed in an only much-longed-for son, whom one fears to lose (K. 137). **-bōchēr** -बूक्कर् । पुत्रात्यभीप्सा m. longing for a son. **-bata** -वत । पुत्रभरणम् m. 'son's boiled rice', i.e. the bringing up and supporting a son. **-bāv** -वाव् । पुत्रभवनम् m. the becoming a son, the being born as a son (to so-and-so) (K. 26-7, 95). **-dōd^ū** -दोदु । पुत्राभीप्साखेदः m. pain for a son, intense longing for a son; the sorrow caused by having an unworthy son, or by losing a beloved son (K. 501, YZ. 417); intense love for, or anxiety concerning, a son (K. 817, K.Pr. 65). **-dag** -दग् । पुत्रमरणदुःखम् f. 'a son-blow', the grief, or pangs, caused by a son's death; the pains of travail (K.Pr. 126). **-dag pēñ^ū** -दग् पञ्जू । पुत्रदुःखापातः f.inf. the sorrow on account of a son's

death to fall (on a person). **-dagal** -दगल् । अनुभूत-पुत्रदुःखः adj. e.g. one who suffers from grief at the loss of a son. **-dōkh** -दख् । पुत्रशोकः m. grief caused by a son's death. **-gāsh** -गाश् । पुत्रसौख्यम् m. 'son-brightness', the joy caused by the birth (or existence, or recovery from illness, etc.) of a son, or on hearing by parents praise of a son. **-kār** -कार् । पुत्रकर्तव्यता m. the duties of a son (towards his parents) (Rām. 1248). **-karm** -कर्म । पुत्रव्यापारः m. the conduct or duties of a son (to his parents); filial conduct; the obsequial duties of a son at his parents' death; met. the filial conduct of a servant to his master, of a pupil to his master, or the like. **-māgay** -माँगय् । पुत्रभिच्चा f. prayers for a son (to a holy man, a physician, a god, or the like); prayer for a son (i.e. asking a person for a son, with a view to adoption). **-mōjⁱ** -माँजि or **-mōj^ū** -माँजू । पुत्रवती f. a son's mother (K. 143); esp. a woman who is the mother of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-marun** -मरुन् m. 'a son-death', a despicable son (K. 22). **-pon^ū pyon^ū** -पँनु प्यँनु । पुत्रमरणापातः m.inf. the agony in the heart caused by the death of a son to fall (on a person), see **pon^ū 2**. **-pēnd** -प्यँड् । पुत्रपिण्डम् m. the ball or lump of rice offered by a son to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*; the ceremony of making this offering. **-shūkh** -शूख् m. (sg. dat. **-shūkas** -शूकस्), grief for a son (e.g. one who is dead) (K. 489). **-sath** -सथ् । पुत्राशा f. (sg. dat. **-sūṣ^ū** -सूँजू), the hope (of bliss in this world and the next) caused by the existence or birth of a son. **-sāvēr** -साव्यर् । पुत्रवत्ता m. richness in sons, the possession of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-sāway** -सावय् । पुत्रसौख्यम् m. happiness caused by the possession of a satisfactory son. **-tōn^ū** -तोनु । पुत्रवदाचरणम् m. son-hood, filial behaviour, conduct of a son, or (to non-parents) like that of a son (Gr.Gr. 233). **-tandal** -तंदल् । पुत्रवाङ्मयम् f. the possession (by one person) of numerous sons. **-trēsh** -त्रेश् । पुत्रकर्तृकतर्पणादिविधिः f. libations and other obsequial ceremonies performed by a son for his father's happiness in the next world. **-wōl^ū** -वोल् । जातपुत्रः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has a son, or who has just got a son, esp. a virtuous son. **-zāy** -जाय् । पुत्रजन्मोत्सवः f. the birth of a son (K. 95, 102, 129); the festival on the birth of a son.

pōth^{ar} पथर् adj. (f. **pōth^{ūr} पथ्रू**), one of the forms which **pōth^{ar}** (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in **pōnṣa-pōth^{ar}**, possessing five sons, see p. 743*a*, l. 30. Cf. **pōtur**.

pōth^{ar} पाथर् । रूपकम् m. (sg. dat. **pōth^aras** पाथरस्), (originally) a vessel, dish, or similar utensil (cf. **pāth^{ar}**

and pōt^ar) ; hence, the collection or arrangement of all the utensils required for any specific purpose (cf. hurⁱ-p°, p. 347a, l. 9 ; kuna-p°, p. 453b, l. 8) ; a collection, or group, of people genl. (cf. mōnda-p°, p. 574a, l. 43 ; maṣa-p°, p. 602b, l. 16) ; a character in a dramatic performance, a *dramatis persona* (cf. jūgⁱ-p°, p. 371b, l. 20) ; (Siv. 1705) ; —° conduct such as that of the first member of the compound, the actions or conduct of such a person (cf. barbuzⁱ-p°, p. 119a, l. 44 ; bözⁱgar-p°, p. 152b, l. 25 ; canaphālⁱ-p°, p. 172a, l. 27 ; dōda-shurⁱ-p°, p. 190a, l. 21 ; dājⁱ-p°, p. 202b, l. 22 ; dāri-dajē-p°, p. 238b, l. 23 ; kō-pōthar, p. 464b, l. 16 ; mātⁱ-p°, p. 602a, l. 48 ; maṣa-p°, p. 602b, l. 16 ; phakīr-p°, p. 690b, l. 1 ; phāshⁱ-p°, p. 712b, l. 38 ; pasōrⁱ-p°, p. 783b, l. 40) ; —° the conduct or actions of a person following a certain (esp. the dramatic) profession (cf. baca-p°, p. 79a, l. 21 ; bāda-p°, p. 82a, l. 36 ; darza-p°, p. 251a, l. 46 ; maskhara-p°, p. 599a, l. 28) ; the conduct or duties, generally associated with a person, or the circumstances generally associated with any action (cf. marda-p°, p. 589b, l. 30 ; nēth^a-p°, p. 661b, l. 50).

—aṣun —अचुन् । रूपकोद्भावः m.inf. to enter a character, to act in the character of someone else, to assume another's character. —karānⁱ —करंनि । निषेधाभासनम् m. pl. inf. to make pretences, to pretend refusal (e.g. when pressed to eat or take some enjoyment, and desirous of complying, to affect want of desire).

—karanāwun —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause dramatic characters to be assumed, to arrange a dramatic representation (K. 957). —lagun —लगुन् । पात्रसमापातः m.inf. (when something insignificant is falsely reported to be very important or in great quantity) a great crowd (of sightseers, customers, or the like) to assemble.

—ṣānun —ज्ञानुन् । अनुरूपोत्कर्षविधानम् m.inf. 'to cause a character to enter', to exaggerate the virtues or vices (of any person or thing).

—wahārun —वहारुन् । पाषण्डविस्तारः m.inf. (in order to cheat) to spread abroad false information regarding some inferior article, action, or the like.

pōth^aras aṣun पाथ्रस् अचुन् । व्यवहारयोगः m.inf. to enter the practice (of some business), to set to work on a certain course of conduct.

path^aran पंठरन् । विनयप्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. path^arūn^ū पंठरंजू), cleansing, remove dirt ; the process of gutting (fishes) ; breaking in, training (esp. of some one ill-mannered).

path^arun पंठरुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. path^ar^u पंठरु), to cleanse, remove dirt (cf. atha p°, p. 61b, l. 34) ; to gut (fish) (Gr.Gr. 7) ; to break in, train,

put into order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person, or animal, or disorderly thing). path^ar^u-mot^u पंठरु-मंतु । पूतीकृतः perf. part. (f. path^ar^u-mūṣ^ū पंठरु-मंजू), cleansed ; gutted ; trained, broken in.

5 pīth^aran पीठरन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. pīth^arūn^ū पीठरंजू), criticism, admonishing, reproving, pointing out defects (including the idea of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

10 pīth^arun पीठरुन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pyūth^ar^u प्यूथरु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize defects, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

15 pūth^aran पूठरन् । पुष्टीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. pūth^arūn^ū पूठरंजू), fattening, making fat, nourishing, making prosperous.

20 pūth^arun पूठरुन् । पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūth^ar^u पूठरु), to fatten, make fat, feed up ; to make (a business) prosper. pūth^ar^u-mot^u पूठरु-मंतु । पुष्टिमापादितः perf. part. (f. pūth^ar^u-mūṣ^ū पूठरु-मंजू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pītharēñ पीठर्यञ् । अत्यादरपदस्थिता f. a woman of high character and high rank.

25 path^arāwun पंठरावुन् । विनयदानम्, चालनम्, साधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. path^arōw^u पंठरोवु), to cleanse, remove dirt ; to gut (fishes) ; to break in, train, put in order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person or animal, or disorderly thing) ; to set oneself at, or to begin, any work ; to arrange, put in order (cf. kakav p°, p. 433a, l. 2). path^arōw^u-mot^u पंठरोवु-मंतु । समाप्तसंस्कार-विधानः perf. part. (f. path^arōv^u-mūṣ^ū पंठरावू-मंजू), cleansed ; (of work) set to at.

30 pīth^arāwun पीठरावुन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pīth^arōw^u पीठरोवु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction).

35 pūth^arāwun पूठरावुन् । पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūth^a-rōw^u पूठरोवु), to fatten, make fat, feed up (Gr.Gr. 173) ; to make (a business) prosper. pūth^arōw^u-mot^u पूठरोवु-मंतु । स्थूलीकृतः perf. part. (f. pūth^arōv^u-mūṣ^ū पूठरावू-मंजू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pithis पिथिस, see pyuth^a.

pīthis पिठिस, see pyuth^a.

45 pīthis पीठिस, see pyūth^a.

pathshōhī पाथशाही (= پادشاهی) f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. pādshōhī and pātashōhī). —karūn^ū

—करंजू f.inf. to rule (in or over), to reign (Rām. 1739).

pēthōwul पंथोवुल् । अतद्वृत्तिरधिकारविधाता m. one who interferes by giving advice or instructions to those not

under his orders, one who takes upon himself authority to which he is not entitled.

pēthōwulī पथोवुली । अतद्भावे प्रेरणाधिकारिता f. taking upon oneself authority to which one is not entitled.

pōthawun^u पोठवुन् । पुष्टीभवन् n.ag. (pōthavūn^u पोठवञ्चू), a person or thing which is gradually becoming fat, thick, strong; (of a business) becoming prosperous.

pathwōrī पथवोरि m. a village accountant, the official who keeps the village fiscal registers, a land steward (H. ix, 10). I.q. patwōrī, q.v.

pēthyum^u पथ्युम् । ऊर्ध्वसंवन्धी adj. (f. pēthim^u पथिमू), of, or belonging to, above, topmost, upper, first (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 18).

pat^uj^u पतञ्जू । उडुपिका f. a leaf or straw mat (cf. kh^ara-p^o, p. 406b, l. 45; rēka-p^o, s.v. rēkh) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146; K.Pr. 49, 215); any flat support (cf. nōhⁱ-p^o, p. 625b, l. 16). This word is f. of patul^u, q.v.

pōt^uj^u प्वतञ्जू । पुत्तलिका f. (f. of pōtul^u प्वतुलु, q.v.), a puppet, a child's doll; an image, an idol.

pātakī पातकी । पापाचारः m. a sinner, a person who habitually commits sins.

patōkⁱ पटाकि or pōtōkⁱ प्वटाकि । काष्ठपट्टिका, वर्धकिवस्तु f. a black wooden board with a handle, used like a slate in school, on which boys write with a white ink made of chalk; a small longish board with a handle, used for flogging schoolboys; a kind of tool used by carpenters for carving large boards, a kind of broad chisel. Cf. patākh, patōsⁱ, and pōtōsⁱ.

patōkī पताकी m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). Cf. lāp.

patākh पटाख् । आयुधविशेषः m. (sg. dat. patākas पटाकस्), a kind of straight two-edged sword. Cf. patōkⁱ, patōsⁱ, and pōtōsⁱ.

pātukh पातुख् । पातकः m. (sg. dat. pātakas पातकस्), going to hell, experiencing the tortures of hell; experiencing any evil-smelling and filthy place; suffering from any dangerous disease, trouble, or extreme poverty.

pōtakh पोटख् f. (sg. dat. pōtaki पोटकि), a small piece of wool (K.Pr. 224, pōtak).

paṭal पटल् । अध्यायः m. a chapter, or section, of a book. pātāl पाताल । पाताललोकः m. hell (in Hinduism), the name of the lowest of the seven hells (Śiv. 246, 704, 856, 985, 1214, 1254, 1412, 1664; Rām. 21, 516, 562, 606, 924, 1009, 1106, 1716, 1725; K. 632).

pātōlⁱ-kōn^u पातालि-कोन् । वक्राधःकनीनिकः adj. (f. -kōn^u -काञ्चू), one who squints downwards, i.e. the pupils of whose eyes are always turned downwards when they should be horizontal.

pātāluk^u पातालुक । पातालसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. pātāluc^u पातालचू), of, or belonging to, hell, hellish, hell-begotten.

pātⁱla पतिल । स्थालीविशेषः m. a kind of copper or bell-metal pot or pan with a wide mouth (the *patila* of India), used for cooking. According to El. (s.vv. *patila* and *patila*) it is a Musalmān vessel corresponding to the Hindū bahugun, q.v. It is used as a teapot.

patol^u पतलु or pōtol^u प्वतलु m. a large doll (cf. kāwa-patol^u, p. 495a, l. 30). Cf. pōt^uj^u and pōtul^u.

patul^u पतुलु । उडुपम् m. a mat made of pieces of wood and reeds built up together; a similarly made raft (for crossing a river or the like) (cf. nar-p^o, p. 646a, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146). Cf. pat^uj^u.

pōtal प्वटल् । गुदान्वविकृतियुक्तः m. one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or from piles.

pōtal पोटल् । वङ्गपङ्क्तियुतः adj. c.g. (of a sheet of paper or the like) covered with ruled lines.

pōtal पोटल् । मूढवृत्तिः m. a man who is stupid by nature, lazy and wanting in intelligence. —gashun

—गक्षुन् । मूढवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid, to be put to shame by exposing one's ignorance, to be defeated in a discussion. —karun —करन् । निरुत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. utterly to put to silence or defeat in an argument.

pōtol^u प्वतलु, see patol^u.

pōtul^u प्वतुलु, putul^u पुतुलु, or putol^u पुतलु । शिलामयी मूर्तिः m. a statue (of stone), an idol, image, effigy (Gr.Gr. 145; H. iv, 6; YZ. 480; K.Pr. 29); met. a stupid, lumpish, fellow (cf. brētha-p^o, p. 128a, l. 3). Cf. pōt^uj^u.

putal-khāna पुतल्-खान m. a temple, or room, in which idols are worshipped (H. vi, 4).

putul^u पुतुलु in l^atul^u putul^u, p. 538b, l. 9. Another form of pōtul^u, q.v.

pōtilad प्वटिल्ड । उत्तीर्यमाणान्वविकृतियुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. pōtiladiñ प्वटिल्दिञ्), one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or hæmorrhoids.

patau-lākan पतौ-लाकन्, see patau.

patim पतिम्, patim^u पतिमू, see patyūm^u.

patum (El.), for patyūm^u, q.v.

pītāmbar पीताम्बर m. he who wears a yellow garment, a N. of the god Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 344, 793, 1168, 1440).

pītāmah पितामह m. a grandfather (K. 1035).

paṭan पटन् । पत्तनम् m. a quarter of a town, esp. one which has lately become inhabited; N. of an important village about fourteen miles north-west of Śrinagar.

paṭun पटुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. patyōv प्रत्योव्), to obtain the result of a task undertaken, to achieve,

succeed in one's efforts. **patyō-mot^u** पय्यो-मंतु । पर्याप्तः
perf. part. (f. **patyē-müṣ^u** पय्ये-मंचू), achieved.

pātun पातुन् in **pātun pyon^u** पातुन् प्यनु । उपतापः
m.inf. grief, mourning, distress, to fall (upon a person),
esp. from jealousy at another's success.

pitun पितुन् । आन्तीभवनम् m. (sg. dat. **pitanas** पितनस्),
the becoming weary in importunity or urging,
unavailing urging on an unwilling worker or giver.
Cf. **pītun**.

piṭun पिटुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyut^u** पिटु ;
2 p.p. **piecyōv** पिच्योव्. This verb is impersonal,
e.g. **pyutun** पिटुन्, it was lamented by him, i.e. he
lamented), to lament, bewail. **piṭani bēhun** पिटनि
ब्यङ्गन् । परिदेवनम् m.inf. to sit for lamentation, to
bewail.

pītun पीटुन् । समीक्षाखेदाग्निः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pītyōv**
पीत्योव्), to be wearied by another's delay, wait
wearily, to be wearied by a long enquiry into some
urgent work; cf. **pitun**. **pītyō-mot^u** पीत्यो-मंतु ।
प्रतीक्षया खिन्नः perf. part. (f. **pītyē-müṣ^u** पीत्ये-मंचू),
wearied by waiting.

pūtanā पूतना f. N. of a female demon who attempted to
kill Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), but who was killed by him
(Śiv. 1321, 1371, 1381, 1387; K. 105 ff.). This
person is also called **pūth**, q.v.

patang 1 पतंग् m. a moth (El.); a bird; a paper kite
(Gr.M.). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । क्रीडाविशेषः m.inf. to
fly a kite.

patang 2 पतंग् । शीघ्रगतिः adj. e.g. swift as a bird, swift
going, swift, speedy.

piṭanāwun पिटनावुन् । परितापापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
piṭanōw^u पिटनोवु), to cause (a person) to lament, to
distress, to harrow, torment.

pītanāwun पीटनावुन् । खेदनम् (1 p.p. **pītanōw^u**
पीटनोवु), to weary (a person) by causing him to wait,
to keep a person dancing attendance. **pītanōw^u**-
mot^u पीटनोवु-मंतु । खेदितः perf. part. (f. **pītanōv^u**-
müṣ^u पीटनोवु-मंचू), wearied, as ab.

paṭiñ पटिञ् । कवरी f. a braid, or fillet, of hair, worn by
women in a bow-shaped form on each side of the
forehead, generally worn by prostitutes (El. **paṭyini**.
According to El. it is worn by Paṇḍitānīs). **paṭiñē**
thawañē पटिञ् थवञ् । कवरी प्रसाधनम् f. pl. inf.
to arrange hair in this fashion.

putiñ^u पुतिञ्, in **putañē āchⁱ** gaṭhañē पुतञ् अक्कि
गक्कञ् । चिरप्रतीक्षणादृष्टिश्रमः f. pl. inf. the eyes to
become weary with looking for someone whose
arrival is longed for.

paṭiñēl पटिञ्जल् । कवरीवेशशाली adj. e.g. one who
habitually wears hair braided in a bow-shape on each

side of the forehead (see **paṭiñ**). This method of
wearing the hair is principally adopted by dancers
and prostitutes.

paṭ^ar 1 पत्तर् । पत्रम् m. a leaf, i.q. **paṭh^ar** 1, q.v.
(Śiv. 1430, 1541).

paṭ^ar 2 पत्तर्, also written **paṭ^ur^u** पत्तर् । पत्रिका,
लताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **paṭri** पत्रि), a leaf (of a plant)
(not a large one) (cf. **gōg^aji-p^o**, p. 279a, l. 23;
muji-p^o, p. 558b, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 74); a leaf of a
book; a leaf of paper (cf. **jaman-p^o**, p. 374a, l. 36);
esp. the leaf of the cinnamon shrub (El. **paṭra** m.,
but properly f.pl.) (*Cinnamomum albiflorum*). This
is said to be eaten by musk-deer, and to be the cause
of the production of musk. It is used in Hindū
religious worship. Cf. **paṭh^ar** 1, of which it is
the fem. in a diminutive sense. Note that, while
paṭh^ar becomes **wath^ar**, when the second member
of a compound word, **paṭ^ar**, in such a position,
remains unchanged.

paṭri-kāṭh पत्रि-काट् । लताविशेषकाष्ठम् m. the wood
of the cinnamon tree. —**zand** -जण्ड । लताविशेषद्रुपः m.
the cinnamon shrub.

paṭri, see **paṭh^ur^u**.

paṭōr^u पटोर् or **pōṭōr^u** प्वटोर् । असंवद्वं(सनासायोगं वा)-
जल्पनशीलः adj. (f. **paṭōr^u** पटोर्), one who is in the
habit of chattering nonsensical absurdities (e.g. to
amuse or to cheat people); one who talks through his
(or her) nose, one who speaks nasally (cf. **khūkha-p^o**,
p. 395b, l. 22).

paṭ^ur^u पटर् । तरणोपायपट्टिका f. a plank over a water-
channel (used like a bridge); a hanging shelf.

paṭ^ur^u पत्तर्, see **paṭ^ar** 2.

pēt^ar पेतर्, see **pēthar**.

pētur पेतुर् or **pitur** 1 पितुर् । पितृगणः m. (pl. nom.
pēt^ar पेतर् or (K. 1043) **pitar** पितर्), a deceased
ancestor (to whom libations are made in obsequial
rites), manes (cf. **diva-p^o**, p. 261b, l. 30) (Śiv. 1163,
1430; Rām. 311; K. 1043).

pēt^ara-bōgⁱ पेतर्-बागि । पितृगणनिमित्तकः adv. for
the sake of an ancestor (e.g. a libation), of, or connected
with, an ancestor. —**bāktⁱ** -बक्ति । पितृभक्तः m. one
who is devoted to (offering libations to) the manes.
—**dōh** -द्वह । पितृदिनम् m. the day on which libations
are offered to the manes. —**pach** -पक् । पितृपक्षः m.
(sg. dat. **pachas** पक्खस्), the (dark) fortnight (of the
month of Ōshid, i.e. Skt. *Āśvina* = September–October)
during which libations are offered to the manes.
—**phāka** -फाक । पितृगणव्रतम् m. a fast in honour of,
or on behalf of, the manes (such as that held on the
anniversary of the death of an ancestor). —**shāph**

-शाफ् । पितृशापः m. (sg. dat. -shāpas -शापस्), the curse of the manes, i.e. the curse (and its consequences) incurred by a son who has neglected to offer the customary libations to the manes.

pēt^ari-kāg^ūr^u प्यत्रि-काङ्गूरु । आढाहगणनापत्रम् f. the ancestor-brazier, a name given to the paper on which a family priest who conducts the libation-ceremonies keeps a record of the family ancestors. -nēmātⁱ -न्यमति । पितृगणनिमित्तम् adv. for the sake of the manes (e.g. a libation).

pitru पितृ m. a deceased ancestor, i.q. pētur, q.v. in pitrulūkh deceased ancestors (Rām. 311).

pitāra पिटार । पिटकः m. a large kind of covered basket, a portmanteau (K.Pr. 189).

pīt^ar पीतर् or pīnt^ar पीन्तर् or पीन्तर् । अत्यल्पमात्रा f. a very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small. Cf. pīth, pīt^ar, pīsh, pyūt^u.

pitur 2 पितुर् or pitur^u 1 पितुर् । सपिण्डः m. (pl. nom. pitar पितर् (Rām. 311); pīt^arⁱ पितरि (K. 541); f. pitarēñ^u पितर्यञ्जू), a near kinsman by blood, a cousin (mutual hostility is considered usual between kinsfolk) (cf. ōshor^u-p^o, p. 49b, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 144, wrongly translated 'father'; Rām. 1038, fem.; K.Pr. 119, 130, 171). —gutur^u —गुतुर् । सपिण्डवर्ग्यः m. belonging to the same (or to a certain) lineage (by blood-kinship).

pīt^arⁱ-bōd^u पितरि-बुद्धु । सगोत्रकर्मव्यापारः m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity, abuse, and quarrelling between relations over an inheritance or the like (Gr.Gr. 144, where it is wrongly translated 'fatherhood'); similar conduct between persons who are not related. -hēdun -ह्यदुन् । सगोत्रोपहासः m. family ridicule, i.e. when the members of the same kin ridicule one another for the slightest mistake.

-hasad -हसद् । सगोत्रविद्वेषः m. quarrelling between kinsfolk, family quarrels, backbiting among relations.

-kūt^u -कटू । सगोत्रतनया f. a daughter of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility). -kaṭh -कट् । सगोत्रपुत्रः (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), the son of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility).

-phash -फश् । सगोत्रकर्तृकवाधा m. a storm of the kinsfolk, harassment caused (to a person) by his blood relations. -r^ash -रुश् । सगोत्रद्वेषः f. the natural mutual enmity between kinsfolk. -tōn^u -तोनु ।

सगोत्रव्यापारः m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity and hostility which naturally exists between them; so pitarēñi-tōn^u पितर्यञ्जि-तोनु, with same meaning (Rām. 1778).

pitur^u 2 पितुर् adj. (f. pīt^ur^u पितुर् or pīt^ar पितर्), of,

belonging to, or related through a paternal uncle (pēth^ar or pēt^ar); a paternal cousin (K. 536). Used in the following, and similar, compounds expressing relationship:— —bēma —बेम । पितृव्यजाधवः m. the husband of the daughter of a paternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the father's side. —bāpath^ar —बापथर् । पितृव्यपुत्रः m. the son of a cousin on the father's side, a first cousin once removed on that side. —bōy^u —बोयु । पितृव्यः m. the brother on the side of a paternal uncle, i.e. a male first cousin on the father's side (El. pitarbōi) (Gr.Gr. 133). —dryuy^u —द्रियु । भर्तृपितृव्यः m. a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —dyārath^ar —द्यारथर् । धवपितृव्यपुत्रः m. the son of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (male) on the father's side. —zōmiyē —जामिय । भर्तृपितृव्यजामाता m. the husband of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pīt^ur^u bēñē पितुर् ब्यन्न or pīt^ar bēñē पितर् ब्यन्न । पितृव्यसुता f. a first cousin (female) on the father's side (El. pitarbinyi) (Gr.Gr. 133). —bāw^aza —बावज् । पितृव्यसुता f. the daughter of a first cousin on the father's side. —bāyⁱ-(or bōyⁱ)-kākañ —बयि-(वायि)-काकञ् । पितृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a first cousin on the father's side (Gr.Gr. 133 pīt^ar bōyⁱ-). —dr^akākañ or —drikākañ —द्र(द्रि)काकञ् । भर्तृपितृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —dyār^aza —द्यारज् । भर्तृपितृव्यजा f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —zām —जाम । भर्तृपितृव्यात्मजा (sg. dat. —zōm^u —जामू or —zōm^u —जोमू), a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side. —zōmⁱza —जामिज् । भर्तृपितृव्यजात्मजा f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pīt^ur^u पीतुर् or pīnt^ur पीन्तुर् or पीन्तुर् । अत्यल्पमात्रः m. (sg. dat. pītaras पीतरस्), a very little of anything, a tiny bit (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small (generally used —^o, the first member of the compound being the article, a small piece of which is referred to). Cf. pīth, pīt^ar, pīsh, and pyūt^u.

pōt^ar पोटर्, see पथर्.

pōtōr^u पोटोरु, see पाटोरु.

pōtur पोटुर् adj. (f. pōt^ur^u पोटुर्), one of the forms which pōth^ar (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in pōntsa-pōtur, possessing five sons, see p. 743a, l. 30. Cf. pōth^or^u.

pōtūr^u पोटूरु । गुदान्वविशेषः f. a certain part of the anus, described as above it, and ring-formed.

ur^u 1 पोतुर् । (तुलादेः) पात्रम् m. the pan of a pair of scales (cf. hāyēkh-p^o, p. 364a, l. 45).

pôtur^u 2 पोतुर् । अरिचम्, द्वेषकदण्डः (sg. dat. pôt^aris पात्रिस्), an oar (for rowing) (it is paddle-shaped, with a round or heart-shaped blade); the wooden part of the Kāshmīrī spade (consisting of a long handle with wooden block at one end, on which the foot is pressed in the act of digging, and into the lower end of which the iron blade is fixed) (cf. liwāñē-p^o, p. 542a, l. 10). —dyun^u —दिनु । संचालनम् m.inf. to ply an oar, to row a boat; met. to keep a business vigorously going.

pôt^ari-tōngur^u पात्रि-टुंगुर् । खनित्रविशेषः m. a kind of spade with a wide blade (used for planting vegetables).

pôt^ar पात्र । पात्रम् m. (sg. dat. pōtras पात्रस्), a cup, platter (for eating) (of earthenware or metal) (cf. gōḍa-p^o, p. 277a, l. 50, and pāth^ar and pōth^ar).

pōtra-mēl पात्र-मेल । पात्रसंयोगः m. 'union in dishes', eating together from the same platter or similar platters (e.g. owing to relationship, friendship, or common office); met. living together, partnership in earnings. —mēlun —मेलुन् । सहपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to unite in dishes, as ab. —milawan —मिलवन् । सग्धिः f. union in dishes, eating from the same dish or at the same feast; met. communion of business or employment. —pūz -पूज् or -pūzā -पूजा । सम्यग्भोजनम् f. 'dish-worship'; to give a feast of many dishes filled with varied food. —ṣāl -चाल् । उच्छिष्टपात्रोत्थापनम् f. (after the conclusion of a feast) the carrying away of the dirty dishes and cleaning them; the remains of an offering (Rām. 612).

pôtūr^u पातर् । शिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. pôt^arē पातर्य), a kind of stone, described as occurring in large smooth slabs, used for paving temple sanctuaries and the like.

pôt^arē-būth^u पातर्य-बूठ् । शिलाविशेषकूलम् f. a mound (in the lowland below a mountain) which has an outcrop of this stone. —kān -कान् । शिलाविशेषखनिः f. (sg. dat. -kōñ^u -काञ्), a quarry of this stone. —küñ^u -कञ् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. a slab of this stone.

pôt^ari-āgun पात्रि-आगुन् । आसृतविशालशिलचत्वरम् m. (sg. dat. -āganas -आगनस्), a courtyard paved with slabs of this stone.

putur^u पुतुर् । पौत्रः m. the son of a son, (a man or woman's) grandson in the male line (Rām. 611; K. 5, 763). So par-putur^u, a great grandson, p. 751b, l. 5.

put^ari-nōsh पुत्रि-नव्श । पौत्रस्त्री f. such a grandson's wife (K. 832). —sōñ^u -स्वञ् । पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वशुरः m. the father-in-law of a son's son or daughter,

a grandson's or grand-daughter's father-in-law. —sōñēñ -स्वञ् । पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वश्रूः the mother-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's mother-in-law. —wōl^u -वोलु । पौत्रकुटुम्बयुक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has grandsons, a person who has descendants in the male line for at least two generations.

put^ar^u पुतर् । पौत्री f. a son's daughter, a grand-daughter in the male line (a great-grand-daughter is par-p^o, q.v., p. 751b, l. 6).

patraj m. leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. pat^ar 2.

patrakh पत्रख् in patrakh-wor^u पत्रख्-वर् । पूषविशेषः m. a kind of thin round cake of wheat-flour cooked in clarified butter, esp. used in religious offerings.

pitulūkh पितुलूख्, see pitru.

patran पत्रन्, see path^ar 1.

paṭa-rōnī पट-रांनी, see paṭa.

pētaran पतरन् । पालना f. (sg. dat. pētarūñ^u पतरञ्जू), protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (children, a family, a flock, something entrusted, and so on); maintaining, carrying on, keeping up (a business or occupation made over to one by someone else).

pētarun पतरुन् or pētarāwun पतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pētor^u पतरु), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (children, a family, a herd of cattle, something entrusted, or the like) (Rām. 1589); to maintain, carry on, keep up (some business or occupation made over to one's charge), to undertake a responsibility (esp. of some difficult or impossible duty) (L.V. 61). —pyon^u —प्यनु । वलात्पालनविषयीभवनम् m.inf. a responsibility (for guarding (Rām. 981) or fostering, or for carrying on any duty) to fall upon, or be thrust upon, a person (H. ii, 5).

pētor^u-mot^u पतरु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. pētūr^u-müṣ^u पतरु-मञ्जू), guarded, fostered, taken care of; (some difficult or impossible duty) for which (a person) is responsible, carried on.

pētaran-wōl^u पतरन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who protects, one who guards; one who carries on, or is responsible for, some duty.

pit^aran पिट्रुन् । परिदेवयनम् f. (sg. dat. pit^arūñ^u पिट्रञ्जू), rendering a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.).

pit^arun पिट्रुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pit^ar^u पिटर्), to render a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.). pit^ar^u-mot^u पिटर्-मंतु । परिदेवितः perf. part. (f. pit^ar^u-müṣ^u पिटर्-मञ्जू), rendered miserable, as ab.

piṭ^arun पीटर्न । विलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. piṭ^or^u पीटर्),
to worry (a person) by delay, to delay the performance
of any urgent work. piṭ^or^u-mot^u पीटर्-मंतु । विलम्बेन
खेदितः perf. part. (f. piṭ^ur^u-müṣ^u पीटर्-मञ्जू), worried
by delay (caused by someone employed in some urgent
work).

pitarēñ^u पितर्यञ्, see pitur 2; pitarēñi-tōñ^u पितर्यञ्-
तोन् (Rām. 1778), see piṭ^arⁱ-tōñ^u (p. 803a, l. 48).

piṭarēñ पीटर्यञ् । समीच्या खेदकर्त्री, खेदाप्तिः f. one who
harasses another by delay in the performance of some
urgent work; the being harassed, as ab.

paṭras पत्रस्, see path^ar 1.

pitruṭh पित्रुथ् । सगोत्रता m. (sg. dat. pitratas पित्रतस्),
blood kinship (usually characterized by mutual
hostility felt by the members) (Gr.Gr. pituruth,
wrongly translated 'fatherhood', 144); the hostility
usually felt between such kinsfolk. Cf. pitur 2.

pētarawun^u पतरवुन् । पालयन् n.ag. (f. pētaravūñ^u
पतरवञ्), one who protects, guards, cherishes; one
on whom the responsibility for performing some
difficult work lies.

pētarāwun पतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pētarōw^u
पतरोवु), i.q. pētarun, q.v. —pyon^u —यन् ।
अनिच्छत्वे पालनापातः m.inf., i.q. pētarun pyon^u, s.v.
pētarun, q.v.

pētarōw^u-mot^u पतरोवु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part.
(f. pētarōv^u-müṣ^u पतरावु-मञ्जू), i.q. pētor^u-mot^u,
s.v. pētarun, q.v.

pētarāwan-wōl^u पतरावन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag.
(f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), i.q. pētaran-wōl^u, s.v.
pētarun, q.v.

piṭ^arāwun पिटरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. piṭ^arōw^u पिटरोवु),
to cause to lament (cf. piṭun).

pētarāwawun^u पतराववुन् । पालनसमर्थः n.ag. (f.
pētarāwavūñ^u पतराववञ्), i.q. pētarawun^u, q.v.

paṭās पटास् । अनुकरणशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of
something falling from a height into mud or water,
splash, flop. Cf. pōṭās.

patis (? spelling and gend.) Aconitum heterophyllum, i.q.
nar-māda, p. 646b, l. 14, q.v. (L. 74).

paṭōsⁱ पटांसि । तक्षोपकरणविशेषः f. a certain carpenter's
tool used for carving patterns on a board. Cf. paṭōkⁱ,
paṭākh, and pōṭōsⁱ.

pāṭōsⁱ पाटांसि in pāṭōsⁱ gaṭhun पाटांसि गकुन् ।
नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become gradually dissipated (of
property, reputation, etc., which should be gradually
amassed).

pētis पतिस, see pyot^u.

pōṭās पटास् । शब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. a flop, a
slapping sound, e.g. caused by a flat object falling

from a height on mud or soft ground, or by a slap on
the naked shoulder. Cf. paṭās.

pōṭōsⁱ पटांसि । लिपाहननायुधम् f. a tool employed by
plasterers for slapping and smoothing plaster which
has been applied to a wall. Cf. paṭōkⁱ, paṭākh,
and paṭōsⁱ.

pōtus पतुस् or potus पंतुस् in pōtus (or potus) path
पतुस् (पंतुस्) पथ् । अनुक्रमेण, अन्विक्रमम्, पुनःपुनः adv.
one after the other, in regular succession; again and
again, repeatedly.

pātaṣhāh पातशाह or pātaṣhēh पातशह (= پادشاه,
پادشاه) m. (the same as pādshāh, q.v.), a king
(pātaṣhāh, H. ii, 8, 10, 11; iii, 1-8; v, 7, 9, 11, etc.;
pātaṣhēh, H. ii, 5, 8, 9; xii, 5, 10-14, etc.). -bāy
-बाय् f. a king's wife, a queen (H. viii, 1-4, 6, 11-13).
-kūr^u -कूरु or -kūd^u -कूडु f. a king's daughter, a
princess (H. v, 2, 5, 8-10; xii, 1, 2). -zāda -ज़ाद
m. a king's son, a prince (H. viii, 3-5, 11).

pātaṣhēham पातशहम् = پادشاهم interj. my king!
your majesty! (H. ii, 4; v, 9; viii, 2, 6-8, 10, 13;
x, 2, 6, 12; xii, 3, 19, 23).

pātaṣhōhī पातशाही (= پادشاهی) f. (the same as
pādshōhī and pāth^ashōhī, qq.v.), royalty,
sovereignty, the state or condition of a king
(H. x, 2, 4, 9); a kingdom (H. x, 11; xii, 19).
—karūñ^u —करञ् f.inf. to exercise sovereignty, rule
(H. viii, 12; x, 4; xii, 26).

paṭṭū m. (El.), i.q. poṭ^u 2.

paṭav पतव्, see patau.

paṭāv पटाव् । पलायनम् m. running away secretly,
absconding, decamping.

paitav पैतव् or pōtav पातव् (= پاتاب) । जङ्घावरणवासः
f. 'puttees', a bandage for the legs on a journey,
worn by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (cf. pula-p^o,
p. 730b, l. 21) (El. paitava, L. 458, patauca). paitavi-
(or pōtav-)hor^u पैतवि-(पातव्-)हर् । जङ्घावृत्तिवासोयुग्मम्
m. a pair of 'puttees' (one for each leg). -khōr
-खूर् or -khōr -खोर् । एकमात्रजङ्घावन्धनवासः m. a
single puttee (for one leg).

piṭāwul पितावुल् m. the blood-stone (El.).

paṭav-lākan पतव्-लाकन्, see patau.

paṭawun^u पटवुन् । प्राप्यः n.ag. (f. paṭavūñ^u पटवञ्),
that which can be achieved, feasible, easy.

paṭāwun पटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. paṭōw^u
पटोवु), to run away secretly, abscond, decamp (this
verb is treated as transitive).

piṭawun^u पिटवुन् । परिदेवने प्रवृत्तः n.ag. (f. piṭavūñ^u
पिटवञ्), one who laments, one who bewails.

paṭwōrī पट्वारी m. an official belonging to a village,
whose duty it is to keep an account of the various

crops reared by the villagers (El.; L. 400, 404, 426, 435). Cf. pathwōrⁱ.

pativrath पतिव्रथ । पतिव्रता f. (sg. dat. pativrati पतिव्रति), a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife (Śiv. 668; K. 1080, 1168).

patyum^u पत्युमु । अन्तिमः adj. (f. patim^u पतिमू), posterior, hindermost (cf. ami-p^o, p. 55a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 152; Rām. 13, 570; K. 187); latter, last, last of all (El. also patum; Gr.M.; H. v, 8; K.Pr. 167); that which is past and done with, former, of olden time (Śiv. 425, 437, 1756; Rām. 1693). —brūṭhyum^u —ब्रूट्युमु । पूर्वापरः adj. (f. patim^u brūṭhim^u पतिमू ब्रूटिमू), last and first, prior and subsequent, preceding and following; hence, met. the whole (from first to last). —pahar —पहर । अपररात्रः m. the last watch (of the night), the watch before dawn (Gr.Gr. 157; Śiv. 628, 1712; K.Pr. 176). —sāth —साथ m. the final moment, the last time, the hour of death.

patim paharuk^u पतिम् पहरुकु । रात्र्यन्तिमयामसंवन्धी adj. (f. —paharūc^u —पहरचू), of, or belonging to, the last watch of the night. —paharan —पहरन् । रात्रिपश्चिमयामे adv. at the time of the last watch of the night, at, in, or during the last watch of the night (Gr.Gr. 157). —paharan bögⁱ (or bögin) —पहरन् बांणि (बांणिन्) । प्रायो रात्रिपश्चिमयामे adv. at about the last watch of the night. —paharas —पहरस् । रात्र्यन्तिमयामे adv. at, in, or during the last watch of the night (K. 969). —paharas bögⁱ (or bögin) —पहरस् बांणि (बांणिन्) । प्रायो रात्र्यन्तिमयामकाले adv. at or in about the last watch of the night.

patimⁱ dōh yinⁱ पतिमि दूह यिनि । अन्तकालावस्थाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the last days to come, the time of a person's death to approach (Śiv. 594, Rām. 1326). —pōrⁱ —पौरि adv. in behind, from behind (Gr.Gr. 160). —sond^u —सन्दु । पाश्चात्य-(आन्तरिक-)संवन्धी adj. (f. -sünz^u —संज्रू), of, or belonging to, what is behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pātⁱmēn - hond^u पतिम्यन् - हन्दु । आन्तर्याणां (पाश्चात्यानां) संवन्धी adj. (f. -hünz^u —हंज्रू), of, or belonging to, those things that are behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pātⁱmyuk^u पतिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यसंवन्धी adj. (f. pātⁱmic^u पतिमिचू), of, or belonging to, what is behind (esp. when inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

patyini, see patin.

pātyuw^u पात्युवु । कौशेयमयः adj. (pātiv^u पाटिवू), made of silk, silken. Cf. pōt^u.

pāṭh पौत्र, see pānts.

pēṭh^u प्यत्र । सारसतृणविशेषः f. a certain tall strong reed, or rush, growing in the Kashmir lakes, of which matting is made (El.), the reed-mace (*Typha* sp.). A sweetmeat is made of its pollen (see dal-nābad, p. 210a, l. 5). According to El. it is *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (W. 139; L. 68, 72, 345; Śiv. 1806; K.Pr. 5, 7, 71).

pēṭhi-bōd^u प्यत्रि-बुदु । तृणविशेषसमुच्चयवन्धः m. a bundle of these reeds (as much as can be grasped at one time in the hand). —bani hyon^u -बनि ह्यनु । तृणराशिदाहः m. inf. (fire) to seize on a stack of reeds, a stack of reeds to take fire; met. to be parched with thirst. —dal -डल् । तृणविशेषप्रभवक्षेत्रम् m. a reed lake, a lake in which this reed grows. —kalam -कलम् । तृणविशेषखण्डः m. a stem of this reed. —kān -कान् । तृणभेदोद्भववाणविशेषः m. an arrow-like stem of this reed (Śiv. 353). —kōn^u 1 -कोनु । तृणविशेषलता m. a single plant or stem of this reed (kōn^u 2). —kōn^u 2 -कोनु । तृणाच्छादनशिल्पी m. a reed mat maker (kōn^u 3). —kōñ^u -कांजू । सारसतृणभेदसमुदायः f. a small bundle of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 163). —kēsūr^u -क्यसुरू । सारसतृणभेदपुष्पबोदविशेषः m. the stamens (and, hence, the pollen) of the flower of this reed. —ladur -लडुर् । तृणविशेषगुलिका m. (sg. dat. -ladaras -लडरस्), the edible soft inside portion of the root of this reed. —lūr^u -लूरु । तृणविशेषमयी कुटी f. a hut made of reed mats plastered with mud; a hut with a mat roof. —lōw^u -लोवु । ग्रथिततृणविशेषसमुदायः m. a wisp of these reeds (ready for weaving). —mōnd^u -म्वंडू । तृणविशेषमयोपधानम् f. the root of this reed; a pillow or cushion woven of this reed. —nambal -नंबल् । तृणविशेषोद्भवसरोविशेषः f. a marsh in which this reed grows. —nār -नार् । तृणविशेषामिः m. a fire of these reeds. —nōr^u -नारू । तृणविशेषोत्पत्तिदीर्घसारसवेचम् f. a long narrow canal-like lake, in which these reeds grow. —pahōr^u -पहारू । तृणाच्छादनकुटी f. a mud hut with a reed-mat roof. —pash -पश । तृणमयपटलम् m. a mat roof. —posh^u -पशु । तृणविशेषपटलः adj. (f. -pūsh^u -पशू), furnished with a reed-mat roof. —raz -रज् । सारसतृणमयी रज्जुः f. a rope made of these reeds (useful as a well-rope). —tul^u -तुलु । सारसतृणभेदककाण्डम्, तृणसमूहः m. a single stalk or piece of this reed (K.Pr. 125); a small amount of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 164).

pōṭh^u पौत्र m. trust, confidence, i. q. path, q. v., used —° as in māla-p^o, p. 565a, l. 20; mana-p^o, p. 572a, l. 35.

pōṭh पौत्र, see pānts.

putsa पुत्र (cf. pūṣhī and puṣanun) in the following:—

putsa-pār पुत्र-पार् । नखैः खण्डशो विधानम् m. tearing or plucking to pieces (esp. with the finger-nails) (e.g. a piece of cloth or paper, or a flower nipped to pieces, as when this is done for the purpose of collecting the nipped off leaves). -putsa -पुत्र । नखैश्छेदनम् m. tearing into tiny pieces, as ab.

pūṣh^u 1 पूच्छू, see pūt^u.

pūṣh^u 2 पूच्छू । स्त्रीणां शिरोवसनविशेषः f. a long piece of cotton cloth thrown over the head and allowed to fall down the back of Musalmān women, the ordinary veil worn by Kāshmīrī females (cf. kōra-p^o, p. 466b, l. 27) (El. pūts, K.Pr. 169); met. prānī pūṣi, adv. in the ancient manner, see p. 762a, l. 12.

pūṣa-rād पूत्र-राद् or pūṣi-rād पूत्रि-राद् । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रयुग्मम् m. a veil-length (the veil is made of two long strips sown together side by side). -wōwur^u -वोवुरू । स्त्रीशिरःपटविक्रयी m. a seller, or maker for sale, of these veils.

pūṣi-bod^u पूत्रि-बद् । शिरःपटावृत्तिविशेषः m. 'a veil-bundle', a particular way of wearing this veil rolled up. -pūt^u -पटू । स्त्रीशिरःपटार्धभागः f. one half of such a veil, one of the two strips that form it. -rād -राद् । स्त्रीशिरःपटयुग्मम् m. see pūṣa-rād, ab.

pūṣh^u पूच्छू, see pōth.

paṣh पक्कु । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. paṣhi पक्कि (see also pōṣh^u 1 and 2) although the corresponding verb is paṣun, q.v.; cf. poṣh^u), trust, confidence, faith, reliance, assurance, belief (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61b, l. 38; bōla-p^o, p. 105a, l. 21; banda-p^o, p. 111a, l. 38; māla-p^o, p. 565a, l. 23; mana-p^o, p. 572a, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Śiv. 309, 841, 1312; K. 10); commercial credit (L. 459); respect, credit (K.Pr. 13). —anūn^u —अनञ्जू । विश्वासोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause belief, convince (Śiv. 795, 1226, 1307; Rām. 1599). —karūn^u —करञ्जू । विश्वासविधानम् f.inf. to rely (on), trust (in), confide (in), believe, depend (on). —niñ^u —निञ्जू f.inf. to trust (El.). —thavūn^u —थवञ्जू or —thāvūn^u —थावञ्जू । विश्वासधारणम् f.inf. (rightly or wrongly) to believe in, have faith in the existence of (something not evident), to be assured, certain (Gr.M.); to rely (upon), have trust (in) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1873). —yiñ^u —यिञ्जू f.inf. trust to come (to a person, dat.), as in kas yiyihē paṣh, who would believe? (K. 175, K.Pr. 85). —yēṣh -यक्कु । विश्वासातिशयः f. trust and affection, i.e. complete trust (in), excessive trust in (cf. Śiv. 1071, yiṣhi paṣhi sām; so K. 10, yēṣhi-paṣhi-sost^u, full of affection and trust; K. 1002, 1036, 1044). —yēṣh anūn^u -यक्कु अनञ्जू । दृढविश्वासोत्पादनम्

f.inf. to cause complete trust (in). —yiwawun^u —यिववुनु । सविश्वासीत्यति adv. in such a manner as to cause trust, persuasively.

paṣha-dar पक्कु-दर् । विश्वासाश्रयः m. (f. -dariñ -दरिञ्), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest.

paṣhi-dar पक्कि-दर् । विश्वासी m. (f. -dariñ -दरिञ्), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest; trustful, confiding, suspicionless. paṣhi-wōl^u पक्कि-वोलु । विश्वासी adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), trustful, confiding.

pāṣh पाँक्कु, pōṣh पीँक्कु, see pānṣ.

piṣh पिक्कु । संतापः(दाहः) f. (sg. dat. piṣhi पिक्कि), the pain of being scalded by boiling water, scalding; cf. pyuth^u. —ṣhunūn^u —कुनञ्जू । दाहोत्पादनम् f.inf. to scald (a person); met. to distress a person by disgraceful abuse, by vile conduct, or the like. —pēñ^u —प्यञ्जू । दाहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. scalding to fall (on a person), to be scalded; met. to be distressed by another's disgraceful abuse, vile conduct, or the like.

pīṣh पीँक्कु or pīnṣh पीँक्कु । अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. pīṣi पीँचि), very little of anything (esp. food), a tiny piece, something very small. Cf. pīth, pyūt^u, pīt^u, pītur^u.

pīṣa-kōñ^u पीँच-काञ्जू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small bird, described as flying very high, and with a long acute call (K.Pr. 42, translated 'a small-eyed man'). —wād -वाद् । मात्रिकः m. very little (of anything), a minute piece, mere trace.

pīṣi phaṭun पीँचि फटुन् । मात्राप्या मदाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to burst for a trifle, to be filled with pride on receiving something very small or trifling. —pīṣi —पीँचि । अल्पाल्पशः adv. tiny bit by tiny bit, scrap by scrap.

pōṣh^u 1 पक्कु or poṣh^u 1 पक्कु or putsh^u पुक्कु । पुच्छः, प्रान्तभागः m. (sg. abl. paṣhi पक्कि, see also paṣh) the tail (of a beast or bird); the fringed edge or end of a shawl, turban, or the like (cf. dastār-pōṣh^u, p. 256b, l. 28; lōgi-poṣh^u, p. 512a, l. 6; pōṭi-p^o, p. 790a, l. 12; pōṣhur^u and pōṣh^ur^u); used —^o as a kind of diminutive to indicate something short and stumpy. In this use it is sometimes spelt puch^u पुक्कु (cf. shrāka-putsh^u, a penknife, compared with shrākh (q.v.), a large knife).

pōṣh^u 2 पक्कु or poṣh^u 2 पक्कु । अतिथिः m. (sg. abl. paṣhi पक्कि, see also paṣh), a guest (cf. gōrī-pōṣh^u, p. 298a, l. 43) (El. pauts; L. 460, puts; Śiv. 1837). —lōṣh^u —ल्वक्कु । अतिथ्यादिजनः m. guests and the like, i.e. guests and other persons who deserve similar honour.

pāṣhⁱ-bāy पंक्षि-वाय् । अतिथिस्त्री f. a female guest, a lady guest. pāṣhⁱ-pūzā पंक्षि-पूजा । अतिथिसत्कारः f. the honour paid to a guest, the welcome given to a guest.

poṣh^u 3 पंक्षु । फेनः m. foam, froth (cf. añema-p^o, p. 37b, l. 12).

pōṣh^u 1 पोक्षु । कार्पासचोलम् m. the phēran (q.v.), or long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmīris, when made of cotton cloth is called pōṣh^u. When made of woollen stuff, it is called lôch^u, q.v. Sometimes a pōṣh^u is worn, like a shift, next the skin, with a lôch^u over it (cf. marda-p^o, p. 589b, l. 33) (K.Pr. 42, 180, 181).

pōṣhⁱ-dēlur पांक्षि-दलुर् । जीर्णसूक्ष्मकार्पासवस्त्रम् m. 'a bit of bark of a shift', an old worn out pōṣh^u, too small for the wearer. -zūt^u -जट्टु । क्षिन्नकार्पासवस्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. -zacē -जच्च), a ragged pōṣh^u.

pōṣh^u 2 पोक्षु adj. scared, easily frightened, used in the following:— —bukur^u —बुकुर् । मन्दशीलः adj. a scared face, one who owing to his laziness and stupidity in work is an object of frequent scolding, etc.; one who is full of timidity (e.g. one who is scared merely when addressed in a loud voice).

pōṣhⁱ-bukur^u पांक्षि-बुकुर् । मन्दमुखः m., i.q. pōṣh^u-bukur^u, ab. -buth^u -बुथु । मन्दस्वभावः m., id.

pōṣh पांक्ष, see pāṣh.

puṣh पुक्ष । (सूत्रादि-)गुच्छः m. (sg. dat. puṣas पुचस्), a ball of thread, or the like, as wound up on a spinning-wheel.

puṣhⁱ पुक्षि, see puṣhy.

pūṣhī पूंक्षी in pūṣhī karānī पूंक्षी करनि । चुद्रखण्डशो विधानम् m. pl. inf. to break or smash (some hard substance) into little pieces. Cf. puṣa.

pūṣhu, see pūṣh^ah.

pūṣh^ah पूंक्षह, i.q. pūṣh^ah, q.v. See also ūṣh^ah pūṣh^ah, p. 69b, l. 38, and pawa-pūṣh^ah pyon^u, s.v. pav.

paṣhidār पक्षिदार् । संभावितफलोद्भवः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. paṣhidārēñ पक्षिदार्यन्), that in which one may have confidence, i.e. that which ultimately fulfils expectations (e.g. a cow bought when it is not in milk, but which in due course gives plentiful milk, or a piece of land in which seed is sown, and which ultimately bears a fine crop).

pāṣhil पंक्षिल् । आतिथ्यम् f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality.

pōṣha-lōw^u प्वक्ष-लोवु । श्वावित् (मृगभेदः) m. a porcupine (so translated by Pandits, equating it not only with Skt. śrārit, but also with Hindī sāhī. It is believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its presence by a low growl); a fox (El. potsalo). Cf. lôh and phēw.

pāṣhⁱlōz^u पंक्षिलाजू । अतिथिवृत्तिः f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality, entertainment (Gr.M.). —kariñ^u —करंजू f.inf. to entertain, to show hospitality (Gr.M.). pāṣhⁱlāzi पंक्षिलाजि । आतिथ्य-पूर्वकम् adv. hospitably.

pōṣh^u-mūṣ^u पांक्षू-मूचू, see pāthun.

pēṣhur^u प्यक्षुर् । पशुशफनखः m. the horny part of the hoof of a cow or the like; hence, the kick (of a cow) (K.Pr. 241).

pōṣhur^u प्वक्षुर् । पुच्छः m. the stumpy tail of a sheep, goat, or the like. Cf. pōṣh^u 1 and the next.

pōṣh^ur^u प्वक्षू । पुच्छः f. the long tail of a cow, horse, lion, or the like. Cf. pōṣh^u 1, and the preceding.

pōṣh^arāwun पांक्षरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōṣh^arōw^u पांक्षरोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. pāthanāwun, which like pōṣh^arāwun is the causal of pāthun, q.v. The form pōṣh^arāwun is, however, unusual, Gr.Gr. 173).

paṣhta पक्ष्त, see paṣun.

pūṣhuw^u पूंक्षुवु, i.q. pūṣhuw^u.

puṣhy पुक्ष्य or puṣhⁱ पुक्षि । क्ते postpos. (governing abl., or the abl. of the gen.) for, for the sake of, on account of (according to IK. II, i, 63 it is not in frequent use) (cf. ami-p^o, p. 55a, l. 8; awa-p^o, p. 55b, l. 44; kami-p^o, for what? why? Gr.M.; kāmī-p^o, for (on) business, Gr.M.; myāni-p^o, for me, Gr.M.; shurēñ-murēñ-handi p^o, for (your) family, Gr.M.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 584, 846, 1510, 1670; Rām. 2, 116, 765, 1073, 1361, 1458, 1649; K. 9, 642, 690, 775, 996). With the infinitive it indicates purpose, as in karana-p^o, for the purpose of doing, in order to do; wuchana-p^o, (desire) to see (Gr.M.).

pāṣakh पाक्षख् । सुजरः m. (sg. dat. pāṣakas पाक्षकस्), (of food) easily digested, digestible; (of medicine) a digestive.

pōṣukh पांक्षुख्, see pōṣok^u.

pīṣal पींखल् । नस्तो बिन्दुप्रवहणविकृतियुक्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from nasal catarrh, having a cold in the head. Cf. pyūṣ^u.

poṣalo, see pōṣha-lōw^u.

pūṣal पूंखल् । धृतशिरोवसनविशेषा adj. f. a woman who wears the kind of cloth called pūṣ^u, q.v.

pōṣam पांक्षम्, see pōṣam.

paṣun पचुन् । विश्वसनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. poṣ^u पचु; 2 p.p. paṣōv पचोव्; in K. 34 pol. impv. written paṣh-ta पक्ष्त), to trust, believe in, give credit to (e.g. trusting with a loan of money, or trusting a person by giving him authority, or by confiding to him a secret formula, or the like' (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 27, 104);

to believe in the existence of (anything, dat.), to believe that (anything, dat.) will come into existence, or happen (K. 34); to trust (a person), i.e. to trust that he will do no harm if allowed to live, to let a person live without danger to oneself (K. 559). —**prārun** —प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to await the payment of a loan, to show patience or forbearance in such waiting; to wait patiently for the completion of some work; (in asking for a loan) to wait confidently for its being granted.

poṣ^u-mot^u पचु-मंतु । विहितविश्वासः perf. part. (f. **pūṣ^u-mūṣ^u** पचू-मंचू), one who is trusted, as ab.

paṣan-wōl^u पचन्-वोलु । विश्वासविधाता n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who trusts, as ab.; (when work to be done by another is delayed) one who is patient or forbearing in awaiting its accomplishment.

pāṣun पाचुन् in **pāṣun pyon^u** पाचुन् ष्यन् । हानिसंभवः m.inf. loss to be caused by insufficiency of materials (for any work). Cf. **pāṣay**.

pēṣān पेचान् (= پیچان) adj. c.g. twisting, winding, coiling. **mār-i-pēṣān**, a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

pēṣun पचुन् । निस्त्रोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pēṣyōv** पच्योव), (of fruit, vegetables, etc.), to become dried up, to become dry and sapless, to become desiccated (and unfit for eating, cooking, etc.). **pēṣyō-mot^u** पच्यो-मंतु । निस्त्रोचमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **pēṣyē-mūṣ^u** पच्ये-मंचू), become dried up, as ab.

puṣan पुचन् or (q.v.) **puṣanan** पुचनन् । खण्डशो भित्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **puṣūñ^u** पुचूञ्), the act of plucking or nipping a flower, or the like, to pieces (leaf by leaf, petal by petal, or the like; e.g. when collecting the leaves or petals).

puṣanan पुचनन् । खण्डशो भित्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **puṣanūñ^u** पुचनूञ्), i.q. **puṣan**, q.v.

puṣanun पुचनुन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **puṣon^u** पुचनु), to tear up, to pluck, or nip with the finger-nails, flowers (or anything similar) to pieces (e.g. when nipping off petals or leaves in order to collect them); cf. **puṣa**. **puṣon^u-mot^u** पुचनु-मंतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **puṣūñ^u-mūṣ^u** पुचनू-मंचू), nipped to pieces, as ab.

puṣanāwun पुचनावुन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **puṣanōw^u** पुचनोवु), i.q. **puṣanun**, q.v. **puṣanōw^u-mot^u** पुचनोवु-मंतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **puṣanōv^u-mūṣ^u** पुचनोवू-मंचू), i.q. **puṣon^u-mot^u**, s.v. **puṣanun**, q.v.

paṣath पचथ । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **paṣūṣ^u** पचू), trust, confidence, belief (in a person, etc.).

pāṣay पाचय । न्यूनता f. incompleteness, insufficiency, falling short of the desired result, or of the necessary quantity (for securing any result). Cf. **pāṣun**.

pūṣyum^u पूच्युम्, i.q. **pūṣyūm^u**, q.v.

pav पव । नदीमार्गः, अभ्यासः m. the navigable channel (marked or buoyed in a shallow lake or wide river) [cf. **hāra-pav**, a buoyed channel (required) in (the rainy month of) Hār (when ordinarily the lakes are full to overflowing and hence no marked channel is needed; hence, scarcity of water in that month, p. 344a, l. 8); **pot^u-pav**, p. 787b, l. 7; **sōdra-p^o**, s.v. **sōdar**]; met. the practised or customary way of doing anything; practice, exercise, study, the making frequent use of anything, the acquirement of dexterity in using anything (cf. **ōs-pav**, p. 46b, l. 16; **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 40; **khōshⁱ-p^o**, p. 418b, l. 38; **khōw^{ar}-p^o**, p. 425b, l. 12; **rōt-p^o**, s.v. **rāth** 1; **rōṣ^u-p^o**, s.v. **rāth** 2); the frequent repetition of a thing, in order to fix it on the memory (cf. **kana-pav**, p. 448a, l. 29). —**pyon^u** —ष्यन् । यथेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. the navigable channel to fall before one, i.e. to be found out and available; met. in some complicated or difficult operation, to succeed in one's intention.

pawa dalun पव डलुन् । अभ्यासान्निपातः m.inf. to be displaced from the navigable channel, to be compelled to leave the recognized channel (on account of some obstruction or the like, and to go by some other route); (in any action or occupation) to depart from one's familiar practice. —**nēr** —नेर् । नदीमार्गगतिः f. (of a boat) going along the (recognized) navigable channel. —**nōr^u** —नारु । महानद्यादिलघुपदवी f. a small narrow marked or buoyed navigable channel (as ab.). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण गमनम् m.inf. to follow through and come out of such a recognized navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to achieve the result by following familiar practice. —**pakun** —पकुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go along the established navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to follow familiar and easy practice. —**pūṣ^h pyon^u** —पूचह ष्यन् । यथेष्टलब्धिः m.inf. the expected and intended (esp. when published beforehand) result to be achieved in any work.

pawuk^u पवुकु । स्वभ्यस्तः gen. adj. (f. **pavūc^u** पवचू), of, or belonging to, a navigable channel, as ab.; (of any action or occupation) well practised, well learned; successfully carried out according to one's intention.

pāv 1 पाव m. a foot, a leg, in **khara-pāv karān**, doing the legs of a centipede, i.e. in great haste (p. 407b, l. 8, q.v.).

pāv 2 पाव् m. a causing to fall, a felling, in āv-pāv, sudden death (p. 70b, l. 28).

pāv 3 पाव् । पादांशः, सेटकपादः, वितस्तिः, दारुकीलकविशेषः f. a quarter, the fourth part of anything (El. pāo; W. 105, pau); a certain weight, a quarter of a sēr, i.e. about twenty tōlās or half a pound (a sēr being about two pounds) (Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 28, 201, 224); a span, twelve finger-breadths, the length between the point of the extended thumb and the point of the extended little finger (cf. atha-pāv, p. 61b, l. 4); something (e.g. a piece of cloth or a piece of land) measuring a span; a kind of wooden peg used for fastening the wooden beams distributed through a brick wall in order to strengthen it. pāv-nafrē पावनाफरी, a quarter unit of cultivators in Kāshimīrī revenue terminology, i.e. a bachelor entitled to one and a half acres of irrigated land (L. 402, pau nafre). See naphar.

pāwa-gand पाव-गण्ड । कीलकविशेषयोजना m. to fasten the pegs in the wooden beams, as ab. —pāv kariūn —पाव् करिजू । कीलसंघातयोजना f.inf. to fix peg upon peg, to fix a number of pegs, as ab.

pēv 1 पव्, see pyon^u.

pēv 2 पव् f. a falling, (as it were an avalanche) a great quantity, used —° as in rana-pēv, an immense amount of cooking, s.v. ran.

pow^u पवु । स्त्रीहा m. the spleen.

pōw^u 1 पोवु । सोपानम् m. a single step in a staircase, flight of steps, or the like (cf. hēra-p°, p. 345b, l. 8; sām-p°, s.v. sām 1) (Śiv. 61; K.Pr. 154).

pāvi पावि, sg. abl. used as adv., on or from a (high) step on a staircase; met. in a position relatively higher than someone or something else, exalted (cf. bahali-p°, p. 95b, l. 32). —khasun —खसुन् । प्रोन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. to climb on to a (high) step, to become exalted above one's fellows. —pāvi wālun —पावि वालुन् । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम् m.inf. to bring down (the staircase) step by step; to knock down (a house or the like) gradually from the top downwards; gradually to reduce a man (or something masculine) to misery, gradually to depress.

—pāvi wālūn —पावि वालजू । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम् f.inf., id., but with a fem. object. —wālun —वालुन् । अधसदीकरणम् m.inf. to bring down a person from an exalted position. —wasun —वसुन् । अधरीभवनम् m.inf. to descend from (a high) step, to be brought down from an exalted position; to be reduced from prosperity or happiness to misery, to become depressed.

pōvⁱ-hēr पावि-हेर् । निःश्रेणिविशेषः f. a step-ladder.

pōw^u 2 पोवु । शृङ्खलानिरोधकीलः m. the staple to which the last link of the chain of a door is applied before applying the padlock, a padlock-staple (cf. hōkāli-p°, p. 328b, l. 4); the eye (of a needle) (K.Pr. 190).

pōw^u 3 पोवु । पादसेटकमितः adj. (f. pōv^u पावू), measuring a quarter (of anything); weighing a quarter of a sēr (i.e. weighing half a pound) (cf. dāy-p°, p. 266b, l. 25; pōnṣa-p°, p. 743a, l. 32); measuring a span (of twelve finger breadths) (cf. dāy-p°, p. 266b, l. 22); as subst., m. N. of a certain-sized jar (cf. kānz-p°, p. 460a, l. 3; sōdra-kōnz^u-p°, s.v. sōd^{ar}) (K.Pr. 26). Cf. pāv 3.

pōw^a-ca पोव्च । पार्श्वस्थिसमूहः f.pl. the ribs (of man or beast). —kadañe —कडञ । अतिताडनम् f.pl.inf. 'to tear out the ribs', to trounce or club a person unmercifully (esp. in the region of the ribs).

pōwal पोवल् । मुद्राविशेषः f. a small silver coin, worth two or four annas or thereabouts.

pawan पवन् । वायुः m. wind, moving air (Śiv. 983, 1825, 1869); the vital air, breath (L.V. 17, 25, 33, 37, 42; Śiv. 983, 1469, 1827, 1870; Rām. 9, 1659). —sandyā —संद्या f. N. of a sacred bathing place in Kāshimīr, sacred to the goddess Sandhyā (Śiv. 1496).

pāwan पावन् । पवित्रकृत् m. purifying, purificatory, purifying from sin.

pāwun पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōw^u पोवु), to cause to fall, to fell, to lay low, knock down (Gr.Gr. 23, 172; Śiv. 353, 1715; Rām. 340, 376, 707, 709, 1552; K. 693, 830; H. iii, 9; K.Pr. 201, 263); to cause to lie down, to cause to repose; to put down (on to or into anything) (cf. atha p°, p. 61b, l. 43) (Śiv. 1711, 1875); to cause to fall, to bring into existence, to cause to come into existence (cf. bāj^{ar} pāv^unū, p. 98a, l. 24; mal pāwun, p. 564a, l. 16 (Śiv. 28, 1758; K. 552-3); pushē p°, p. 780a, l. 28; shēkh p°, s.v. shēkh 2); to let drop, let fall; yād pāwun, to cause memory to fall, to call to (a person's) memory (Śiv. 1002, 1822, 1909; Rām. 1630; H. vi, 11); pathar p°, to knock down to the ground, to fell (cf. p. 798b, l. 27) (Śiv. 1626). This verb is the causal form of pyon^u, q.v.

pōw^u-mot^u पोवु-मंतु । अधःपातितः perf. part. (f. pōv^u-mūt^u पावू-मंतू), felled, knocked down.

pōvith thawun पाविथ् थवुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to knock down and leave there, to bring low; to drop and abandon.

paivēn पैवन् । पिण्डैक्यम् m. (a corruption of paiwand, q.v.), junction, connexion, intimate union, absolute oneness in bodily personality (Śiv. 643).

pēwan पवन f. (sg. dat. pēvūn^u पवन्), the act of falling, used —°, as in rūda-p°, s.v. rūd; shīna-p°, s.v. shīn.

pēwān पवान्, see pyon^u.

pēwun पवुन् । भोजनपाकारम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pyow^u पवु), to start preparations for cooking (lighting the stove and the like), to set the kitchen fire alight (K.Pr. 164).

pēwan-vēla पवन-वेल । पाकारभिकावसरः m. the time for beginning preparations for cooking, i.e. for lighting the cooking fire, etc., i.e. about an hour before sunset. -wōl^u -वोलु । अवपाकारभक्त n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), (m.) the man who lights the cooking fire, i.e. a cook; (f.) the eldest daughter-in-law or other female relative, who (for the sake of good luck) lights the cooking fire on festal occasions. -viz^u -विज् । पाकारभकालः f., i.q. -vēla, ab. -zang -जङ्ग । पाकारभशाकुनिकम् f. (at a wedding or similar festive occasions) the gift (of rice, money, etc.) made, for good luck, to the female member of the family who lights the cooking fire (e.g. given to the bride's father's sister or the like by the relations of the bridegroom).

piwun पिवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pyuw^u पिवु), to drink (noted only in L.V. 81).

paiwand पैवन्द پیوند । वृचसंक्रमसंस्कारः m. junction, connexion (El.; Gr.M.); a joint, piece, patch; graft, grafting, budding (cf. arra-p°, p. 44b, l. 17; barga-p°, p. 120a, l. 44; pirth-p°, p. 770a, l. 1) (Śiv. 1573). Cf. paivēn.

paiwand-dār पैवन्द-दार् پیوند دار । कृतसंकरसंस्कारः adj. e.g. (a stock to which a graft has been applied) grafted, budded.

paiwāndⁱ पैवन्दि پیوندي । कृतसंक्रान्तिवृक्षादिभवः adj. e.g. patched, pieced; grafted, engrafted (on to a stock); produced from, or borne by, a grafted tree.

pāwanāwun पावनावुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 to cause to be felled (by a third party), to cause to be dropped (e.g. into a river or the like); to cause a loss (by a third party) in a business or the like (K.Pr. 87); to cause another to fall into prison or the like. yād p°, to cause memory to fall, to cause a person to remember, to call to another's memory (Śiv. 73, 1884).

pēwanāwun पवनावुन् । पाकारभविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pēwanōw^u पवनोवु), to cause preparations for food to be begun, to get the kitchen fire lighted.

pāwur^u 1 पावुरु । लघुसदनम् m. a small house, a (poor man's) cottage (cf. lari-p°, p. 531b, l. 11); an abode (K.Pr. 54, 111). pāw^{ar}i-han पावरि-हन । अतिबुद्रसदनम् f. a small cottage, a tiny cot.

pāwur^u 2 पावुरु m. a sandal, a slipper (cf. jūgⁱ-p°, p. 371b, l. 22).

pāv^{ur}^u पावुरु or pāvūr^u पावुरु । आवरणम् f. surrounding on all sides, crowding (a person) in all directions (e.g. by a number of persons or, met., by calamities, etc.) (cf. āwūr^u-p°, p. 71b, l. 19); the being surrounded, as ab.

piv^{ur}^u पिवुरु । पीतवर्णशैरिकभेदः f. a kind of yellow earth used for making colour-wash on walls, for painting, etc.

pavith^{ar} 1 पविथर् or pavithur^u पविथुरु । पवित्रकम् m. a ring of the sacred grass called *darbha* (*Poa cynosuroides*) worn on the third, or ring-, finger by Hindūs at certain religious ceremonies.

pavith^{ar} 2 पविथर् । पूतः adj. e.g. pure, hallowed, holy (Gr.M. *paritr*).

pēwawun^u 1 पववुनु । निपतन्, प्रथममुद्भवन् n.ag. (f. pēwawūn^u पववन्). This word is n.ag. of pyon^u, q.v. (see Gr.Gr. 105), in all its senses, and esp. in the following:—) fallen down (from a high position to a lower one); that which falls (e.g. rain) (Śiv. 1309, K.Pr. 254); one who falls, i.e. who can be defeated in a combat; (a business or the like) which is calculated to have a satisfactory result; that which is coming into existence, that which is happening, occurring, being born. pēwawanis पववनिस् । वृष्टिकाले adv. at the time (of rain) falling, during a fall of rain.

pēwawun^u 2 पववुनु । पाकारभं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. pēwawūn^u पववन्). This word is the n.ag. of pēwun), one who sets about lighting a kitchen fire, a cook.

pyā प्या m. in the following:— pyā pyā karun प्या प्या करुन् । अनुतापः m.inf. (of a helpless baby) to show distress by continued wailing. pyā-prahāray प्या-प्रहारय् । खेदरोदनम् f. (of a sick man or a hungry child) wailing in distress (as a goat does when being led to slaughter).

pay 1 पय । सेकेनोज्जीवनम् m. water or any drinkable liquid, esp. milk (L.V. 54); (in Kāshmirī) reviving (a dried up plant) by watering it (Śiv. 1863). —aṣun —अचुन् । सेकादिनोज्जीवनापत्तिः m.inf. (of a withered plant) revival by watering to enter, to be revived by watering; (of a person weakened by illness) to convalesce (owing to the application of appropriate remedies). —phērun 1 —फेरुन् । वलोत्पत्तिः m.inf. convalescence or revival to return, strength to come back (of a withered plant, a person weakened by illness, or the like). —phirawun 1 —फिरवुन् । वलोत्पादनम् m.inf. to revive (a withered plant by means of watering, a person weakened by illness by means of proper medical treatment, and so on).

—**śānun** —चानुन् । उज्जीवनम् m.inf. to cause revival to enter, to revive (a withered plant) by watering it; to give strength (to a person weakened by illness) by means of appropriate treatment.

pay 2 पय پی । संकेतः m. a foot, a foot-print (YZ. 40, 232, 407); a trace, mark, vestige, clue (cf. **raga-pay**, s.v. **rag**; **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**) (Śiv. 1601, 1700-1, 1729, 1863, 1885; Rām. 521; H. iii, 3); a sign, gesture, hint, intimation (as to the whereabouts of something) (cf. **nāma-p°**, p. 636b, l. 19; a person's address, the place where he lives (Gr.M., Rām. 1487)). Cf. **pata 1**. —**anun** —अनुन् । संकेतान्वेषणम् m.inf. to bring a clue, search out a clue (to), get to the bottom (of a mystery or secret). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । वृत्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to follow up a clue, to search out the entire truth (about something) (Śiv. 439). —**kadun** —कडुन् । वृत्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः m.inf. to pull out a clue, to find out all the facts after much trouble (cf. **raga-pay kadun**, s.v. **rag**). —**phērun 2** —फेरुन् । संकेतसंदेशाप्तिः m.inf. a clue to be discovered, information to come (about something hidden). —**phirawun 2** —फिरवुन् । संकेतसंदेशदानम् m.inf. to give a person a clue, to give information about (some mystery or something hidden). —**thawun** —थवुन् । संकेतपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to watch, or attentively consider, a clue.

payā-pay पया-पय् । निरन्तर्येणः adv. successively, one close upon another, close together (i.q. **payham**, q.v., s.v.).

payēs wātun पयस् वातुन् । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to arrive at the clue, to gain thorough knowledge (of something secret) (Śiv. 821, 937; Rām. 1478, causal). —**wōtith** —वातिथ् । अवाप्तवृत्ताभिज्ञानः conj. part. used as adj. e.g. one who has become thoroughly acquainted with (another's secret). —**wāta^uwun^u** —वातवुन् । आ मूलतोऽभिज्ञानी n.ag. (f. —**wāta^uvūn^u** —वातवञ्), id.

pay 3 पय् । वृत्तिः f. a fence, hedge, hedgerow (cf. **kāndⁱ-p°**, p. 455a, l. 32, which, however, is reported as masc.) (K.Pr. 156). —**din^u** —दिन् । वृत्तिबन्धनम् f.inf. to put a fence (round a garden or field), to fence in.

payē-kāth पय-काठ् । वृत्तिकाष्ठम् m. the wood, small branches, or twigs, etc., used to form a fence. —**mūr^u** —मूर् । वृत्तिबन्धनशाखा f. one of the twigs filling up the spaces between the main posts of a fence. —**zand^u** —जण्ड । वृत्तिकाष्ठसमूहः m. all the wood, twigs, etc., requisite for making a fence as collected together ready for use.

pāy 1 पाय् । उपायः m. a means, expedient, device, resource, plan, contrivance (for doing something

successfully) (cf. **bacan-p°**, p. 80b, l. 44; **pakan p°**, p. 728b, l. 4; **pōshēn-p°**, p. 781b, l. 34) (Rām. 934, 1045, 1232, 1477, 1580, 1674; K. 87, 361, 570, 651, 756, 775, 802, 882, 895, 980; H. ix, 11).

—**karun** —करुन् । उपायविधानम् m.inf. to make a device (for something), to contrive an expedient, to take measures (Śiv. 519, 1137).

pāyē-bod^u पाय-बड् adj. (f. —**būd^u** —बड्), possessing great resources, of great dignity, high and mighty (YZ. 25, 240, 543); cf. **baḍi pāyē**, p. 84b, l. 39. —**rost^u** —रस्तु । उपायहीनः adj. (f. —**rūth^u** —रठ्), without expedient, without resource; (of some action or occupation) that for which the necessary means are wanting; (of a disease or the like) that for which no remedy is available. —**sost^u** —सस्तु । उपाययुक्तः adj. (f. —**sūth^u** —सठ्), possessing many expedients, having many resources, helpers, or the like; (of a disease or the like) that for which many remedies are available.

pāy 2 पाय् پای । दृढता m. strength, durability, (of a human being) healthy longevity (Śiv. 196). **pāyēs pyon^u** पायस् प्यनु । विवेकावेशः m.inf. to come to one's senses (i.e. to abandon unprofitable or unworthy conduct and take to respectable life) (Śiv. 94, 315, 1298, 1722, 1751; K. 32, 328, 365, 559).

pāy 3 पाय् پای m. a foot (K. 988). —**āb** —आब् آب پای m. foot-water, i.e. (in rice cultivation) the lower villages, as compared with **sir-āb** or the upper villages (L. 435, *paiaḥ*).

pēy पय्, **pēyē पय**, **pēyi पयि**, see **pyon^u**.

piyē 1 पिय । निस्त्रावः m. the scum of boiling rice, rice-water (K.Pr. 171). —**kārun** —कारुन् । संतोषवृत्तिः m.inf. to cook the scum of boiled rice; hence, to live a perfectly contented life (as if he was contented even when all he had to eat was this scum).

piyē 2 पिय । प्रियः adj. e.g. beloved, dear; esp. best beloved, beloved more than others (e.g. a darling child, or (to a woman) her husband).

pōyē पय । तण्डुलोत्थसूक्ष्मचूर्णः f.pl. the powdered chaff and other refuse which remains when husking rice in a mortar. —**ōt^u** —ओटु । तण्डुलसूक्ष्मकणपिष्टः m. a flour made of this refuse, this refuse used as flour. —**hēñē** —ह्यञ । वुसनिःसारणम् f.pl.inf. to clear the husked rice from this refuse. —**khēñē** —ख्यञ । कुण्टितीभवनम् f.pl.inf. to eat such refuse; met. to become discouraged (by the prospect of some difficult work). —**phol^u** —फेलु । अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलकणसमूहः m. a quantity of this powdered refuse.

puy 1 पुय् । राङ्गवोर्णा f. the shawl-wool imported from Ladak, *pashmina* wool; (according to El.) the thread spun from this wool (*pūi*); cf. **pashmina**.

-wāl -वाल् । राङ्गवलोम m. when *pashmīna* wool is imported it is sorted out, and the fine soft portion is taken out for spinning, while the coarser hairs are rejected. These courser hairs are called by this name.

-wōñ^u -वोत्रु । राङ्गवोर्णाविक्रयी m. (his wife is -wāñēñ -वाञ्ज f. and the same word is also used for a woman who follows the profession), a seller of this *pashmīna* wool, or (El.) of the thread made from it. According to El. these men buy from the Kāshmirī women the thread spun by them from this wool (El. *pūi-wāñyī* or -wōñ). -wōñⁱ-kār -वाञ्जि-कार् । राङ्गवोर्णाक्रयविक्रयव्यवहारः m. the profession of a seller of this wool. -wōñⁱ-wān -वाञ्जि-वान् । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुक्रयविक्रयापणः m. the shop of a seller of shawl-wool or of the thread made of it. -wōñī -वाञ्जी । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुव्यवहाराजीवनम् f. the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread. -wōñil -वाञ्जिल् । राङ्गवोर्णाविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the trade of a seller of shawl-thread. -wāñuth -वाञुथ् । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुव्यवहाराजीवित्वम् (sg. dat. -wāñētas -वाञतस्), the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread.

puyē-ūt^u पुय-अटू । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुगुच्छः f. a skein or hank of shawl-wool thread as spun on the spinning machine. -gand -गण्ड् । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुगुच्छः m. a roll or bundle of so many hundred threads of shawl-wool as arranged for weaving, a recognized measure of such thread. -bōryun^u -बोरिनु । राङ्गवोर्णासंकरः m. the refuse *pashmīna* wool, i.e. puy-wāl, ab.

puy 2 पुय् । संततिः f. offspring, sons and daughters (esp. when there are many). Cf. kō-puy, p. 464b, l. 47 ; nūv^u p^o, p. 667b, l. 17 ; prōñ^u p^o, p. 762a, l. 19.

pāyuch पायुक् or pāyyuch^u पायिक् । महाब्राह्मणः m. (f. pāyēch-bāy पायक्-वाय् is his wife, see bel., while pāyēchēñ पायक्छन्, q.v., is either a woman belonging to this class of outcaste Brāhmanas, or else a woman who supports herself by acting as one), a man (esp. a Brāhman) who supports himself by accepting funeral offerings and similar gifts, and who is in consequence outcasted. In India he is called a Mahābrāhmaṇa (a sarcastic title). —dyun^u —दिनु । मृतीकादशाहे महाब्राह्मणाय द्रव्यदानम् m. to make gifts to one of these men on the occasion of an obsequial ceremony (such as that held on the eleventh day after death). —khyon^u —ख्यनु । मृतीकादशाहिकनव-यादानभोजनम् m.inf. (such a man) to eat the obsequial food on such an occasion.

pāyēch-bāy पायक्-वाय् । महाब्राह्मणस्त्री f. the wife of such an outcaste Brāhman. -koṭ^u -कट् । महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. the son of such a Brāhman. -küṭ^u -कट् । महाब्राह्मणपुत्री f. his daughter. -kath -कठ् ।

महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), the son of such a Brāhman (when contempt is indicated).

pāyēchⁱ-pōñ^u पायक्छि-पोनु । महाब्राह्मणव्यवहारः m. the conduct or occupation of such an outcaste Brāhman; similar vile conduct performed by any other person. -tōñ^u -तोनु । महाब्राह्मणवृत्तिः m. the occupation or livelihood of such a Brāhman; the conduct of such.

pāyēchēñ पायक्छन् । महाब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the class of outcaste Brāhmanas called Pāyuch (q.v.); a woman who supports herself by acting as one.

pyāda प्याद پياد । पदातिः m. one on foot, a footman (El. *piādah*; W. 141, *piyāda*); a foot-soldier (Rām. 1323, 1373, 1435); a peon, a messenger of government, an officer of a court, an apparitor. (These men have in Kashmīr a bad character for tyranny and extortion) (K.Pr. 26, 120). -bukur^u -बुकुर् । पदातिधार्थ्यम् m. the gruffness, rudeness, tyranny, overbearing conduct of a peon. -buth^u -बुथु । पदातिवज्जीषणः m. 'peon-faced', one who is overbearing or tyrannical like a peon. -buthōr^u -बुथारु । पदातिधृष्टता f. the overbearing conduct or tyranny of a peon; tyranny or rudeness like that exercised by a peon. -bāy -वाय् । पदातिस्त्री f. a peon's wife (considered to be usually as overbearing as her husband). —pata lagun —पत लगुन् । पदात्यनुवाधनम् m.inf. to follow on close behind the peon, i.e. to incite him to arrest or otherwise maltreat someone against whom a charge is made. —thawānⁱ —थवनि । दण्डदाननिरोधादिनिमित्तं पदातिनियोजनम् m. pl. inf. to set peons, to depute peons to arrest someone. -wān -वान् । पदातिसमाजाग्रयः m. the peons' quarters, i.e. the place where they collect and wait till they are deputed on some duty; the occupation or business of a peon. -wānan lagun -वानन् लगुन् । पदात्याक्रान्तीभवनम् m. to get into the peons' quarters, to be arrested under government orders and kept in custody.

pyāday प्यादय adv. on foot (Gr.M.) ; also (= pyāda), a messenger (H. ii, 12).

pyod^u प्यट् । वृत्तज्ञः adj. (f. pēz^u 2 प्यञ्जू, for 1, see pēd), familiar with affairs (esp. with other people's affairs), knowing (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61b, l. 47). Cf. pēdun.

pyōdil प्यादिल् । पदातिवृत्तिः f. the profession or conduct of a peon; met. evil conduct, wickedness, oppression, lying, and cheating (K.Pr. 46).

pāydār पाय्दार् پایدار । दृढः m. strong, durable, healthy and long-lived. See pāy 2.

pāydōrī पाय्दारी پایدارी । दृढदीर्घजीविता f. strength, durability.

pöyēdār प्ययदार् । संकरसंमृष्टः adj. e.g. mixed up with,

or full of, pounded chaff, etc. (of rice, etc., pounded in a husking mortar). See pōyē.

pyāday way प्यादवय् । पदातिदेयदण्डः f. the wages of a peon, the fee or fine paid to, or extorted by, a peon. Cf. Gr.Gr. 143, suffix way.

paygām पय्गाम پیغام m. a message; news, intelligence (Rām. 832, 859); a mission, embassy.

pyuh^a पिहु, see pihun.

payham पय्हम پیهم निरन्तरम् adv. successively, one close upon another, close together. Cf. payā-pay, p. 812a, l. 26.

pyuh^a-mot^a पिहु-मंतु, see pihun.

pyuk, see phyok^a 1.

pyuk^a पिकु m. in the following:— pikⁱ-dōn^a पिकि-दांनू । पटवासकः f. perfumed powder (used for scenting clothes, etc.). Cf. phyok^a.

pyāla प्याल پیال । पानपात्रम् m. a drinking vessel, a cup, a glass, a tea-cup (usually of metal) (cf. cīnⁱ-p^o, p. 172b, l. 9) (Śiv. 179, 286, 1260, 1327, 1537; Rām. 676, 876, 1456; H. viii, 7; YZ. 343, 512); (esp. among Musulmāns) an earthenware deep circular eating dish. -bardār -बर्दार پیال بردار । सेवकविशेषः m. a cupbearer, a table-servant, a *Khidmatgār*. -bardōrⁱ -बर्दोर پیال برداری । सेवा f. the occupation of a cupbearer. —hēth rōzun —हथ रोजुन् । अतिसत्कारविधानम् m. inf. to remain holding a cup, to attend a guest like a table-servant, to show great hospitality to a guest.

pyol^a प्यलु । अण्डकोशः m. (sg. dat. pēlis प्यलिस्), a testicle (El. pyūl) (Gr.Gr. 25, 26).

pēlⁱ-bār प्यलि-वार । मूर्धादौ अण्डकोशोद्धनम् (शपथाय गालिदानम्) m. the burden of a testicle, used in cursing (*quasi*, when a person who has been cheated or deceived curses the offender and wishes that he may carry as a crest-ornament a human or equine testicle on his head). -duka -दुक । अण्डकोशयुग्मम् f. pl. a pair of testicles (cf. dukh 2). -gand -गंड । अण्डकोशबन्धनात्मदण्डः m. binding the testicles (as a punishment done to man or beast). -kod^a -केडु । वर्षवरः m. one who has his testicles torn off, a castrated animal, a eunuch. —kadānⁱ —कडेनि । षण्डीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to castrate, capon. -vēchēr -व्यच्छर् । अण्डकोशस्थौल्यम् m. large size of the testicles. -vyoth^a -व्यथु । स्थूलाण्डकोशः m. one whose testicles are large (naturally), or enlarged (by disease or otherwise).

pyul^a 1 पिलु । पद्मरागमणिः m. (sg. dat. pilis पिलिस्), a ruby.

pilⁱ-krēkh पिलि-क्रेख् । पद्मरागमणिः m. (sg. dat. -krēkas -क्रेकस्), a ruby-jewel (e.g. as set in a ring,

or unmounted). -nyōth^a -न्युथु । पद्मरागमयमङ्गलभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring carrying a ruby. -pilⁱ-wath^ar -पिलि-वथर् । कर्णभूषाविशेषः m. a kind of ear-ornament adorned with ornamental imitation petals.

pyul^a 2 पिलु । प्राप्ता m. (sg. dat. pilis पिलिस्), one who is able to reach up to a height; one who is able to complete a difficult task or to fathom some complicated state of affairs. Cf. pilun.

pōyēl प्ययल् । अतिसूक्ष्मकणसंसृष्टः adj. c.g. full of, or mixed up with, powdered chaff, etc. (cf. pōyē).

pōyil 1 पांयिल् । स्तम्बविशेषः f. a bamboo ladder; the cross-beam supporting a roof.

pōyil 2 पांयिल् । पादकटकः f. an anklet of gold or silver.

pōyili-hor^a पांपिलि-हर् । पादकटकयुग्मम् m. a pair of anklets. -khōr -खोर् । पादैककटकः m. a single anklet.

pyōm प्योम्, see pyon^a.

pyā-mot^a प्या-मंतु, pyā-mūth^a प्या-मथू, see prasun.

pyō-mot^a प्यो-मंतु, see pyon^a.

pyon^a प्यनु । पातः, इष्टानुकूलीभवनम्, उद्भवः conj. 3, irreg. [the causal of this verb is pāwun पावुन्, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. pyon^a प्यनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; W. 87, pēun; L. 460, pīun; Śiv. 1630; K. 798); dat. pēnas प्यनस् (Śiv. 1384; K. 74, 162, 174); abl. pēna प्यन (K. 163, 173); or pēni प्यनि; gen. pēnuk^a प्यनुक्; pl. nom. pēnⁱ प्यनि (K. 180); f. sg. nom. pēn^a प्यनू; pl. nom. pēnē प्यन.

Pres. part. pēwān प्यवान् (Gr.Gr. 103; Śiv. 325; H. vii, 20, 26; pēwan, Rām. 199, 449, etc). Impers. fut. part. pēnī प्यनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. pēth 1 प्यथ् (for 2, see s.v.) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; Śiv. 1002, Rām. 1176, K. 1029). Neg. conj. part. pēnay प्यनय् (Gr.Gr. 111). Freq. part. pē pē प्य प्य (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or pēth pēth प्यथ् प्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. pēwōnⁱ प्यवानि (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 pēwawun^a प्यववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105). 2 pēnawōl^a प्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 pēma प्यम (Śiv. 94, YZ. 307; to him, pēmas, K. 68). 2 pēkh प्यख्. 3 pēyi प्ययि (L.V. 18, pēyē; Śiv. 681; Rām. 504; K. 153, 797; YZ. 153; on me, pēyēm, Rām. 65; to thee, pēyiy, L.V. 87, 88; Śiv. 1670; Rām. 658). Pl. 1 pēmav प्यमव् (to him, pēmōs, H. ix, 1) (Śiv. 1751). 2 pēyiv प्ययिव्. 3 pēn प्यन् (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1231; on me, pēnam, Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 pēmahō प्यमहा. 2 pēhōkh प्यहाख्. 3 pēyihē प्ययिहे (to him, pēyihēs, Śiv. 1597, K. 430). Pl. 1 pēmahōv प्यमहाव्. 2 pēyihiv प्ययिहीव्. 3 pēhōn प्यहान्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **pēh** प्यह् (on him, **pēs**, Rām. 494). 3 **pēyin** प्ययिन् (H. ix, 2). Pl. 2 **pēyiv** प्ययिव्. 3 **pēyin** प्ययिन् (to thee, **pēyinay**, Śiv. 1745). Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **pēta** प्यत (L.V. 28, **pētā**; K. 365). 3 **pēyitan** प्ययितन्. Pl. 2 **pēyitav** प्ययितव्. 3 **pēyitan** प्ययितन्. Fut. **pēzi** प्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250; L.V. 45, **pēzē**). Past **pēzihē** प्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 235) m.sg. 1 **pyōs** प्योस् (Gr.Gr. 23) (usually written **pyaus** प्यौस्) (K. 850). 2 **pyōkh** प्योख् (of me, **pyōham**, Śiv. 440). 3 **pyōv** प्योव् (H. xii, 15; to me, **pyōm**, L.V. 84-5, 108; Śiv. 334; K. 585; H. vii, 12; xii, 10; on thee, **pyōwuy**, Rām. 700; on him, **pyōs**, Śiv. 158; Rām. 167, 316, etc.; K. 32, 336, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 14; x, 5; xii, 4; YZ. 386; of them, **pyōkh**, Śiv. 1665; Rām. 601, 1340; K. 284, 591; YZ. 175) or **pēv** प्यव् (Śiv. 682; Rām. 8, 283, etc.; K. 55, 88, 122, etc.; H. ii, 3, 5, 6, 11; iii, 5, etc.; YZ. 174; on thee, **pyoy^u**, Śiv. 892, 934; Rām. 1143f; **pyōy**, Gr.Gr. 236; **piyoi**, K.Pr. 128); pl. 1 **pyaiy** प्यैय् or **pyōy** प्यौय् (Śiv. 967) or **pēy** प्यय् (Rām. 239, 399, etc.). 2 **pyēwa** प्येव्. 3 **pyaiy** प्यैय् (of him, **pyēs**, K. 499) or **pēy** प्यय् (K. 64, 79, 171, 175, 180-1, etc.; Rām. 1143cd; YZ. 262). f.sg. 1 **pēyēs** प्येयस् (Rām. 1242). 2 **pēyēkh** प्येयख्. 3 **pēyē** प्येय (L.V. 32; Śiv. 1286; Rām. 322, 1111, etc.; K. 110, 449, 705, 763, 805, 1017; YZ. 32, 229; on me, **pēyēm**, Rām. 1212, 1613; H. vii, 19; to thee, **pēyiy**, L.V. 67, 74; on him, **pēyēs**, Rām. 655; K. 166, 1062; H. v, 5; on them, **pēyēkh**, Rām. 1199; H. v, 7); pl. 1 **pēyē** प्येय. 2 **pēyēwa** प्येयव्. 3 **pēyē** प्येय (K. 310, 1016; YZ. 377).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pēyōs** प्ययोस्. 2 **pēyōkh** प्ययोख्. 3 **pēyōv** प्ययोव् (on him, **pēyōs**, Rām. 1390). pl. 1 **pēyēy** प्येयेय्. 2 **pēyēwa** प्येयेव्. 3 **pēyēy** प्येयेय्. f.sg. 1 **pēyēyēs** प्येयेयस्. 2 **pēyēyēkh** प्येयेयख्. 3 **pēyēyē** प्येयेय. pl. 1 **pēyēyē** प्येयेय. 2 **pēyēyēwa** प्येयेयव्. 3 **pēyēyē** प्येयेय.

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pēyās** प्ययास्. 2 **pēyākh** प्ययाख्. 3 **pēyāv** प्ययाव्. pl. 1 **pēyāy** प्ययाय्. 2 **pēyāwa** प्ययाव्. 3 **pēyāy** प्ययाय. The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part. (1) m.sg. **pyōmot^u** प्योमत्तु (Śiv. 533, Rām. 1443, K. 541, YZ. 181). pl. **pyēmātⁱ** प्येमत्ति (Śiv. 1298, Rām. 286). f.sg. **pyēmūt^u** प्येमत्तू (K. 112). pl. **pyēmāta** प्येमत्त and (2) m.sg. **pēmot^u** प्यमत्तु (Rām. 441; H. viii, 9; x, 3; xii, 15). pl. **pēmātⁱ** प्यमत्ति. f.sg. **pēmūt^u** प्यमत्तू (Rām. 1176; H. vii, 30). pl. **pēmāta** प्यमत्त].

to fall, drop (cf. **atha p^o**, p. 61b, l. 49; **dab p^o**, p. 181a, l. 36; **dabas-pēth dus^u pyon^u**, p. 181b, l. 44; **duba p^o**, p. 183a, l. 27; **dōdas drūr^u pēñ^u**, p. 190b, l. 31; **mal p^o**, p. 564a, l. 18; **manātⁱ dab pyon^u**, p. 582a, l. 42; **nazar pēñ^u**, p. 676a, l. 24; **pēthⁱ p^o**, p. 796a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 25, 167, 172, 198, 231, 241; W. 87; L. 460; L.V. 18, 47; Śiv. 990, 1908; Rām. 199, 397, 478, 783, 1082, 1378; K. 174-5; H. vii, 19; x, 5; YZ. 32, 377); to fall down, drop down (cf. **buthi p^o**, p. 143b, l. 7; **gāndⁱ pēñⁱ**, p. 290a, l. 19; **mahā pēñē**, p. 553a, l. 10; **nyūrⁱ pēñ^u**, p. 673a, l. 49; **pon^u p^o**, p. 737b, l. 9) (Rām. 415, 651, 1199, 1212; K. 163, 850, 873; K.Pr. 175); (esp.) to fall (as rain or the like) (cf. **b^asar pēñ^u**, p. 134b, l. 25; **jān p^o**, p. 374b, l. 49; **khambarē pēñē**, p. 400b, l. 11; **nūn p^o**, p. 640b, l. 3; **rūd p^o** and **rūda pēñē**, s.v. **rūd**; **s^asar pēñ^u**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 334, 929, 1243, 1248, 1284, 1778, 1848; Rām. 286, 1613; K. 55, 74, 325; YZ. 262); to fall (from the clouds), to drop (from the sky) (cf. **bātur^u p^o**, p. 145a, l. 41) (Śiv. 964; Rām. 399, 772, 1723); to fall, collapse (cf. **prākara p^o**, p. 758b, l. 13); to alight (from a leap, flying, etc.) (Rām. 563-4, 746; K. 747); to become visible, present itself (cf. **nishāna p^o**, p. 656b, l. 30; **pav p^o**, p. 809b, l. 20) (Śiv. 1068; H. v, 7);

to fall (into trouble, difficulties, a trap, amazement, or the like) (cf. **pulan p^o**, p. 730b, l. 28; **pāyēs p^o**, p. 812b, l. 20; **rāshē p^o**; **samay p^o**) (Śiv. 94, 158, 315, 1298, 1722, 1734, 1751; Rām. 700, 1750; K. 32, 122, 328, 365, 559, 641, 678, 741); to fall down, fall prostrate (Śiv. 1286, 1634; Rām. 1443, 1455) (**buthⁱ-kinⁱ p^o**, to fall on one's face, Rām. 1201, 1242; **pathar p^o**, p. 798b, l. 35, and Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; K. 381, 797); to fall, prostrate oneself (in reverence) (cf. **pādan** or **pādas p^o**, p. 681a, ll. 25 and 32) (Śiv. 178; Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, etc.; K. 212, 310, 329, 336, 413, 462, etc.; H. ix, 1; YZ. 307);

to fall upon, attack, destroy (cf. **b^ahūr^u pēñ^u**, p. 96b, l. 17; **dāra p^o**, p. 236a, l. 40; **daza-nār p^o**, p. 272b, l. 11; **mush^ērān p^o**, p. 598b, l. 33) (Rām. 601, 906, 931, 1191, 1399 (an arrow), 1410; K. 68, 755, 757, 799; YZ. 229); to fall (upon, dat.), hit (upon), find suddenly (cf. **hōshēs p^o**, p. 353b, l. 41; **nēbas p^o**, p. 619, l. 34; **sōrani** or **sōranas p^o**, s.v. **sōrun**; **sōras p^o**, s.v. **sōr** 2; **swādas p^o**, s.v. **swād** 1) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 437, 1170); to happen (upon), begin (upon) (cf. **nījē p^o**, p. 626b, l. 40) (Gr.M.; K. 79, 88, 312, 326, etc.);

to fall (of information, sound, etc., on the ears) (cf. **phēt^u pēñ^u**, p. 715*a*, l. 29) (H. xii, 15); to fall (to, dat.), apply oneself (to anything), to become engaged (in anything, dat.) (L.V. 28, 45; K. 32, 181, 365, 541 (with **pēth**), 1162); to fall (to a person, dat.), to be recovered (of memory, consciousness, or the like), (Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 64, 180, 202, 209, 328, etc.);

to fall (in battle), to be defeated in a life and death struggle, to be conquered; to fall and be destroyed, to fall and be smashed (cf. **mal-katūr^u pēñ^u**, p. 563*b*, l. 44) (Rām. 891; K. 346, 450);

to lie, lie down, recline (cf. **daba-layē p^o**, p. 181*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 441); to lie idle, useless, to become spoiled, (of the edge of a cutting tool) to be blunted (cf. **dāra pēñē**, p. 235*b*, l. 10); to be laid up, prostrated, bedridden; to be laid (of the foundations of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.);

to fall (from a condition), to cease from being in a certain condition (cf. **darma p^o**, p. 244*b*, l. 36; **nēma p^o**, p. 637*a*, l. 17) (Śiv. 681, 1231); to fall to the lot (of, dat.) (cf. **azal pēth**, fate having fallen; hence, as adj., that which is easily broken, p. 74*b*, l. 22; **hēk^ath pēñ^u**, p. 329*b*, l. 33; **lār pēñ^u**, p. 530*a*, l. 17; **muhim p^o**, p. 555*a*, l. 5; **manzila p^o**, p. 584*b*, l. 26; **nāv p^o**, p. 665*b*, l. 6 (and Śiv. 892, 934, 1007, 1384, 1799; Rām. 1456); **pētarun p^o**, p. 804*a*, l. 31; **pētarāwun p^o**, p. 805*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 65, 283; K. 284, 440, 602, 705, 729); to be incumbent (on, dat.), as in **pēyi mē karun^a**, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1305; Rām. 981, 1143*f*; K. 280, 506, 586, 591, 690, 823, 908);

to be or become (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **pōnd pēñ^u**, p. 739*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 533, 645; Rām. 637; K. 561; YZ. 386); to happen, arise, take place, present itself, occur (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **bāb^{ar} pēñ^u**, p. 78*a*, l. 50; **bāj^{ar} pēñ^u**, p. 98*a*, l. 20; **bam p^o**, p. 106*b*, l. 39; **bōm p^o**, p. 107*a*, l. 36; **bambar pēñⁱ**, p. 108*a*, l. 10; **bandan p^o**, p. 112*a*, l. 7; **brūr^u pēñ^u**, p. 126*a*, l. 21; **buthi p^o**, p. 143*b*, l. 7; **bōzⁱ pēñ^u**, p. 153*b*, l. 46; **cōka p^o**, p. 169*a*, l. 13; **dranga pēñē**, p. 247*b*, l. 2; **gāṭa p^o**, p. 310*b*, l. 9; **hām pēñ^u**, p. 333*a*, l. 31; **hōth p^o**, p. 360*b*, l. 12; **khōla pēñē**, p. 398*a*, l. 2; **langar p^o**, p. 527*a*, l. 39; **mōla-mōla p^o**, p. 566*a*, l. 28; **mātam p^o**, p. 607*a*, l. 10; **nyāy p^o**, p. 675*a*, l. 6; **phih p^o**, p. 686*a*, l. 37; **phikiri p^o**, to fall under consideration, p. 690*b*, l. 37; **phēra p^o**, p. 701*a*, l. 47; **phūth p^o**, p. 717*a*, l. 18; **para p^o**,

p. 751*b*, l. 43; **prāpath pēñ^u**, p. 765*b*, l. 23; **pās p^o**, p. 776*b*, l. 32; **push p^o**, p. 780*a*, l. 15; **pushē p^o**, p. 780*a*, l. 29; **puṭha p^o**, p. 797*a*, l. 37; **piṭh pēñ^u**, p. 807*b*, l. 18; **pāyir pēñ^u**, p. 818*a*, l. 5; **pēti p^o**, p. 818*a*, l. 47; **rākh p^o**, s.v. **rākh**; **ras^{ar} pēñ^u**, s.v. **ras^{ar}**; **shēkh p^o**, s.v. **shēkh** 2; **shēkh p^o**, s.v. **shēkh** 2; **shēlakh p^o**; **shāway pēñ^u**) (Gr.M.; W. 87; L.V. 67, 74, 84–5, 87, 108; Śiv. 440, 600, 652, 682, 846, 917, 1002, 1127, 1212, 1230, etc.; Rām. 8, 120, 676, 1011, 1146; K. 135, 153, 162, 166, 345, 418, 430, 585, etc.; H. vii, 12, 30; YZ. 174–5); (esp.) (of a disease, sleep, grief, shame, or the like) to fall (on, dat.), attack (a person) (cf. **bād pēñⁱ**, p. 82*a*, l. 6; **bagandar p^o**, p. 91*b*, l. 24; **bukhār p^o**, p. 100*b*, l. 40; **bēmōrⁱ pēñ^u**, p. 108*b*, l. 42; **dōda-brakh p^o**, p. 188*b*, l. 34; **dōd^asa p^o**, p. 193*a*, l. 7; **danda-khāv p^o**, p. 224*b*, l. 34; **hēt^{ur} pēñ^u**, p. 359*a*, l. 36; **laṭa-krūt^u p^o**, p. 537*a*, l. 27; **mal-sēs pēñ^u**, p. 564*a*, l. 24; **myond^a p^o**, p. 613*b*, l. 38; **nēnd^{ar} pēñ^u**, p. 642*a*, l. 42 (so H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 153; Rām. 872, 1175); **nēsar pēñ^u**, p. 658*a*, l. 37; **phikir pēñ^u**, p. 690*b*, l. 22; **phulⁱ pēñⁱ**, p. 695*a*, l. 9; **pamba-lōkh^{ar} pēñ^u**, p. 733*b*, l. 21; **pātun p^o**, p. 802*a*, l. 3; **rāth pēth pēñ^u**, s.v. **rāth** 2; **rōz pēñ^u**, s.v. **rōz**; **shūkh p^o**; **shām p^o**, s.v. **shām** 1; **sakāba p^o**; **sārⁱpiñ pēñ^u**; **sōth** and **sōta-sōv^u pēñ^u**, s.v. **sōth**; **talwās p^o**, agitation, or grief, to be experienced, Rām. 937, 1340) (L.V. 32, 88; Śiv. 824, 1454, 1754; Rām. 402, 536; K. 449, 762, 873, 1062; H. vii, 30; YZ. 181); (of a curse, or the like) to fall (on, dat.) (cf. **dōdas driyē pēñē**, p. 190*b*, l. 35); (of memory, love, or the like) to fall, to occur (cf. **priwa pēñē**, p. 772*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 431, 658, 771, 1536); (of a calamity) to fall as a blow, to befall (cf. **baba-dag pēñ^u**, p. 77*a*, l. 6; **bata-wāv p^o**, p. 137*b*, l. 20; **dag pēñ^u**, p. 193*a*, l. 47; **dat^{ar}ē pēñē**, p. 259*a*, l. 27; **dēv p^o**, p. 261*a*, l. 16; **lēka pēñē**, p. 518*a*, l. 32; **pōtra-pon^a p^o**, p. 799*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 334; Rām. 621, 655; K. 551; H. viii, 9; ix, 2; x, 3);

(of a punishment, expense, or the like) to be incurred (cf. **dand p^o**, p. 225*b*, l. 9; **pēyi sēthāh khar^{ac}**, great expense will be incurred, Gr.M.); (of an external medicament) to be applied (cf. **dr^aka pēñē**, p. 242*b*, l. 50); to be suffered from, to be experienced (cf. **bēdiwatī pēñ^u**, p. 89*a*, l. 50; **mandach pēñ^u**, p. 575*b*, l. 11; **nilyuw^a p^o**, p. 635*a*, l. 18; **phanda p^o**, p. 699*a*, l. 39) (Śiv. 1597);

(of dice) to fall, be thrown (esp. of a lucky throw) (cf. **bāz p°**, p. 152a, l. 38; **bōzⁱ pēñ^ū**, p. 153b, l. 46); to turn out (satisfactorily), to become accomplished (as wished or intended) (cf. **phalāwath pēñ^ū**, p. 697b, l. 12; **pūrⁱ pēñ^ū**, p. 734b, l. 33; **pawapūts^{ah} p°**, p. 809b, l. 40); to turn out (to be such-and-such), to be discovered (to be such-and-such) (cf. **bāra p°**, p. 117b, l. 1); to turn out (from something), result (from something, or according to something) (cf. **prashēna p°**, p. 767b, l. 3);

to interfere, intermeddle (in); to be concerned (about), have to do (with) (cf. **āyē p°**, p. 73a, l. 21).

Following the conjunctive participle of another verb, **pyon^u** gives an intensive force, as in **wasith pyon^u** (= Hindī *gir parnā*), to fall down (Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239, etc.; K. 110, 698; YZ. 194); **dazith p°**, to blaze up, hence to become very prosperous, p. 273a, l. 15; **wōtith p°**, to arrive suddenly (Śiv. 699, 1599; K. 648, 805, 832, 870); **yith p°**, to come suddenly or unexpectedly, to fall upon, attack (Śiv. 825, K. 799); **lūsith p°**, to become utterly weary (Śiv. 1637).

pēna-hār पन-हार । पतन् n.ag. c.g. one who, or that which, falls, a faller, falling, and so on, in all the meanings of **pyon^u**; esp., that which turns out according to one's wishes, satisfactory. **-kam karun 2 -कम् करन्** (for 1, see p. 736b, l. 47) । माध्यस्थोपायप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to interfere in others work for one's own advantage. **-wōl^u -वोलु** । पतनशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who, or that which, falls, or habitually or frequently falls, or is on the point of falling; one who is fit to be, or who is easily felled (by a weapon), or defeated.

pyōmot^u प्योमंतु or **pēmōt^u प्यमंतु** । निपतितः perf. part. (f. **pyēmūts^ū प्येमंतू** or **pēmūts^ū प्यमंतू**), fallen, etc., in all the meanings of **pyon^u** (cf. **daba-layē pyōmot^u**, p. 181b, l. 21; **dazith pyōmot^u**, p. 273a, l. 13; **nēma pyōmot^u**, p. 637a, l. 13) (Śiv. 533, 1068, 1248, 1298, 1637, 1799, 1908); lying (on the ground, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1634, Rām. 441, K. 112).

payun पयुन । परिपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **poy^u पयु**), to heat (a metal) red hot, to purify, refine, melt, or smelt (a precious metal) by heat, to scorch, torrify (cf. **atha p°**, p. 62a, l. 1; **buth^u p°**, p. 142a, l. 8); to bake (earth), to make bricks, pottery, or the like. Cf. **payēnun**.

poy^u-mot^u पयु-मंतु । परिपाचितः perf. part. (f. **pūy^u-mūts^ū पयू-मंतू**), roasted, smelted, baked, etc., as ab.

payēn-kōda पयन-कौद । परिपाककन्दुः f. a kiln (a

potter's, a lime-kiln, and brick-kiln, or the like); a furnace (for smelting). **-thōjⁱ -थाजि** or **-thōj^ū -थाजू** । परिपाक-(द्रावण-)मूषा f. a crucible, a melting-pot. **-ts^ānē -ञ्च** । परिपाकोपयोगिशान्ताङ्गारसमूहः f.pl. a special kind of charcoal (made from deodar and similar wood) used in smelting furnaces. **-wōl^u -वोलु** । धात्वादिद्रावण-इष्टिकादिपरिपाकशिल्पी m. a metal-smelter; a brick-baker. **-wān -वान्** । द्रावणचुली m. a smelting furnace.

payith pākavith पयिथ् पाकविथ् । संसाध्य conj. part. having got someone completely to accomplish (something), having got a thing accomplished. **—sōn —स्वन्** । निर्मलः m. gold which has been refined in a furnace; met. a person who has been cleansed ceremonially, undefiled.

pyūnuk^u प्यूनकु, see **pīnuk^u**, s.v. **pīn**.

payēnun पयनुन् । द्रावणेन शोधनम्, सलज्जीभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payon^u पयनु**), to scorch, torrify (cf. **buth^u p°**, p. 142a, l. 11); to refine (a metal) by smelting; (met.) (of some respected person) to become overwhelmed with shame (at some impudent request or the like); cf. **payun**. **payon^u-mot^u पयनु-मंतु** । विगालितः perf. part. (f. **payēñ^ū-mūts^ū पयंजू-मंतू**), (of a precious metal) refined, smelted.

pyūnt^u प्युंतु, see **pyūt^u**.

pyūnt^u प्युंटु, see **pyūt^u**.

pyūnts^u प्युण्टु or **प्युण्टु**, see **pyūts^u**.

payēnāwun पयनावुन् । पक्कीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payēnōw^u पयनोवु**), to bake (bricks or the like); to heat (a metal in a forge or the like). **payēnōw^u-mot^u पयनोवु-मंतु** । परिपाकमापादितः perf. part. (f. **payēnōv^ū-mūts^ū पयनावू-मंतू**), baked, as ab.; (of a metal) heated, as ab.

pyār प्यार् m. love, affection, fondness, attachment, friendship. **—karun —करन्** । स्नेहप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to love, to fondle, caress.

pyāra प्यार । प्रियः adj. c.g. beloved, precious, dear, darling; pleasing, agreeable, charming, lovable, winning.

pyōr^u प्योरु । प्रीत्याश्रयः adj. (f. **pyōr^ū प्योरू**), beloved, precious, dear, darling (Gr.Gr. 12, 13; Śiv. 1370); agreeable, charming, lovable, winning; a love, darling, sweetheart, pet, favourite.

pyur^u प्युरु, see **pirun**.

pyūr^u प्यूरु । मेदुरः adj. (f. **pīr^ū 2 पीरू** for 1, see s.v.), greasy, slimy, slippery (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 62a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 19); cf. **pīrun**.

pāyir 1 पायिर or **pāyir^ū 1 पायिरू** । बाहास्तरणपादावलम्बः f. a stirrup (L.V. 14, *payir^ū*).

pāyiri-hor^u पायिरि-हर् । पादावलम्बयुग्मम् m. a

pair of stirrups. -khôr -खोर् । एकपादावलम्बः m. a single stirrup.

pāyir 2 पायिर् or pāyir^u 2 पायिरू । पथिकसमाजः f. a troop, body, or band of pilgrims, foot-travellers, or the like. —pēñ^u —प्यंजू । पथिकजनानां पङ्क्तिमसमवायः f.inf. such a body to assemble.

pyārēr प्यार्यर् । प्रीतिव्यापारः m. lovingness, affectionate conduct, conduct or action intended to produce affection in another.

pyērēr प्येर्यर् । मेदुरता m. greasiness, slipperiness, sliminess.

pyās प्यास् । पिपासा m. desire to drink, thirst; envious longing. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । तृष्णोद्गमः m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to attack a person; envy, envious longing, to seize a person. —wōthun —व्यथुन् । पिपासोद्भवः m.inf. thirst to arise; longing for food generally to arise.

pyōs प्योस्, see pyon^u.

piyis पियिस्, see pyuy^u.

pyush^u पिशु । चुद्रकीटविशेषः, अत्यल्पमात्रः (sg. dat. pishis पिशिस्), a flea (cf. kana-p°, p. 448a, l. 26) (El. pish, pyush; L. 156, pish; W. 141, pish; K.Pr. 171); a very small amount of anything, a tiny piece (cf. nūna-p°, p. 641a, l. 10) (K.Pr. 147).

pishⁱ-mūran gaṣhūñ^u पिशि-मूरन् गक्कञ्जू । तत्त्वणान्नाशपत्तिः f.inf. 'shelling (i.e. cracking), a flea to occur'; met. instantaneous or very quick destruction to occur (e.g. death from plague or cholera). -mūran kariñ^u -मूरन् करञ्जू । तत्कालनाशनम् f.inf. to crack a flea; to cause instantaneous death or destruction. -mōṭh raṭūñ^u -खट् रटञ्जू । दुःसंगहसंगहणम् f.inf. to grasp a handful of fleas; met. to collect and hold together a number of fickle people, to bring to discipline a number of insubordinate soldiers, to reduce an unruly family to order, to collect a number of things which are difficult to collect. -tōph -टूफ् ।

चुद्रकीटविशेषदंशः f. (sg. dat. -tōpi -टूपि), a fleabite.

pyot^u प्यंतु । अग्रम् m. (sg. dat. pētis प्यतिस्), the point of a pointed instrument (e.g. the point of a needle) (cf. s^aṣūñ^u-p°, s.v. s^aṣan 2) (El. pyut; Gr.M.); a sharp point or tip generally (cf. kañi-p°, p. 461b, l. 32). —kadun —कडुन् । अत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to revile, threaten.

pētⁱ-āshēkh प्यंति-आशख् । आमुखकामी m. 'a tip-lover', one who shows love in words only. -dār -दार् । तीक्ष्णायः m. sharp-pointed.

pēti pyon^u प्यति प्यनु । साहसोत्पत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall by the point'; hence, a contingency necessitating recklessness, precipitance, or rashness to occur.

pētis pēth wātun प्यतिस् प्यट् वातुन् । 50

समाप्यवलोकनात्संभ्रमोद्भवः m.inf. to arrive at the point, i.e. to hurry when near the conclusion of any work.

pyut, see pēth 2 and pyot^u.

pyūt^u प्यूतु । अल्पमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. pītis पितिस्), very little of anything, a tiny amount (so much as can be taken up on the paring of a finger nail). Cf. pīnsh, pīth, pīt^ar, and pītur^u.

pyūt^u प्यूटु । आस्यम् m. the mouth.

pyuth^u पियु । तप्तजलम् (sg. dat. pithis पिथिस्), hot water (esp. for making porridge or the like); cf. pīsh. —karun —करुन् । पिष्टस्य तप्तजलसंसर्गः m.inf. to prepare porridge with this hot water. pithⁱ-ṣōṭ^u पिथि-चूटु । अत्युष्णजलसंसृष्टपिष्टापूपः f. (sg. dat. -ṣōcē -चूच्य), a loaf or cake made of flour mixed with this hot water.

pyuth^u पिठु । पृष्ठम्, पृष्ठभारः m. (sg. dat. pīthis पिठिस्), the back (of the body); a kind of leathern (or of similar material) sack for grain carried on a man's back, and holding about a khār (q.v.) (cf. dā-p°, p. 230b, l. 45). —dyun^u —दिनु । पृष्ठदानम् m.inf. to offer the back, to offer to carry something for someone, to offer assistance generally. —hēna-wōl^u —ह्यन-वोलु । अन्यदीयकार्योद्बहनशीलः n.ag. (f. —hēna-wājēñ —ह्यन-वाज्यञ्), one who undertakes the work, duties, or responsibilities (of another who is unable to perform it or them). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । अन्यदीयकार्योद्बहनप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake the duties or responsibilities (of another who is unable to carry them out), to undertake another's labour. pīthⁱ-sōr^u पिठि-सोरू । पृष्ठभारैः संग्रहः f. to convey and collect grain or the like in these sacks; to touch the back with the palm of the hand.

pyūth^u प्यूठु m. (sg. dat. pīthis पीठिस्), a pedestal, a throne (L.V. 52). Cf. pīth.

piyuth, see pyuyuth.

pyūth^or^u प्यूठर्, see पीठरुन्.

pyoṭhus pēth प्योठुस् प्यट्, see p. 796a, l. 40.

piyētas पियतस्, see pyuyuth.

pyūṣ^u प्यूचु । नासिकाविन्दुः, दीपदशायम् m. running at the nose (caused by a cold in the head), a flow of liquid mucus from the nose, nasal catarrh, the catarrhal liquid itself; the burnt tip of the wick of a burning lamp (which has to be snuffed off and thrown away), the snuff of a wick. Cf. pīṣal.

pyāv 1 प्याव् (for 2, see prasun) । प्रसवः, प्रसूतिसुदायः the act of bringing forth offspring, parturition, giving birth (to) (cf. lāwa-p°, p. 541a, l. 23; nōṭha-p°, p. 661b, l. 18; sada-p°, s.v. sada 2); the present sent by her blood-relations to a bride's husband's people on the occasion of her having a child.

pyāwa-bôg^u प्याव-वोगु । प्रसवसुदायभागः m. the gift sent as above, on the occasion of a birth; the presents given by the husband's people to the family priest, servants, friends, relations, beggars on such an occasion. **-lāday** -लादय् । प्रसवसुदायोपायना f. the sending or presentation of this present by the wife's relations. **pyāwa-pyāv** प्याव-प्याव् । बाहुल्येन प्रसवः m. parturition upon parturition, several births (of human beings or animals) occurring nearly simultaneously in the same house; the having many children.

pyōv प्योव्, see **pyon^u**.

pyuw^u पिवु, see **piwun**.

pyāwal प्यावल । तत्काले प्रसूता f. a woman who has just had a child, a lying-in woman (cf. **lāwa-p^o**, p. 541a, l. 25; **pīna-p^o**, p. 737a, l. 18) (H. xi, 7; K.Pr. 252); (among a number of women) anyone who has borne a child; met. (of the tongue) inventive, imaginative, lying (K.Pr. 175).

pyāway प्यावय् । प्रसवनिमित्तवेतनादि f. the fee paid to the doctor, midwife, nurse, etc., who attend a confinement; the festivities on the occasion of a child's birth (cf. **lāwa-p^o**, p. 541a, l. 27).

pyāy प्याय् f. a woman who has borne a child, used —^o as in **sada-pyāy** (s.v. **sada** 2; L. 258 *sadh piāi*), a woman who has recently borne her first child. Cf. **prasun** and **pyāv** 1.

pyāyē प्याय, see **prasun**.

pyuy^u पियु । प्रेमाग्रयः m. (sg. dat. **piyis** पियिस्), an object of affection, e.g. a dearly loved child.

pēyiy प्यिय, see **pyon^u**.

pyuyuth or **piyuth** पियुथ् । प्रियता m. (sg. dat. **piyētas** पियतस्), love, affection, fondness.

pāz m. ham (?) (El.).

pēzē प्यजे, **pēzi** प्यज़ि, see **pyon^u**.

pēz^u प्यज़ू, see **pēd** and **pyod^u**.

pōz^u प्वज़ू, see **poz^u** 2.

poz^u 1 पंज़ू । सत्यः adj. (f. **pūz^u** पंजू), true, truthful, veracious, honest (Gr.Gr. 141; Gr.M.; Rām. 827, 1629); true, not false (Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1211, 1907; Rām. 334, 428, 1108a; H. x, 6, 8); real, true, genuine, not imitation (Gr.M., Śiv. 923); true, correct (Gr.M.; Rām. 1063, 1238, 1687); as subst. truth, the true state of affairs (Gr.Gr. 135; Gr.M.; Śiv. 419, 765; Rām. 34, 51, 134, 238, 268, 364, etc.; K. 175; YZ. 136; K.Pr. 175, 257); as adv. of a truth, verily (Rām. 1243, 1318). —**apoz^u** —अपंजू । सत्यासत्योभयात्मा adj. (f. **pūz^u** **apūz^u** पंजू अपंजू), true and false, a mixture of truth and falsehood; a romance founded on fact (cf. **apoz^u-p^o**, p. 40a, l. 43) (Śiv. 419, 765).

—**bāpār** —वापार् । सत्यवृत्तिः m. true conduct, honest conduct, truthfulness. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make true, to keep, fulfil, carry out (a promise or the like) (K. 37, 628, 722). —**mānun** —मानुन् m.inf. to accept as true, believe, credit (Gr.M.). —**poz^u** —पंजू । सर्वथा सत्यः adj. (f. **pūz^u** **pūz^u** पंजू पंजू), true in every particular (K. 1057).

pāzⁱ-kinⁱ पंज़ि-किनि adv. of a truth verily, in truth (Rām. 843, 1149). —**pōthⁱ** —पांठि adv. truthfully, verily, in truth (El., YZ. 237); assuredly, certainly, without doubt (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10).

pazi apazi पंज़ि अपंज़ि । सत्यासत्येन adv. (with verbs of answering and the like), is a mixture of truth and falsehood; partly admitting and partly denying. —**pazi** —पंज़ि । सर्वथा सत्येन adv. truthfully in every particular, exactly, really (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1818). —**poz^u** —पंजू । साकल्येन सत्यः adj. (f. —**pūz^u** —पंजू), entirely true, the whole truth.

poz^u 2 पंजू or **pōz^u** प्वजू । परंतु conjunct. but, nevertheless (cf. **amā poz^u**, p. 27a, l. 2) (Gr.M.). —**akh cizāh** —अख् चीज़ाह । प्रकारान्तरेण adv. 'but one thing', but, nevertheless, still, but on the other hand.

pōz पांज् (= ; ٥) or **pōz^u** 1 पांजू । श्येनः m. (sg. dat. **pōz^us** पांजूस, Rām. 93), a falcon, a hawk (W. 114, **pāz**; Rām. 93; K. 947; H. vi, 16; viii, 7; K.Pr. 65, 161, 167, 199). —**wōl^u** -वोलु । श्येनपालः m. a falconer.

pōz^u 2 पांजू f. taking out, extraction, in **atha-pōz^u**, p. 62a, l. 7. Cf. **pāzun**.

puz, **puz-wān** (W. 114), see **puj^u**.

pūz पूज् or **pūzā** पूजा । पूजा f. worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage (cf. **dāra-pūz**, p. 235b, l. 17; **dwāra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 264a, l. 35; **dyāna-pūzā**, p. 268b, l. 15; **pādē-pūz**, p. 683a, l. 9; **pārthī-pūzā**, p. 769b, l. 43; **pōshē-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 779a, l. 15; **pāth-pūzā**, p. 794a, l. 4; **pītha-pūzā**, p. 796b, l. 1; **pōtra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 804a, l. 27; **pāthⁱ** **puzā**, p. 808a, l. 2; (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. **pūz**, 1180, 1744; **pūzā**, 52, 112, 187, etc.; K. **pūz**, 484, 1017; **pūzā**, 1043-4, 1054, 1069; K.Pr. 29, **pūzā**). —**karūn^u** —करंजू f.inf. to do worship or homage (to, dat.), to worship (El.; L.V. 17, 21; Śiv. **pūz**, 51, 93, 526, 1161-3-5-7, 1175-6, 1181; **pūzā**, 21, 113, 163, 209, etc.; Rām. **pūz**, 580, 1640; **pūzā**, 612; K. **pūz**, 267, 340, 344, 391, 793, 1068; **pūzā**, 53, 322, 370, 524, 574, 651, 715, 990 (causal), 1042, 1046). —**pālūn^u** —पालंजू f.inf. to complete worship or homage, to do complete worship to (K. **pūzā**, 337, 1042).

pūzi bēhanāwun पूज़ि ब्यहनावुन् । आद्वे भोजनम् m.inf. to seat (a person) at worship, to set food before a

Brāhmaṇ at an obsequial meal. -bata -वत। आहभोजनम् m. the food at an obsequial feast; an obsequial meal. -khāv -खाव। आहभोजी m. a Brāhmaṇ who habitually eats at obsequial meals. -khyon^u -ख्यन्। आहभोजनम् m.inf. (of a Brāhmaṇ) to eat an obsequial meal. -khyāwun -ख्यावुन्। आह भोजनप्रतिपादनम् m.inf. to set food before the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal. -wōl^u -वोलु। आहभोजी m. the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal.

pūzāyē bēhun पूजाय व्यञ्जन्। आहभोजनभुक्तिः, पूजारक्षणम् m.inf. to sit down to, i.e. to begin, religious worship; (of the officiating Brāhmaṇ) to sit down to eat the obsequial meal.

piüz^u पंजु, see pad 3 and poz^u 1.

pāzēb पंजिब (=پا زيב)। किङ्किणीविशेषः f. an ornament worn on the feet or ankles (consisting of a chain with small bells attached).

pūzakh पूजख। पूजकः m. (sg. dat. pūzakas पूजकस्), one who worships; one who is devoted to continual worship.

pazun 1 पजुन्। परम्परायातधर्मः m. (sg. dat. pazanas पजनस्), the carrying out of hereditary family religious customs, family worship. —pālun —पालुन्। कुलधर्माचरणम् m.inf. to maintain and carry out such customs.

pazun 2 पजुन्। सत्यीभवनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (reported as conj. 2, but Iśvara-kaula treats the verb as conj. 3), (1 p.p. poz^u पंजु; 2 p.p. pazyōv पज्योव, Gr.Gr. 226) to turn out to be true (e.g. an unfounded fear to turn out to be justified) (Gr.M.); pazunuk^u wākh, the word of truthfulness, a word of honour (Rām. 291); to be proper, be fit, be suitable (cf. lazun pazun, p. 545b, l. 28) (Śiv. 593, 971, 1752; Rām. 1182, 1639; K. 476, 484, 524, 536, 590, 651, 726, 924, 971, 1043, 1046, 1071, 1150, 1162; H. vi, 8; YZ. 304, K.Pr. 125). In the latter sense used in the future or conditional past with the fut. pass. part. of another verb to indicate propriety. In this case, when in the fut. it has the force of the pres., as in pazē-m karun, it is proper to be done for me, i.e. it should be done for me. So, in the cond. past, tē pazihē suh mārun^u, he would have been proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst have beaten him (Gr.Gr. 113-4; Gr.M.; Śiv. 535, 744, 840, 870, 1252; Rām. 12, 808, 813, 843, 1238, 1435, 1439, 1575; K. 360, 365); or it may be used with the dative of the infinitive, as in nāsh pazi-y banānas, destruction is proper to become to thee (Śiv. 91; K. (pazi) 34, 37, 67, 81, 89, 133, etc.; YZ. 554). poz^u-mot^u पंजु-मंतु। योग्यीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. piüz^u-müṣ^u पंजु-मंजू), that which has turned out to be true; fitted, become suitable.

pazun^u पजुन् m. that which is proper, (a person's or thing's) proper duty or natural action; panun^u

pazun^u pōlun, (the fire) did what was to be expected of it, it did its proper duty (Rām. 1601).

pāzun पाजुन्। निःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōz^u पोजु), to extract, bring out (from), draw out (e.g. the contents of a vessel or water from a well), empty out (K.Pr. 35). pōz^u-mot^u पोजु-मंतु। निःसारितमलादिः perf. part. (f. pōz^u-müṣ^u पोजु-मंजू), that from which the contents have been entirely drawn out or extracted, emptied out.

pūzan पूजन् m. the performance of ceremonial worship, worship (cf. shiva-p^o, s.v. shiv) (L.V. 22; K. 269, 322, 494, 770, 779, 843, 974, 1053).

pūzun पूजुन्। अर्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūz^u पूजु), to worship, offer adoration to (cf. dulⁱ p^o, p. 212b, l. 24) (Śiv. 11, 863, 1174, 1420; K. 321, 344, 370, 774, 1040-2).

pūz^u-mot^u पूजु-मंतु। पूजितः perf. part. (f. pūz^u-müṣ^u पूजु-मंजू), worshipped, adored; one who is being worshipped or adored.

pazar पजर। सत्यता m. truthfulness, honesty, probity, truth (El. also pazir) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M., Śiv. 1754); sēzara-pazara-kinⁱ, with straightness and truth, honestly (cf. sēzar-pazar, s.v. sēzar) (Gr.M.).

paizār पैज़ार, or pōzār पाज़ार्। उपानत्, पादुकाविशेषः m. a slipper, a shoe (made of leather) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 56, 165, 248). -dēl -दल्। बुद्रजीर्णोपानत् m. a mean little worn-out useless shoe. -dinⁱ -दिनि। अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give shoes, to drub with the shoe; met. to beat with abuse and disgrace (El. paizār dyun^u) (Rām. 1090). -jūrⁱ -जूरि f. a pair of slippers, etc. (Gr.M.). -kōrⁱ karūn^u -कारि करंजू। अतिभर्त्सनम् f. inf. to drub and abuse. -pod^u -पंदु। उपानतलम् m. the sole of a shoe. -phrath -फ्रथ् or -phrith -फ्रिथ्। क्लिप्तबुद्रोपानत् m. (sg. dat. -phratas -फ्रतस् or -phritas -फ्रितस्), an old worn-out ill-fitting shoe. —pātⁱ karānⁱ —पटि करंनि। अतिपरिभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to do shoe-soles, i.e. to drub with shoes; hence, met. to abuse, threaten and abuse. -shikh^ur^u -शिखरू। क्लिप्तभिन्नोपानत् f. a worn-out shoe. -zūt^u -ज़टू। जीर्णपादुका f. a rag of a shoe, a worn-out shoe.

pūzōrⁱ पूज़ारि। पूजानियुक्तः m. a worshipper; a paid priest who officiates at a shrine.

paz^aran पंजरन्। सत्याविष्करणम् f. (sg. dat. paz^arūn^u पंजरंजू), the showing or proving to be true, showing the true facts.

paz^arun पंजरुन्। सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (paz^or^u पंजरू), to show or prove to be true, to show the entire truth of a matter, to prove by showing the truth, to decide the truth (Gr.Gr. 7). paz^or^u-mot^u पंजरू-मंतु। सत्येन प्राकाश्यं नीतः perf. part. (paz^ur^u-müṣ^u पंजरू-मंजू), proved by truthful means.

pěz^arun प्यज़रुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pēz^or^u प्यज़र्), to instigate (a person) to the commission of some evil deed by divulging secret particulars (as to the means of its accomplishment, etc.) (e.g. instigating theft by divulging the locality of the property to be stolen, or how it is hidden). Cf. pēdun and pyod^u.

pūz^aran पूज़रन् । परिपूजना f. (sg. dat. pūz^arūñ^u पूज़रञ्जू), the causing to be worshipped by another.

paz^arāwun पज़रावुन् । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (paz^arōw^u पज़रोवु), i.q. paz^arun, q.v. paz^arōw^u-mot^u पज़रोवु-मंतु । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तितः perf. part. (paz^arōv^u-müṣ^u पज़रावू-मञ्जू), i.q. paz^or^u-mot^u, s.v. paz^arun.

pěz^arāwun प्यज़रावुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pēz^arōw^u प्यज़रोवु), i.q. pēz^arun, q.v.

pāzashun^u पॉज़शुनु, i.q. pānzashun^u, q.v.

pāzath पाज़थ् । निःसारणा f. (sg. dat. pāzüṣ^u पाज़ञ्चू), extracting, draining out, drawing out (e.g. water from a well), emptying; met. gradual total expenditure of amassed wealth. Cf. pāzun.

5 pazuth पज़ुथ् । सत्यत्वम् m. (sg. dat. pazatas पज़तस्), truthfulness, honesty, rectitude of conduct. Cf. poz^u 1.

pazōv पज़ोव्, see padun.

pāzuw^u पॉज़ुवु, i.q. pānzuw^u, q.v.

pāzay पाज़य् । अपनिःसारणम् f., i.q. pāzath, q.v.

10 pāzⁱyōr^u पंज़ियोर् । सत्यशीलः adj. (f. pāzⁱyōr^u पंज़ियाँरू, or, as subst., pāzⁱyārēñ पंज़ियार्यञ्), (of a person) truthful, honest, veracious, sincere, true (Gr.Gr. 135, 142, Gr.M.); upright (of a judge, etc.) (Gr.M.).

15 pāzⁱyār^az पंज़ियार्ज़ । सत्यमैत्री f. truthfulness, sincerity (Gr.Gr. 142); true, sincere, and trusting mutual friendship.

r र. The fifteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph** as separate letters, the eighteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-seventh (or, if we count **t**, **th**, and **z**, the thirtieth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the fifteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character.

In the language of educated persons of the City, this letter is sounded much as in India, but is more dental than in the central portion of the Ganges Valley, where the sound is classed as cerebral. In Kāshmīr, on the contrary, the sound is dental, and in village talk and in old poetry is not unfrequently interchangeable with that of a dental **l**. This fact is recognized by the Paṇḍits of the City, who have a stock phrase, *ra-layōr aikyatā*, signifying that **r** and **l** are identical in nature. In the modern speech of the educated, the two letters are nevertheless distinguished both in sound and in writing. On the other hand, in the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. 74, we find **chōr**, a torrent, where the modern language has **chūl**; and, similarly, in H. viii, 13, we find the literary word **mōl**^u, a father, pronounced **mōr** by Hātim, the rustic narrator of the story. Cf. also such pairs as **lubr** and **rudr**, both names of the god Śiva.

In the village dialect **r** is often sounded something like the cerebral **r** of India. This latter sound is not formally recognized in the literary language by the use of any special character, so that, e.g. from the spelling of the word कूर it is impossible to say whether a villager would say **kūr**^u or **kūr**^u. Paṇḍits do, however, implicitly admit the existence of this cerebral **r**-sound by writing in certain words the letter **d**, while, in attempting to illustrate the village pronunciation of the same word, they write **r**, the **r** in this case representing the cerebral sound. Thus, for their own dialect, they write **kaḍun**, to drag out, while, for the village dialect, they write **karun**, meaning thereby **karun**. Similarly they write the literary **śhāḍun**, to seek, but for the village dialect they write **śhārun**. Again, in the literary language, they have both **garun** and **gaḍun**, to make, in which the **r** of **garun** represents the **r** of the village

garun. This cerebralization of **r** is not uniform even in the village dialect, the sound varying from place to place, and sometimes, even in villages, we hear **d**, not **r**, where the literary dialect has **r**. Thus, the literary word **kūr**^u, a girl, is pronounced **kūd**^u in the country near Bāramūla, where, according to El., s.v. *kūd*, 'there is a great tendency to change *r* into *d*.' In the present work, which deals only with the literary, or standard, form of the language, the spelling of the Paṇḍits is followed, but, when their spelling of the village sounds is known, it is also given. Many instances of the interchange between **d** and **r** will be found in H., pp. lxxix ff.

It is well known that, unlike the Indo-Aryan languages, but like the other Dardic languages, Kāshmīrī has no hesitation in preserving unchanged an original conjunct consonant of which the second member is **r**. Thus, we have **brōt**^u, error, compared with the Skt. *bhrānti*-; **grōn**^u, an eclipse, for Skt. *grahana*-; **phryūst**^u, excellent, for Skt. *praśasta*-; **trih**, three, for Skt. *tri*-, and many others. Similarly, even when there was no original conjunct, we find such words as **drōlid**, Skt. *daridra*-, poor; **drōt**^u, Skt. *dātra*-, a sickle; **dryuy**^u, Skt. *dēvara*-, a brother-in-law; **krond**^u, Skt. *karaṇḍa*-, a basket; **krāl**, Skt. *kulāla*-, a potter; **krēhon**^u, Skt. *kṛṣṇa*-, black; **trēsh**, Skt. *trṣṇa*-, thirst; **shrān**, Skt. *snāna*-, bathing; **shrūkh**, Skt. *ślōka*, a verse; **shrōtsun**, to become pure, Skt. *śrūdh*-, and so on. There are several words in which the insertion of such a conjunct **r** is optional, the form with **r** being chiefly used by Hindūs, and that without **r** being chiefly used by Musalmāns. Such are **brōth** or **bōth**, in front; **shrāth** or **shāth**, a river shoal; and **zrōd**^u or **zōd**^u, a water-hole.

In schools, this letter, in the Śāradā character, whether standing by itself or the first member of a conjunct consonant is called **raka rō** रक रा. If it is the final member of a conjunct, as in the syllable **kra** क, it is called **dutarikh** दुतरिख.

The Sanskrit vowel **r** र sometimes appears in Kāshmīrī writing, in borrowed words. It is said to be pronounced as **ru** रु, as in **krupun**^u, niggardly, written कपुनु, in imitation of the Skt. *kṛpanaḥ* कपणः;

but, especially at the beginning of a word, or in the case of words in common use, the character signifies the sound of **rě** र्य, and is used optionally as a method of indicating that sound. In such cases it is written **च**, as in **rěth** रथ्, a month; **krěhon** कृहनु, black; **rěy**, written **चय** or **र्यय**, an ant. This **rě** is liable to the ordinary rules of epenthesis, so that when followed by **u-mātrā**, it is liable to be sounded as **ryo** or **ryu**. Thus, **चशु**, a saint, is pronounced **ryosh**, **ryush**, or even as **rěsh**. The sg. dat. is, however, always **rěshis** चशिस, because here there is no epenthesis. So **कृमू**, a tortoise, is pronounced **krüm**, while the same word, with another spelling (**कृम**), is pronounced **krum**.

Whether initial or non-initial, in schools, the Skt. letter **च** is called **rěnav** रें चनव् च, and the corresponding long vowel-sign **च** is called **r^akhav** र^खव् रू or **rūkhav** रू चखव् च.

The **Śāradā** letter corresponding to the **Nāgarī** **ru** रू is called **rukharī rō** रुखरी रो, and that corresponding to the **Nāgarī** **rū** रू is called **rā ar kharā rū** रा अर खराँ रू.

rā रा in **rā ar kharā rū** रा अर खराँ रू m. the name used in schools for the **Śāradā** character corresponding to the **Nāgarī** **rū** रू. Cf. **rukharī rō**.

rae, see **rāy**.

rai, see **ray** 2.

re, **riai**, see **rěy**.

rē रे interj. O! Hulloo! Used pleonastically (L.V. 3).

roē, **rōi** روي, see **rōy**.

rū रू in **rū-wāgan** रू-वाँगन् । फलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. tomatos (El. *rū wāngūn*, m.sg. *rūwāngūn*, sg.f.; L. 346 *ruāngan*). Cf. **bōṭa-wāgun**, p. 138b, l. 41.

rab 1 رب, m. a lord, possessor, owner, master; governor, disposer, orderer (YZ. 105); God.

rab 2 रब् । पङ्कः f. mud, mire, slush (cf. **gurūt** r°, p. 305a, l. 20) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 456, 462; Rām. 277; K.Pr. 43, 118, 181); met. mean, low people (cf. **sab** r° **mēlun**, s.v. **sab**). —**gaṭhūn** —गठ्जू । अतिरिक्काराधिगमः f.inf. to become mud; (of a fruit) to become bad, i.e. to go bad and become in a mash; to become publicly disgraced by gross abuse. —**karūn** —करू । भर्त्सनतिरिक्कारः f.inf. to apply mud, to smear mud (on something) (cf. **gōḍa rab karūn**, p. 277a, l. 36); to let fruit go bad (by keeping it); publicly to disgrace a person by gross abuse.

rabi-cahāl रवि-चहाल् । संहतपङ्ककूटः m.pl. piled or accumulated mud, quagmire. —**dōb** -दुब् । पङ्कश्चम्रम् m. a pit, or hole in the ground, full of mud.

—**gurun** -गुरुन् । पङ्कशफरी, पङ्कलिप्तसर्वाङ्गः m. (sg. dat. —**guranas** -गुरनस्), a kind of small fish (see **gurun** 1) found in muddy water; a man who works in mud, and whose body is consequently covered with mud. —**tagāra** -तगार । कर्दमसंघातः m. a mud-trough (تغار); a supply of mud prepared for use as mortar in building; mud mixed with chaff employed as plaster on walls or in levelling ground. —**thaph** -थप् । पङ्कमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. —**thapi** -थपि), a mass of mud in the open hand (for plastering or the like). —**zang** -ज़ंग । पङ्कव्याप्तजङ्घा f. a mud-leg, a leg smeared with mud (e.g. from walking in a quagmire).

rōb रौब् or **rob** रव् or **rub** रुब् । चम्रम् m. a round depression or basin or pit made in a mass, for receiving liquid (cf. **hili-rob**, p. 331a, l. 6).

rōb रोब् । अन्यसंमुखीनलज्जा m. (when engaged in any work) diffidence, timidity, nervousness, due to another's presence, and resulting in clumsiness, slowness, and the like. —**bēhun** —ब्यङ्गन् । लज्जादिना मान्द्याधिगमः m.inf. such clumsiness or slowness, due to such nervousness, to attack a person.

rabāb रबाब् باب, m. a kind of musical instrument not unlike a banjo (El.); a rebeck, a guitar (L. 460, *rabab*).

rōbalad रोवलद् । लज्जादिना मन्दप्रवृत्तिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rōbaladīn** रोवलदिन्), one who is slow or clumsy in his work, owing to diffidence or nervousness due to another's presence.

rēban र्यवन् or चवन् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **rēbūn** र्यवन्), N. of a certain kind of rice, with a small grain and red husk. L. 463 describes as a good white rice.

rāb^ūr^ū राब्रू । कूर्चिकाविशेषः f. a kind of porridge like pap, meal mixed with buttermilk (the *rabri* of India).

ribās रिबास् (=ريباس) m. Rhubarb, *Rheum moorcroftianum* (El.), i.q. **rēwand**, q.v.

rab^{ath} रब्थ بط, m. (sg. dat. **rabtas** रब्तस्), familiarity, habit, practice, use. **lēkhanuk** r° **karun**, to accustom oneself to writing (Gr.M.).

racē रच, see **raṭun**.

rēcē रेंच । लघुखण्डिकाः f.pl. long narrow strips of cloth, malting, or the like; cf. **ricē**. —**gaṭhañē** —गठ्ज । जीर्णीभूय द्वितीभवनम् f. pl. inf. (of a garment, cloth, or the like) to become worn to rags.

ricē रिच । सूक्ष्मखण्डानि f.pl. long very narrow rags of cloth or the like; long very thin shavings of wood or the like; cf. **rēcē**. —**kadañē** —कडज । सूक्ष्मखण्डशो विच्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to wear out cloth or the like into thin rags; minutely and to the utmost detail to study a book on a subject.

rachā रक्षा f. protection. —**kōrⁱ** **karūn** —कारि करेजू

f. inf. to do protection; to protect, guard (Rām. 1, -kōrī, m.c.).

richi रिचि, see ryuch^u.

rōchē रोछ, see rūth^u

rōch^u रोकू । रचकः m. (sg. ag. rōchⁱ 1 राचि), a watchman, guardian, protector (cf. atha-rōchⁱ, p. 62a, l. 11; dana-rōch^u, p. 222a, l. 6; dranga-r^o, p. 247b, l. 5; gabi-r^o, p. 275a, l. 15; gupan-r^o, p. 294b, l. 43; hūnⁱ-r^o, p. 337a, l. 8; hurⁱ-r^o, p. 347a, l. 13; khal-r^o, p. 397a, l. 3; khana-r^o, p. 401a, l. 18; khēlⁱ-r^o, p. 426b, l. 5; maishē-r^o, p. 597a, l. 14; pingi-r^o, p. 740a, l. 18; rāta-r^o, s.v. rāth 1). (El. rōchh; K. 36, 65, 79, 382); a guard, warder off (in the sense of one who obstructs from approach) (Śiv. 1672).

rōchⁱ 2 राचि । रचकः m. a watchman, guardian, keeper, protector, custodian (cf. dana-r^o, p. 222a, l. 3; pāna-r^o 2, p. 736a, l. 7) (Rām. 374, K.Pr. 176).

rōchⁱ bēhun राचि व्यञ्जन् । समाधानेन रक्षणम् m. inf. to sit as a guard, to guard carefully. —rōzun —रोजुन् । आसत्त्या रक्षणम् m. inf. to remain on guard, to guard faithfully.

rōchⁱ 3 राचि or rōch^u रोकू । रचा f. protection, preservation, guardianship (cf. dana-r^o, p. 222a, l. 5; darma-r^o, p. 244b, l. 38; dayē-r^o, p. 266a, l. 24; hūnⁱ-r^o, p. 337a, l. 12; khēlⁱ-r^o, p. 427b, l. 3; pāna-r^o 1, p. 736a, l. 6; pīra-r^o, p. 752b, l. 50; pot^u-r^o, p. 787b, l. 14; rāta-r^o, s.v. rāth 1) (Gr.M.). —gaṣhūn^u —गहञ्जू । आकस्मिकरचापत्तिः f. inf. guardianship to occur, divine protection to be accorded (e.g. in some calamity). —karūn^u —करञ्जू f. inf. to preserve, protect, save from harm (so-and-so, dat.) (El. rāchh karun; Gr.M.; K. 104, 106, 181, 246).

rōchⁱ-rāwāchⁱ राचि-रावचि । रक्षणसमीक्षणादिः f. watch and ward, guarding, safeguarding, protection, shielding. —wōl^u —वोलु । रचानियोज्यः m. a paid guard or watchman.

rāchi-dar राचि-दर् । रचकः m. (f. -dariñ -दरिञ्), one who keeps guard, a keeper, guardian, custodian. —dēv -दव् । रचकराक्षसभूतः m. (f. -dēviñ -दविञ्), a guardian demon, a Jinn or the like who guards any particular spot from intruders.

rūch^u रूक् । रचायन्त्रम्, गोपनीयवस्तु, भूषणविशेषः f. protection (Gr.Gr. 121); a written charm worn on the neck, arm, or other part of the body, as protection against demoniacal possession (Rām. 1575); a book or document, the contents of which are secret (e.g. mysteries); a written charm or amulet carried by Musalmāns inside the dōl^{ana} (q.v., p. 214a, l. 41). According to El. (s.v. rach) it consists of the names of

God, or the name of Muḥammad, or the Musalmān creed, or the names of the greatest Muslim Saints, or passages from the Qur'ān. The name may also be used for the dōl^{ana} together with its contents.

rachē karañē रच करञ् । अत्यन्तगोपनम् f. pl. inf. to do guardings, to guard with great care and precautions. —karith thawun —करिथ् थवुन् । सुगूढरक्षणम् m. inf. to put in some safe place and guard securely and carefully.

rachi-trot^u रचि-त्रोटु । हारविशेषः m. a kind of necklace.

rīchōbī kilmic (? spelling) Viburnum cotinifolium (El. rīchhābī kilmich). Cf. gūc.

rōchē-maṣē रोछ-मच, see rōshun.

rachun रकुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. roch^u रकु), to protect (cf. panun^u pān r^o, p. 741b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 5, 121; Gr.M.; Śiv. 93, 122, 425, 1179, 1299; Rām. 19, 154, 501, 505-6, 988, 1219; K. 113, 173, 326-7, 585, 763, 1097-8); to maintain (cf. parda r^o, p. 756b, l. 1; shīl r^o); to herd (cattle, etc.) (K. 185, 203, 217); to cherish, nourish, rear, support, provide subsistence for (Gr.M.; Śiv. 435, 437, 478; Rām. 73, 191, 306, 427, 510, 628, 773, 1227, 1297, 1523, 1533, 1622, 1632; K. 483; YZ. 76, 141); to keep, guard (cf. hada r^o, p. 322a, l. 34; kath rachūn^u, p. 486a, l. 42; nēm r^o, p. 637a, l. 4) (Śiv. 22, 360, 378, 1388; Rām. 324, 326, 423); to keep back (what is over), retain the surplus. —ṣhunun —कुनुन् । पालनाय समर्पणम् m. inf. to make over charge of, make over for nourishing or maintenance.

roch^u-mot^u रकु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. rūch^u-mūṣ^u रकु-मञ्जू), guarded, protected; kept over, kept back.

rachan-dōd^u रचन्-दोदु । पालनप्रेम m. the love or sympathy felt by a guardian or cherisher for the cared for object. —dag -दग् । पालनप्रेम f., id. —hār -हार । पालनार्हः c.g. deserving of being guarded or cherished; one who is fond of, or accustomed to, guarding, cherishing, etc. —wōl^u —वोलु । रक्षणशीलः n. ag. (f. —wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a guardian, protector, cherisher.

rachana yun^u रचन यिनु । सर्वथा पालनविषयीभवनम् pass. m. inf. to be the object of protection, to be protected under all circumstances, to be taken great care of, to be continually cherished (Śiv. 437).

rachani (or rachini) ṣhunun रचनि (रचिनि) कुनुन् । रचनायार्पणम् m. inf. to entrust to (somebody's) care.

richis रिचिस्, see ryuch^u.

rachith रचिथ् f. maintenance (El. rachhit, where only it is noted).

rachawun^u रक्खवुनु n.ag. (f. **rachaviñ^u** रक्खविञ्), a guardian, protector, saviour (Śiv. 181, 1354); a guard, watcher, (cattle- or shep-) herd (K. 185, 383).

rachawañ रक्खवञ् । पालनवेतनम् f. payment made for guarding, a guardian's or caretaker's wages.

rōchyōv रौच्योव्, see **rōshun**.

racyōv रच्योव्, see **raṭun**.

rōcyōv रौच्योव्, see **rōṭun**.

rad रद् ډ, adj. c.g. rejected, waste (e.g. waste paper) (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to reject, make of no use, resist or oppose (an order) (Gr.M.); to make useless (Rām. 783).

rad रड् । प्रपातः f. a mountain torrent swollen by a heavy fall of rain. Cf. **raḍa**.

rād 1 राद् । पौरुषगर्वः m. pride in one's bodily strength.

rād 2 राद् । दीर्घम् m. length (e.g. of a garment, a pillar, or a rope) (cf. **nāwa-r^o**, p. 666b, l. 20; **pūṣa-** or **pūṣi-r^o**, p. 807a, l. 15); the long strip of cloth forming the back or front of a garment, as in the next (Śiv. 1597). Cf. **rāzar**.

rāda-pūṭ^u राद-पटू । आच्छादनमध्यभागः f. (sg. dat. -**pacē** -पच्च), the middle strip forming the back or front (from the neck to the lowest edge) of the *phēran* or long night-gown-like garment worn by Kāshmirīs.

rāda-rād राद-राद् । परिचापी adj. c.g. long every way; i.e. (of a garment, shawl, blanket, or the like) covering, or sufficient to cover, the entire body; (of leprosy or other external disease) covering the entire body. **rāda-zyūṭh^u** राद-ज्यूठु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. -**zīṭh^u** -ज्जीठू), very long, longer than necessary (e.g. a garment, cloth, pillar, or the like).

rād 3 राद् । कटः, जलाधारकविमभूभागविशेषः m. a woven mat (of grass, reeds, or the like); a floating island (supported on a mat-like raft), such as those which exist on the Dal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root-crops and the like are grown upon them (cf. **dēmba-r^o**, p. 217b, l. 35) (L. 344-5 *rād*, Śiv. 1836). **rāda-wagow^u** राद-वगवु । कटविशेषः m. a long narrow kind of mat, usually made of reeds.

rād 4 राद् m. in **nāga-rād**, p. 624a, l. 39, q.v.

rāḍa रड् । उद्वेजकः m. one who distresses or causes worry to another, following him, persecuting him, and interfering in his work.

raḍa रड् । प्रपातः m. a mass or pile of dirt (mud, water, sand, or the like) fallen from a height, or carried down by a mountain torrent in flood. Cf. **rad**.

raḍa wālun रड् वालुन् । मलराशिप्रपातनम् m.inf. to let fall a mass of such dirt (e.g. of ink, when engaged in writing, or paint, when painting, or plaster, when plastering). —**wasun** —वसुन् ।

मलराशिनिपातः m.inf. a mass of earth, stones, and wood, etc., to be carried down by a swollen mountain torrent (cf. **rad**); dirt to be dropped as in the preceding.

rādā or (as usually spelt) **rādhā** राधा f. N. of a celebrated herd-maiden, the favourite consort of Krushn or Krishna (*Kṛṣṇa*), during his residence in Brindāban (*Brindāvana*) among the cowherds. She was also called **Rādhikā** (see **rādikā**). She is worshipped as the *Śakti*, or energetic power, of Krishna, and, by some is even, as such, identified with him (Śiv. 701, 1141, 1437, 1441, 1493, 1623, 1668). —**krushn** -कृष्ण m. N. of Krishna looked upon as one with **Rādhā**, Krishna together with his energetic power (Śiv. 989, 1323, 1366, 1434, 1460, 1667).

rāḍa राँड । धूर्तः (दुष्टाचारः) m. a rascal, a blackguard, violent scoundrel (cf. **mūla-r^o**, p. 567a, l. 44); as adj. c.g. vile (El.); cf. **rōd^u**. **rāḍa-nēcyuw^u** राँड-न्यचिवु । दुराचारबालकः m. a rascal's son; a boy scoundrel, a young scapegrace.

rādⁱ रदि (= ډي) adj. c.g. rejected, thrown away, worthless, trashy; in the following:— **rādⁱ gaṭhun** रदि गकुन् । तिरस्कारविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become rejected, thrown away, worthless, no longer of any use. —**karun** —करुन् । तिरस्करणम् m.inf. to render worthless, make waste of, deprive of all usefulness.

rēda र्यद् or रद्द । हृदयम् m. the heart. **rēda-dōd^u** र्यद्-दोदु । स्नेहहेतुकपीडा m. pain of the heart, pain in the heart; the pain caused by love or affection.

rēduk^u र्यदुकु । औरसः m. (f. **rēduc^u** र्यदचू), of, or belonging to, the heart; a legitimate son or daughter.

rōda रोद f. bowels (El.).

rōd^u रोदु । दीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **rōz^u** राँजू), long, not short, lengthy in comparison to width (cf. **lātⁱ-r^o**, p. 535b, l. 38) (K.Pr. 261). Cf. **rād 2**.

rōḍ^u रोँडु । धूर्तः m., i.q. **rāḍa**, q.v.

rūd रूद ږو, वृष्टिः m. (pl. dat. **rūdan** रूदन् not ***rōdan** रोदन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a river, stream; (in Kāshmirī) rain, rainfall, a shower (Gr.Gr. 18, 51, 252, 257; Gr.M.; W. 115 *rud*; L. 463 *rud*; Śiv. 713, 1391; Rām. 472, 863, 1545; K. 318-20, 325, 1087, 1137; K.Pr. 59, 181, 245, 248). —**darun** —दरुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः m.inf. rain to stop. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pour forth rain, to give rain (K. 317). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु m.inf. rain to fall, to rain (El.; Gr.M.; K. 75, 325; K.Pr. 181).

rūda-obur रूद-अबुर् । घनाघनः m. (sg. dat. **oburas** अबुरस् or **abras** अब्रस्), a rain-cloud. —**bubur** -बुबुर् । वृष्टिवृद्धः m. (sg. dat. **-bubaras**

f. i.

-बुवरस्; pl. nom. also -babar -बवर्), a rain-bubble, a single bubble formed on the surface of water or the like by rain falling on it; (in the pl.) a mass or quantity of such bubbles formed in this way, rain-froth. -bubarāy -बुवराय् । वृष्ट्योन्नच्छद्विन्दुजालकम् f. a clot or network of bubbles formed as ab. -barut^u -बरुतु or -borut^u -बरुतु । वृष्टिजलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. -barüṣ^u -बरुषू), full of rain, wet through with rain, covered with drops of rain. -barith -वरिथ् । वृष्टिजलव्याप्तः adj. e.g., id. -chōkh -कुख् । क्वाचित्क आसारः m. (sg. dat. -chōkas -कुक्स), a rain-blow, a short violent torrent of rain (local in character). -chol^u -कलु । वृष्ट्या चालितः, धारासंपातः adj. (f. -chājⁱ -कजि or -chüj^u -कजू), washed or cleaned by rain; as subst. m. a heavy fall of rain (lasting a considerable time). -chyuk^u -छिक् । अत्यल्पवृष्टिः m. a rain-squirt, a slight shower of rain, a light gentle fall. -daliñ -डलिञ् । वृष्ट्यपवारणाश्रयः f. a rain-slope, a sloping gutter or similar arrangement at the back of a house-roof for carrying off rain. -dāra -दार । वृष्टिधारा f. a steady stream of rain. -dor^u -दरु । निवृत्तवृष्टिकावसरः m. a break in rain, a period of fine weather between rainfalls, or after long rain. -darēr -दर्यर् । निवृत्तवृष्टिपातावसरः m., id. -gata -गट । वृष्टितामिसम् f. darkness accompanying, or caused by, rain; a dark night with rain. -jārⁱ -जरि । धारासंपातः f. a continued downfall of rain, a long rainfall. -k^ot^u -कुतु । वृष्टिक्लिन्नः adj. (f. -k^uṣ^u -कषू), wet with rain, soaked with rain (e.g. clothes), covered (e.g. a lotus-leaf) with rain drops. -k^aṣar -कषर् । वृष्टिक्लिन्नता m. the condition of being soaked or covered with rain, as ab. -lawā -लव । वृष्ट्यासेकः f. a light shower of rain, consisting in the sprinkling of only a few sparse drops. -nōr^u -नोरु । वृष्टिप्रणालिका m. a drain for carrying off rain from a roof or the like to an outside cistern or the like. -nōr^u -नोरु । वृष्टिनालिका f. a rain-pipe or gutter (on a house or the like). -palav -पलव् । वृष्ट्युपयोगिवस्त्रम्, वृष्ट्याक्तवस्त्रम् m. a rain-coat, a waterproof cloak, or the like; a garment wet through with rain. —pēñē —प्यञ् । वृष्टिपातावसरः f. pl. rain fallings, a time or occasion in which rain is falling heavily. -pashpay -पशपय् । निपतितवृष्टिविन्दुसुतिः f. the trickling of rain-drops (e.g. from a roof, or the like, after a heavy fall). -pēwan -प्यवन् । वृष्टिनिपातकालः f. (sg. dat. pēvūñ^u प्यवन्), the time during which rain falls, a rainy season. -rūd -रूद । अतिवृष्टिः f. rain upon rain, incessant rain (lasting several days). -rāth -राठ् । धारासंपातः f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि), a short heavy fall of rain. -r^ay -र्य । सुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small

bird. It foretells rain by continuous wailing; met. a baby that wails continuously. -r^ay gandūñ^u -र्य गंडंजू । पाञ्चालिकाविशेषनिष्ठापनादिकृत्यविशेषः f. inf. 'to set up the rain-witch'. In times of excessive rain, a doll made of old rags is fastened to a stake and set up in the ground. Offerings are made at its foot, and it is then beaten on the head with shoes. This is believed to cause the rain to cease, and is indicated by this phrase. -tūr^u -तूरु । वृष्टिशीतम् f. the coolth of rain, esp. the coolness after rain in the hot weather. -trath -त्रठ् । वृष्टिभिदुरम् f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि), a thunderbolt accompanying violent rain. (The thunderbolt or lightning is looked upon as itself fiery rain.) -tās -टास् । क्वाचित्की क्षणिकमहावृष्टिः m. a short violent, but local, burst of rain (esp. in the rainy season). -ṣhēviñ -छविञ् । वृष्टिनिरोधः f. cessation of long continued rain. -ṣhēviñēñ -छविञन् or -ṣhēwawañēñ -छववञन् । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv. at the time of such cessation of rain, (going, doing, etc.) when the rain has stopped. -ṣhēwawun^u -छववुनु । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरः m. the time of the cessation of such continued rain. -ṣhēwawañēñ -छववञन् । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv., see -ṣhēviñēñ, ab. -ṣhēway -छवय् । वृष्टिवन्धः f. cessation of rain. -vēla -वेल । वर्षावसरः m. the time of rain, the season when rain falls, the rainy season, the rains. -wālay -वाल्य । निपतद्वृष्टिकालः f. the descent of rain, the time during which rain is actually falling. -wōñ^u -वोञ् । वृष्टिजलम् m. rain-water (Gr.Gr. 73, W. 115).

rūd^u रूद, see rōzun.

rōdād रोदाद् رُودَاد, m. an occurrence, incident (Rām. 289); an account of circumstances, a statement of a case (Rām. 1696).

rādagī रौडगी । दुःशीलता f. rascally conduct, the conduct of a blackguard or scoundrel. Cf. rāda.

rādhā राधा, see rādā.

rādikā or (as usually spelt) rādhikā राधिका f., i.e. rādhā, see rādā.

radōla रदोल (? cf. رَدُول) । दुष्टाचरणः adj. e.g. rascally, a cheat, swindler, bully, or similar evil doer.

radōlī रदोली । दुष्टाचरणम् f. the actions of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rōdil रौडिल् । दुष्टाचरणम् f. rascally conduct (esp. of a boy's naughtiness).

radōlagī रदोलगी । दुष्टाचरणवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

radōlil रदोलिल् । दुष्टाचरणम् f. the conduct or nature of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rūd^u-mot^u रूद-मंतु, see rōzun.

rādan रादन m., see rām.

r^adun रडुन् । रुढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. r^adyōv रड्योव्), (of some incurable disease, calamity, or the like) to beset a person and become thoroughly established; to become subject to abuse, cursing, reviling. The causal of this verb is r^adanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

r^adith gaṣhun रडिथ् गड्डुन् । रुढतयासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of defilement, disgrace, calamity, disease, or the like) to beset (a person) and become thoroughly established.

r^adyō-mot^u रड्यो-मत्तु । रुढीभूतः perf. part. (f. r^adyē-miṭṭ^u रड्ये-मिच्चू), (of a calamity, incurable disease, or the like) thoroughly established; beset by abuse, etc.

rōdang रोदङ्ग m. madder (El.).

r^adanāwun रडनावुन् । रुढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^adanōw^u रडनोवु), to cause trouble, calamities, disease, or the like, to beset a person and become thoroughly established (Gr.Gr. 175).

rudr 1 रुद्र, rud^ar रुद्रर्, or rudar रुदर m. (sg. dat. rudras रुद्रस्), the same as ludr, q.v. a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 2, 39, 57, 1423, 1466; K. 579, 619, 620, 625, 790, 823); N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior to Śiva, who is said to be its head (Śiv. 522); Śiva, as present in fire (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1174).

rudra-manth^ar रुद्र-मन्थर् or -mant^ar -मन्त्र m. N. of a certain formula or mystical verse sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 126). -sandyā -सन्ध्या or -सन्ध्या f. N. of a certain sacred place (tirtha) sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 1496).

rudr 2 रुद्र or rud^ar रुद्रर् m., i.q. lōd^ar, q.v., coral (Śiv. 1310, 1871).

rafāgar رفاجر m. a mender (of garments); (in Ksh.) a hand shawl-maker, a shawl-mender, shawl-repairer (El. rafagur, rafūgar). According to El. these men work with the needle, and are generally Musalmāns.

rafīq رفیق, see raphīkh.

rafāqat رفاقت, see raphākath.

raftār رفتار, going, motion, gait, used —° as adj. e.g.

Cf. kaj-raftār, p. 430b, l. 5.

rāfiz, see rōphiz.

rag रग् र्ग । सूक्ष्मनाडी, संयुक्तरेशादिः, सापिण्ड्यसंबन्धः f. an artery, vein (according to El. s.v., keṣāl rag is the cephalic vein and basilīk rag is the basilic vein) (Gr.M. mase. by error; Śiv. 197, 1863; Rām. 1350; K.Pr. 203); a tendon, nerve, sinew; a thin line in something (e.g. in white cloth a thin black line woven in and forming a defect, a flaw in a precious stone, a mineral vein in a hill, etc., a line of different coloured water occurring in the main stream of a

river, marks of impurity in precious metals or of dirt in good grain, and so on); consanguinity, blood-relationship (within the prohibited degrees of marriage) (cf. mamat^ur^u rag, p. 571b, l. 9; mātāmāl-rag, p. 607a, l. 28). —kadūn^u —कडून् । भेदभाषणम् f.inf. to drag out a vein or kinship; hence, met. to divulge secrets with the object of sowing dissension among friends. —marūn^u —मरून् । इष्टलक्ष्यभेदः f.inf. the vein to be hit; hence, to hit the very minute mark, i.e. in some apparently impossible task, or, with some apparently unobtainable object, finally to succeed to one's heart's content (esp. when this occurs secretly). —mūsarūn^u —मुसरून् । नाडीवेधः (सिरामोक्षः) f.inf. to bleed, let blood, phlebotomize (Gr.M.). —nērūn^u —नेरून् । कलङ्करेशाभागप्रकटीभवनम्, सापिण्ड्याभिज्ञानम् f.inf. a thin line to appear in something (e.g. a dirty mark or stain to appear in cloth after it is washed, a flaw to appear in a precious stone after it has been polished, a mineral vein to be discovered as the result of prospecting, and so on); (in the negotiations for a marriage) the existence of a relationship which is a bar to marriage to be discovered. —wōthūn^u —वथून् । अन्तारोषेण प्रोत्सहनम् f.inf. a vein to rise, i.e. to feel desire for revenge (through another). -zāl -ज़ाल् । दुर्वृत्तिः adj. e.g. an ill-conditioned person, malevolent, malicious.

raga रग् । सूक्ष्मनाडीसमूहः f.pl. veins, arteries, a mass, or network, of veins or arteries. -dod^u -ददु । रुचास्फुटभाषी adj. (f. -düz^u -दज्जू), 'having the arteries burnt,' i.e. (owing to inflammation of the throat) hoarse. —khēñě —ख्यत्र । नाडीचतविधानम् f.pl. inf. 'to eat the veins', i.e. (in a fight) to scratch an opponent's throat with the finger-nails. —maga —मग । कण्ठनाडीसमुदायः f.pl. (a jingle of raga) the fine veins (or sinews) of the throat; the blood-vessels of the throat windpipe and gullet as a whole. -pāshě -पाश । संबन्धसंयोगः f.pl. the mutual criticism common among blood-relations; the concord or mutual good understanding between blood-relations. -pāshě kadañě -पाश कडज । संबन्धिदोषख्यापनम् f.pl. inf. criticizing details or finding fault with one's blood-relations. -pāshě nērañě -पाश नेरज । सूक्ष्मदोषप्रकाशः f.pl. inf. (in any undertaking) criticism of details or blood-relations or qualities to become manifest. -pay -पय । नाडीसंयोगः m. the clue of the veins; hence, the union or junction of veins, nerves, or sinews. -pay kadun -पय कडुन् । सूक्ष्मेक्षिकयान्वेषणम् m.inf. 'to pull out the clue of the nerves', i.e. to inquire minutely into some hidden

circumstance or for some hidden thing. -pay nērun -पय् नेरुन् । सूक्ष्मेक्षिकया तत्त्वाभिज्ञानम् m.inf. 'the clue of the nerves to become visible', i.e. to ascertain by minute investigation the facts of any hidden circumstance or thing.

rāg 1 राग । रागः m. love, affection (Śiv. 587, 735, 1048, 1110, 1164, 1172, 1268, 1312, 1355, 1382, 1448, 1493, 1558, 1573, 1755, 1821); loving desire, intense longing for something loved (Śiv. 1031); love for the things of this world (as opposed to the love directed to God) (Śiv. 1691, 1749, 1797). —gaṣhun —गकुन् । अतिलेहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. love or affection to be produced (by something or some occurrence, etc.); intense loving longing to be experienced (Śiv. 708).

rāga-sost^u राग-संस्तु । प्रेमसंयुक्तः, सप्रीतिः adj. (f. -sūṣh^u -संस्तु), full of love, affectionate; causing or producing affection. -vyot^u -व्यतु । रागपूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. -vēṣh^u -व्यतु), full of love, affectionate.

rāg 2 राग । अश्वपृष्ठम्, अश्वजातिः f. the backbone of a horse (cf. nañi rāgi, p. 640a, l. 28); N. of a certain race or class of horses, said to be specially docile and of high quality. rāgi-hond^u रागि-हन्दु । विशिष्टजातिजः(अश्वः) adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), (a horse) of this special class.

rāg 3 राग । काकलीगीतम् f. a song in a sweet and low tone (Śiv. 1455, 1803).

ragu or (as usually spelt) raghu रघु m. N. of a celebrated king of India of the solar dynasty, the son of Dilīpa, and ancestor of Rāma-candra. -nandan -नन्दन् m. the son (i.e. descendant) of Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421). -nāth -नाथ m. the Lord (descended from) Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rīgⁱ रीगि, see ryūg^u.

rīgⁱ रीगि, see ryūg^u.

rōgi रोगि in rōgi wuchun रोगि वुकुन् । छिद्रान्वेषणम् m.inf. to look out for faults or flaws (in a person), to seek out (his) weak points, pick holes in him. Cf. rug^u and rōgun.

rōgī 1 रोगी । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of love, full of affection, impassioned.

rōgī 2 रोगी । गीतविद्याज्ञः adj. c.g. skilled in singing sweet low music.

rūg रुग् or rōg रोग । रोगः m. a disease, sickness, malady, distemper (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1541, 1572, 1855).

rūga-hot^u रुग्-हंतु । रोगाकुलः adj. (f. -hūṣh^u -हंतु), stricken by disease. -rost^u -रस्तु । नीरोगः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रस्तु), free from disease, healthy. -raṣhar -रक्षर् । आरोग्यम् m. freedom from disease, good

health, healthiness (often, but not only, used in blessings or the like expressions of approval). -vyot^u -व्यतु । रोगोपतप्तः adj. (f. -vēṣh^u -व्यतु), suffering from disease or from an illness; suffering from the subsequent consequences of an illness (thinness, weakness, and so forth).

rūgī रुगी । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. an invalid, one who suffers from a long continued or chronic illness; miserable (El. rōgi).

rug^u रुग् in rug^u wuchun रुग् वुकुन् । अप्रसन्नतया प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to bear a grudge against (a person), to act malevolently towards. Cf. rōgi.

ragidār रगिदार् । इतरवर्णरेखाद्युपेतः adj. c.g. marked with a line of alien colour (and thereby flawed) (e.g. a flaw in a precious stone, or a black line on white cloth, and so on) (see rag).

raghu रघु, see ragu.

rāghav राघव, see rāgav.

ragal रगल् । वर्णान्तरुपेतकलङ्कात्मरेखोपेतः adj. c.g., i.q. ragidār, q.v.

rugölⁱ रुगलि in rugölⁱ-ṣādar रुगलि-सादर । और्णप्रच्छदपटविशेषः f. a kind of blanket woven of woollen threads of varied colours. Said to be not strong.

rūgalad रुगलद् । अनुभूयमानरोगः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. rūgaladīn रुगलदिन्), an invalid, one who suffers from a chronic or long illness.

rōgan रोगन् روغن, m. grease, varnish, polish (Gr.M.); clarified butter, ghi (W. 155 roghan, L. 359, K.Pr. 180).

rōgun रोगुन् । गूढविरोधनम् m. secret opposition (esp. to a subordinate or weak person).

rōgiñ रोगिञ् f. a certain musical mode (in Skt. rāgiñi); N. of a certain kind of goddess (Rām. 586 rāgiñā, with suff. of indef. art.).

rāgar राँगर m. N. of a certain village of good repute for its wool-weaving.

rāgarⁱ राँगरि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the village of Rāgar. -pot^u -पटु । और्णपटविशेषः m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in Rāgar, or of the same kind; described as strongly woven of fine threads and white in colour.

rīgis रीगिस्, see ryūg^u.

rāgav or (as generally spelt) rāghav राघव m. a descendant of Raghu (see ragu), esp. Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rāh 1 राह । अपराधः m. a fault, sin, crime (K.Pr. 81, 117); fruitless exertion (cf. padī-r^o, p. 681b, l. 45).

—khārun —खारुन् । अपराधारोपणम् m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse. —khasun —खसुन् ।

अपराधारोपः m.inf. a charge of a fault to be brought. —ladun —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse (Rām. 1230, H. v, 9); to destroy (K.Pr. 121).

rāh 2 राह । राहुः m. N. of a Daitya, or demon, who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses (L.V. 22, Śiv. 1125); (in astronomy) the ascending node (K. 130); a falling star (El.).

rāh 3 राह रा, f. a road, way, path; a course of conduct (bad-rāh रा, بد adj. c.g. one who follows an evil course, bad, wicked); az rāh-ě-jangal از راه جنگل on the road to the forest (Rām. 201).

rēh र्ह or र्ह f. flame, burning (cf. nāra-r°, p. 648a, l. 29; nawa-r°, p. 664b, l. 46) (El. rih; W. 124; Śiv. 66, 92, 1033, 1563, 1610, 1650, 1758, 1843; Rām. 9, 776, 1079-80, 1613, 1623, 1696, 1784; K.Pr. 31, 135, 180, 254, 262); burning heat (lit. and met.) (Rām. 391, 1172-3).

rih रिह (= ريح) । वातव्याधिः m. wind, air, flatus; rheumatism, rheumatic gout.

roh° रहु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain dance performed by women at the spring festival, the New Year, and similar occasions. They dance in two lines facing each other, advancing and retreating, and singing (Śiv. 1044).

ruh रुह m. in bumi-ruh, a quick movement of the eyebrows (bumb). See p. 108a, l. 6.

rūha रुह (= روح) । भूतावेशः m. (see W. 18) the spirit, soul, life (W. 18 ruh); possession by a demon (epilepsy or the like), or by a spirit (as in prophecy); a spirit of the dead, (in pl.) the dead (K.Pr. 181).

ruh° रुहु । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant said to have long leaves and a root shaped like ginger, and to grow in the highlands. It is given to cattle as a tonic.

rahdör° रहदोरि (= راهداري) f. a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport (Gr.M.); esp. permission (formerly necessary) to leave Kashmir (L. 215, 434).

rihal 1 रिहल् (= رَحْل) । पीठविशेषः f. a stand or rest on which a book is placed for reading, a reading desk (formed by two boards crossing each other like the letter X).

rihal 2 रिहल् । वातव्याधियुक्तः, वातव्याधिजनकः adj. c.g. (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout; (food, etc.) which induces this disease.

ruhil (? spelling and gender) a certain plant used in dyeing. Mixed with other dyes it furnishes a khaki and black colour (sic) (L. 68).

rāhalad राहलद् । उद्धूतापराधः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. rāhaladiñ राहलदिन्), the person (out of many) found guilty of a fault or crime.

rihalad रिहलद् । वातव्याध्याक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. rihaladiñ रिहलदिन्), (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout.

rūhalad रुहलद् । भूताविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. rūhaladiñ रुहलदिन्), possessed by a demon, under the influence of demoniacal possession (i.e. epileptic or the like).

ruhalēd रुहल्यद् । अतिमन्दधैर्यः adj. c.g. easily discomposed, easily perturbed, panicky.

rah°m रहम् or rahm رحم m. mercy, pity, compassion, humanity (cf. bē-r°, p. 121b, l. 5) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 133).

-dil دل رحم adj. c.g. tender-hearted, humane, gentle (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to show compassion (Gr.M.).

rahma-rost° रहम-रेस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh° -रहू), cruel, pitiless (El. rahmrust).

rahīm रहीम رحيم adj. c.g. merciful (W. 6).

rahmat رحمت rah°math रहमथ m. (sg. dat. rāhmatas रहमतस्), mercy, compassion, pity.

raihān रैहान ريحان m. the sweet basil (*Ocimum pilosum*, El.). (Of. ban-r°, p. 114a, l. 41.)

rahun रहन् or (L.V.) ruhūn रुहन् । लशुनम् m. (sg. dat. rahanas रहनस् or rahnas रहनस्), garlic, *Allium sativum* (according to El., s.v. ruhūn, in Kashmīr eaten by Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs) (L.V. 89, 90; K.Pr. 26, 80).

rahna-onguj° रहन-अंगुजि । दुर्वृत्युत्साहनम् 'a garlic-finger', encouraging in bad conduct, esp. encouraging a child in naughtiness. -dēl -दल्ल । लशुनमूलत्वक् m. the skin of the garlic-root; a very closely woven cloth (so close that the threads can hardly be seen).

-gōgāj° -ग्वगजि । लशुनमूलगुलिका f. a clove of garlic. -kuji -कुजि । लशुनलता f. the garlic plant.

-mōnd° -म्वडू । लशुनमूलकम्, लशुनपिष्टकम् f. the root of the garlic plant; a cake of pounded garlic cooked in oil. -phakh -फख । लशुनदुर्गन्धः m.

(sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), the stink of garlic.

rōhin रोहिन् or rūhin रुहिन् or rōhinī रोहिनी f. N. of a wife of Vasudēva and mother of Balarāma, the step-brother of Krishna (in Skt. *Rōhinī*) (K. 42 ff.); N. of the fourth lunar mansion or asterism (Śiv. 475; Rām. 124, 1108g; K. 57).

rāhath राहथ راحت m. (sg. dat. rāhatas राहतस्), rest, peace, quiet (El.; L. 462; H. ix, 4; YZ. 8; K.Pr. 218); happiness, comfort (Rām. 1507, K.Pr. 86);

rāhat-ě-jān راحت جان m. comfort of the soul, balm of life (K.Pr. 50, 153). —sān —सान् adv. quietly (El.).

rahzun रहजुन् (cf. راجون) । दुराचारः m. (f. rahzūn^u रहजुन्), a highwayman, footpad, robber (YZ. 11 rahzān; K.Pr. 30, 212); (in Ksh.) a scoundrel, blackguard, malevolent fellow (Rām. 87 rahazun).

raj रज् f. a halter (for hanging with) (El.). The same as raz, q.v.

rāj राज्, see rājy.

rāja राज् । राजा m. a king, sovereign (Rām. 213, 874, 1125, 1534, 1588; K. 133, 569; H. x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 2); cf. rāza 1. -bāy -वाय् f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (K. 1166). -koṭ^u -कटु । राजपुत्रः m. a king's son, a prince. -zāda -ज़ाद زاد, m. a king's son, a prince (Rām. 1128, 1493; H. xi, 7).

rājⁱ रजि or rüj^u 1 रजू, see rol^u.

rīj रीज् । क्लम f. roguery, knavery, cheating.

rüj^u 2 रजू (for 1, see rol^u) । निरन्तरजनसंकुलगतिः (संकुलतया गच्छतां दीर्घपङ्क्तिः) f. a long procession of many people. —lagüñ^u —लगजू । जनसंकुलगतियोगः f.inf. such a procession to be formed.

rōjñī राज्ञी f., i.q. rōñ^u q.v. (sg. dat. rōjñiyē राज्ञिय (Śiv. 1175) or (m.c. in Śiv. 1135) rājñāyē राज्ञाय), a queen (Śiv. 1135, 1175, 1518).

rajēr रज्यर् । मालिन्यसंसर्गः m. a black or dirty mark in cloth or the like. Cf. rag, rol^u.

rājarēñ राजर्यञ् or (q.v.) rōñ^u राजू । राजमहिषी f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (Gr.Gr. 39; Śiv. 472, 1175).

rājuth राजुथ् । राजवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. rājatas राजतस्), the business of a king, kingdom, kingship (Rām. 174, 364, 1002).

rājy राज्य् or rāj राज् । राज्यम् m. royalty, sovereignty, rule, reign (cf. atāla-r°, p. 676, l. 38) (L.V. 12, 62; Śiv. 677, 680, 704, 1012, 1483, 1715; Rām. 5, 92, 100, 174, 275, 306, 365, 1143c; K. 540, 550, 552, 623, 625; K.Pr. 9, 105, 134); a kingdom, dominions (Rām. 91, 170, 830; K. 22, 466, 590, 764, 1027, 1029, 1036). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to do sovereignty, to rule (K. 539, 543, 633, 754, 791, 794; H. x, 14). -tāj -ताज् । राज्यैश्वर्यम् m. royalty, sovereignty; power, great wealth, affluence, dominion.

rājēs āsun राज्यस् आसुन् m.inf. to be for ruling, to rule, be a king (K. 622, 635).

rik^{ab} रिक्ब् (cf. ريكبي) f. a certain kind of eating bowl, made of brass, circular in shape, and deep (Gr.M.).

rikāb ريكاب, ? f. a stirrup (YZ. 535).

r^{ak}h रख् or rikh रिख् । रेखा f. (sg. dat. r^{ak}hi रखि or rikhi रिखि), a line, a stripe, a stroke (cf. dūga-r°, p. 195a, l. 17; karma-r°, p. 471b, l. 37; mardi-r° or marēdi-r°, p. 590a, l. 2; nasti-r°, p. 658b, l. 28; nāvi-r°, p. 666b, l. 49; pā-r°, p. 748a, l. 3;

pādi-r°, padē-r°, p. 681a, l. 17; p. 683a, l. 11) (El. rik, Gr.M. r^{ak}ha, L.V. 107); an unmeaning line, a scrawl (in writing) (Gr.M.).

r^{ak}ha- (or rikha-) kalam रख- (रिख-) कलम् । रेखालेखनी m. a fine pointed pen suitable for drawing fine lines, an etching pen. -ponz^u -पंजु । स्निष्टलिपिः, भ्रामिका लिपिः m. illegible, indistinct, undecipherable, or ambiguous writing. -pūt^u -पूट् । रेखापट्टिका f. (sg. dat. -pacē -पच्य), a board on which paper is placed for being ruled, a drawing-board.

rakh 1 रख् । सविलासवेशः m. (i.q. rakh^{ath} 1, q.v.), fine clothes and ornaments, adornment of the body with fine clothes, jewelry, etc., festival garments and array.

rakh 2 रख् adj. e.g. red (i.q. rakh^{ath} 2, q.v.), in the following:— -ṣandun -चंदुन् । रक्तचन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. -ṣandanas -चंदनस्), red sandal. -ṣandan-hūt^u -चंदन्-हूट् । रक्तचन्दनकाष्ठखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच्य), a block or piece of red sandal wood. -ṣandan-mōkun -चंदन्-मोकुन् । रक्तचन्दनखण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -mōkanas -मोकनस्), a small round piece of red sandal wood kept for rubbing down into sandal powder; see mōkun. -ṣandan-tyok^u -चंदन्-त्यक् । रक्तचन्दनतिलकम्, रक्तचन्दनतिलकः m. a tilak, or sectarian mark, worn on the forehead and made of red sandal wood; one whose forehead is so marked.

rakh 3 रख् । चैत्रविशेषः f. grazing land reserved for the king's cattle (Śiv. 1013; H. x, 5, 12).

rāk^h राख् (? cf. راک) । विरोधः m. secret opposition or points of difference (among friends, partners, or the like). —bōzūñ^u —बोजूञ् । भेदबुद्ध्यावलोकनम् f.inf. to ascertain the secret points of difference, as ab.; hence, to distinguish between apparent equals. —pēñ^u —प्यञ् । विरोधोत्पत्तिः f.inf. opposition to arise between closely connected persons.

rēkh र्यख् or र्यख् (? cf. ريكخ) । पक्षिविष्टा f. (sg. dat. rēki र्यकि or र्यकि), bird's ordure (El., Gr.Gr. 25, K.Pr. 125); —° used to indicate something small and worthless (cf. dūra-hārⁱ rēkh, p. 238b, l. 45). —ratūñ^u —रटूञ् । परिभाषणादौ उत्साहनम् f.inf. to grasp bird's ordure; met. (in wordy warfare) to encourage (one of the combatants). —vēṭhūñ^u —व्यटूञ् । (गौरव)मदोत्पत्तिः f.inf. bird's dung to swell; met. a feeling of self-importance to be felt (when a request is made to one), to give oneself airs.

rēka-adjⁱ र्यक- (र्यक-) अडिजू । अपानास्थि f. the bone behind the anus, the os coccyx. -palav -पलव् कौपीनम् f. a strip of cloth worn over the privities; a rag for wiping the privities clean.

-pat^uj^u -पतजू । खन्दानमार्जनपटः, गुह्यनाडी f. a filth-mat, a rag for receiving the ordure dropped by a caged bird; met. a rag for wiping away nose-mucus (serving as a pocket handkerchief); the anus.

rēki thawun र्यकि थवुन् । गूढपलायनम्, अपयानम् m.inf. to abscond, run away secretly; to propel (a boat on a river) so that it is distant from the bank.

rēki rēki र्यकि र्यकि or र्यकि र्यकि । तटमनु adv. along the river bank (a term used only by boatmen, with reference to bringing a boat to the bank of a river).

On these senses, cf. r^akh.

rekh (? spelling and gender) a system of advanced payment (which renders the receiver practically the slave of the advancer) (L. 360).

rēkhā रेखा or rīkhā रीखा f., i.q. r^akh, q.v. (cf. pādī-r°, p. 681a, l. 27; pādē-r°, p. 683a, l. 11).

rīkh रीख । मुखच्छविः m. the expression of the face, the look on a person's face. —alun —अलुन् । मुखच्छविपरिवर्तः m.inf. the expression of the face to change.

rōkh 1 र्वख् m. (sg. dat. rōkas र्वकस्), hindering (El. rōk).

rōkh 2 र्वख् خ m. (sg. dat. rōkhas र्वखस्), the cheek (El.).

rōkh रोख । धृष्टता m. (sg. dat. rōkas रोकस्), boldness, impudence, audacity (exhibited by one who is not accustomed to do so). —gaṭhun —गठुन् । विहतीभवनम् m.inf. such audacity to occur; met. to become impeded (by fear, anxiety, or the like), to be brought to a halt (in this way). —karun —करुन् । भर्त्सनम्, विघातः m.inf. to do audacity, to abuse a person without cause; to impede another (in speaking, enjoying, going, or other occupation in which he is engaged).

rōkh रौख । वङ्गणः m. (sg. dat. rōkhas रौखस्), the groin, the joint of the thigh, hip, haunch-bone, ileum (El.).

rōkha-hol^u रौख-हलु । वक्रवङ्गणः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), crooked-hipped. rōkha-rōkh रौख-रौख । वाक्कलहः f. a verbal quarrel (when two or more persons abuse each other).

rukḥ रुख् (= رُخ) m. a letter, an epistle (El.).

r^akhadār र्वखदार । रेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally, not artificially).

r^akhal र्वखल् । रेखोपेतः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally).

r^akhalad र्वखलद् । अनुचितरेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (esp. when these are a disfigurement).

rakhipāl रक्खिपाल्, rakhēpāl रक्खपाल्, or rakshēpāl रक्षपाल् m. protection, protecting, guarding (rakhi°,

Śiv. 315, 354; rakhē°, Rām. 1769; rakshē°, Śiv. 202, 391, 664).

rukharī rō रुखरी रो । रुकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī रु ru. Cf. rā ar kharā rū, p. 823a, ll. 21, 23.

rākhēs राख्यस्, see rākhyus^u.

rākhēsī राख्यसी or rākhēsīgī राख्यसगी f. the condition, or conduct, of a demon. See rākhyus^u (cf. brahma-r°, p. 120b, l. 50, and p. 121a, l. 2).

rakhshun रख्शुन् conj. 3, to shine (El.).

rākhēsān राख्यसन् f. of rākhyus^u, q.v.

rōkhsār र्वखसार رخسار m. the cheek (YZ. 63, 66, 71).

rukhsath रुखसथ رخصت m. (sg. dat. rukhsatas रुखसतस्), permission (El.); leave of absence; permission to depart (Gr.M., K.Pr. 217). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to give leave to depart, to allow to go, bid good-bye to (a person going) (Gr.M.; Rām. 168; H. xii, 25).

—hyon^u —ह्युन् m.inf. to take leave, go on leave, take furlough (Gr.M.); to receive permission to depart, take leave (of a person, dat.) (Śiv. 56, 83, 694, 1167; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678; H. xii, 10, 13).

—karun —करुन् m.inf. to send (a person or persons) away, to dismiss (a court) (Gr.M., Rām. 1757).

rakh^ath 1 रख्थ (cf. رخت) । वेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rakhtas रख्तस्), fine clothes and ornaments, festal array (of the person) (i.q. rakh 1). —karun —करुन् । विशिष्टवेशधारणम् m.inf. to make fine clothes, to dress (oneself or another) in fine apparel. —rēz —रेज् । प्रत्यङ्गविशिष्टवेशः m. covered with fine clothes and ornaments on every limb.

rakh^ath 2 रख्थ adj. e.g. red, (i.q. rakh 2) in the following:— -bīz -बीज् m. N. of a demon killed by Dēvi (in Skt. Raktabīja) (Śiv. 112). rakta-ṭsandun रक्त-चन्दुन् । लोहितचन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. -ṭsandanas -चन्दनस्), red sandal (i.q. rakh-ṭ°, s.v. rakh 2).

r^akḥav r^u र्वखव् रु or rūkhav rū रुखव् रु । रुकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial रु ṛ. The short form of this letter is called rēnav rē, q.v.

rakhyā रख्या । रक्षा f. protection, preservation, guarding.

rākhyus राख्युस् or rākhyus^u राखिसु m. (sg. dat. rākhēsas राख्यसस् or (wrongly) rākhisis राखिसिस्; pl. nom. rākhēs राख्यस् (Śiv. 214)) m. (f. rākhēsān राख्यसन्. This word is the true Ksh. form of

rākshēs, q.v., the latter being the Skt. form), a demon, evil spirit, goblin (cf. brahma-r°, p. 121a, l. 3) (Śiv. 214, 323; Rām. 30, 60, 62, 101, 103, 108, 376, 380, 457, 906, etc.; K. 13, 55, 68–9, 82, 194, 224, 226, 558, 760, 999, etc.).

¹ **rākhēs-bāy** राख्यस-बाय् f. a *rākṣasa* lady, a female demon (Rām. 620). -**prakrēth** -प्रक्रथ् f. a demon's nature (Rām. 366). -**vāsanā** -वासना f. a demon's wish, a demon's intention (Rām. 847).

rākhēsañ राख्यसञ् f. a female demon (Rām. 628).

rakākātⁱ रकाकति । परहिद्रपरिभाषी adj. c.g. one who habitually looks out for faults in others and then publishes them abroad, censorious, backbiting, a detractor.

rakākath रकाकथ् (cf. **رکاکت**, an accusation) । **परदोषपरिभाषणम्** f. calumny, detraction, backbiting, as in the preceding.

rukṃ रुक् m. N. of the eldest son of King Bhīṣmaka, and brother of Rukmiṇī, in Skt. *rukmin* (K. 640-1, 652, 662-3). See **rukman**.

rukman रुक्मन् or रुक्मण, **rukmin** रुक्मिन्, or **rukmini** रुक्मिणी f. N. of the daughter of Bhīṣmaka king of Vidarbha, and sister of Rukmin (see **rukṃ**). She was betrothed to Śiśupāla, but she secretly loved Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa carried her off before she could be married to Śiśupāla. She became Kṛṣṇa's wife and mother of Pradyumna (Śiv. 703, 1370, 1437, 1441, 1669; K. 639, 641-2, 647-8, 655 ff., 734-5 ff., 832, 920, 928-9, 1051, 1062, 1128, 1130, 1145 ff.).

r^akan र्कन्, **rikan** रिक्न् or **rēkan** र्कन् । **स्वलना, निपातः, भ्रंशः, मार्गपिच्छलता** f. (sg. dat. **r^akūñ^u** र्कञ् etc.), (on a slippery surface) a slip and fall, a slither (cf. **pot^u r^o**, p. 787b, l. 16); a slip or fall from one's business (cf. **pot^u r^o**, as ab.); loss of one's employment; slipperiness (of a road or the like); cf. **rikiñ**. —**gaṭhūñ^u** —**गठ्ठञ्** । **कार्याञ्जनम्, मध्यतो निपाताग्निः** f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to fall from one's business, to be deprived of one's employment, to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess or the like). —**karūñ^u** —**करञ्** । **कार्यविघातः** f.inf. to cause such slipperiness, (of a road) to become slippery; to cause a person to give up his work, to spoil a person's efforts. —**ṣalūñ^u** —**चलञ्** । **भ्रंशयोगः, निपातः** f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

rikiñ रिक्किञ् or **rēkiñ** र्ककिञ् । **स्वलना, मार्गपिच्छलता** f. slipperiness (on a road or the like, causing slips and falling) (cf. **pot^u r^o**, p. 787b, l. 18); a slip and fall (on such a road), a slither (cf. **pot^u r^o**, as ab.); cf. **r^akan**. —**gaṭhūñ^u** —**गठ्ठञ्** । **अन्तरा भ्रंशापातः** f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess, or the like). —**karūñ^u** —**करञ्** । **मार्गे पिच्छलतोद्भवः** f.inf. slipperiness to come (on a road, owing to rain or the like); to spoil a person's efforts. —**ṣalūñ^u** —**चलञ्** । **गच्छतो निपातः** f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

raka rō रक रा । **रकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī **र** *ra*.

rakshēpāl रक्षपाल्, see **rakhipāl**.

rākshēs राक्षस् m., i.q. **rākhyus^u**, q.v. (Śiv. 12, 625, 851, 861, 1392, 1425, 1595).

rakta रक्त, see **rakh^ath 2**.

rikiv रिक्वि (cf. **رکابی**) । **पात्रविशेषः** f. a kind of small round deep bell-metal or copper dish (esp. used for feeding children) (El. *rikib*). Cf. **rik^ab**.

r^akawan र्कवन् । **भूसंगेन संचालनम्** f. (sg. dat. **r^akavūñ^u** र्कवञ्), the dragging (a person or thing) sliding along the ground.

r^akawun र्कवुन् or **rikawun** रिक्वुन् । **भूसंगेन संचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^a(ri)kow^u** र्(रि)कवु), to drag (a person or thing) sliding along the ground, to drag along the ground; to carry stolen property away slowly and secretly. **r^akow^u-mot^u** र्कवु-मंतु or **rikow^u-mot^u** रिक्वु-मंतु । **भूसंयोगेन संचालितः** perf. part. (f. **r^a(ri)küv^u-müṣ^u** र्(रि)कवु-मञ्च), dragged along the ground; (of stolen property) carried away secretly and slowly.

rikawun^u रिक्वुनु । **भूयोगेनैव संचलन्** n.ag. (f. **rikavūñ^u** रिक्वञ्), one who, or that which, slides along the ground; one who carries stolen property away slowly and secretly.

rala रल । **संसृष्टः** adj. c.g. commingled, mixed or united together. -**mila** -मिल । **संसृष्टः** adj. c.g. mixed up together (of a number of small things, such as different kinds of grain, different earths, different threads, different kinds of cotton, and so on); (of a work) done jointly, done in co-operation, done in collusion.

rāl, riaul (El.), *Mimosa rubicaulis*. Cf. **ruyl**.

rēl र्यल् or र्ल । **दीर्घखण्डः** (अल्पपरिणाहातिदीर्घः) f. a very long narrow strip (e.g. of cloth, or of land) (cf. **dajē-z^o**, p. 203a, l. 41; **kapar-r^o**, p. 463b, l. 33; **pot^u rēl**, p. 787b, l. 19); a strip of ground (K.Pr. 187).

rēla-bāgay र्यल-बागय् or र्ल-बागय् । **दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः** f. division into very long narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.); the act of dividing or being divided as ab. -**milawan** -मिलवन् । **खण्डशः संयोजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **milavūñ^u** मिलवञ्), putting together a number of such strips, piece by piece. -**wāth** -वाठ् । **खण्डशः संधापनम्** m. (sg. dat. -**wāṭas** -वाटस्), joining together such strips.

rol^u रलु । **भिन्नवर्णसंसृष्टः** adj. (f. **rājⁱ** रजि or **rūj^u** 1 रञ्), mixed up, commingled; esp. (of something of metal, or cloth, or the like) of mixed colour (i.e. not pure), mixed with dirt or dross of the same nature as the principal ingredients (e.g. cloth which should be white, but which is spoilt by dark threads); (as subst. m.), dark-grey coloured wool, or woollen cloth (El. *rūl*).

ralun रलुन् । संयोगाग्निः conj. 3 (2 p.p. ralyōv रल्योव्), to be mixed intimately (with something), to be commingled, to get mixed up (with); (of persons) to be associated (with), be on close intimate terms (with) (by friendship, love, relationship, propinquity, partnership, confederacy, collusion, or the like) (Śiv. 1570).

ralan-hār रलन्-हार । संयोगार्हः c.g. suitable for being mixed up (with something) (i.e. so like the other that, when mixed, they cannot be distinguished). **-sār -सार** । संयुक्तः adj. c.g. mixed up (with) or being mixed up (with), or suitable for being mixed up (with), etc., as under **ralun**. **ralan-wōl^u रलन्-वोलु** । संगच्छन्, संयुक्तः n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), that which is becoming intimately commingled, as ab.; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy, as ab.; that which is being suitably commingled, or is suitable for being commingled.

ralawun^u रलवुन् । संयुज्यमानः n.ag. (f. **ralavūñ^u रलवञ्**), that which is being intimately commingled; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy; that which is suitable for being mixed (with something).

rūlya (? spelling) m. *Mallotus Philippinensis* (El. who calls it *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name not now used. Cf. **kamīla**).

rām राम m. N.P.; esp. the name of three celebrated heroes of Hindū story, viz. (1) Paraśu-rāma or Bhārgava-rāma, the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. See **bārgava-r^o**, p. 120b, l. 10. (2) Rāma-candra also (see bel.) called Rāma-bhadra. He was the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu, was the husband of Sītā and the hero of the great Skt. epic, the Rāmāyaṇa. His story is told in the Kāshmīrī language in the *Śrī-Rāmāvatāra-carita* of the poet Divākara-prakāśa Bhaṭṭa, quoted in this dictionary as 'Rām.' (3) Bala-rāma, who, according to some, was an incarnation of the serpent-god Śeṣa, and according to others the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was the seventh son of Vasudēva and Dēvakī, but before birth was transferred to the womb of Rōhiṇī in order to save him from the cruelty of Kaiśa. He was the elder brother of Kṛṣṇa, who was himself the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was also called Haladhara, or the plough-bearer, see **hal** 1, p. 330a, l. 8, and K. 46 ff.

(1) For Paraśu-rāma, see Śiv. 860; Rām. 140. (2) For Rāma-candra, see Śiv. 540-1, 701, 860, 863, 701, 734, 737, 852, 863, etc.; Rām. 1, 66, 36, 56, 87, 92, 103, 390, 501, 874, *et passim*; K. 27, 81. (3) For Bala-rāma, see K. 46, 127, 225, 234, 255, 310, 399, 406, 445, 463, 477, *et passim*. **rām-bad^ar राम-बदर** m. Rāma-bhadra, another name of Rāma-candra (see

ab.). **-bad^arūñ^u dūñ^u -बदरञ्चू दूञ्चू** । शक्रधनुः f. the bow of Rāma-bhadra, i.e. Rāma-candra, i.e. a rainbow, also called **rāma-rām-bad^arūñ^u dūñ^u**. (L. 463, *Rām Rām badrin dūñ*) in Skt. literature, it is called 'Indra-dhanu', or the bow of Indra.

rāma-autār राम-औतार् m. Rāma, the incarnation (of Viṣṇu), i.e. Rāma-candra (Rām. 48, 125, 341, 500, etc.). **-god^u -गडु** । कुम्भविशेषः m. a kind of jar filled with walnuts and other fruit, offered on the festival of the Śiva-rātri. **-göd^u -गाडू** । मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain kind of fish found in springs, said to have a red snout and a long thin body. It is caught in the Jehlam. When the water becomes cold, it retires to the lakes and morasses (L. 158, *ramah-gad*). **-gurun -गुरुन्** । लघुमत्स्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-guranas -गुरनस्**), another kind of fish. **-hūñ^u -हून्** । वृकः (शरभः) m. (f. **-hūñ^u -हूञ्**), a wolf (*Canis Lupus*) (L. 110; W. 21; YZ. 92, 129, 416; K. Pr. 63); the wild dog (*Cyon rutilans*, *Cyon dukhunensis*) (L. 110); the snow leopard (L. 461, *ramahun*). **-rādan -रादन्** m. N. of a sacred place in the Lār Pargana of Kāshmīr, from which the ascent on the Haramukha pilgrimage is made. See R.T. Tr. iii, 467 (Śiv. 1176, 1409, 1595, 1618, 1890; Rām. 243). **rāma-rām bad^arūñ^u dūñ^u राम-राम बदरञ्चू दूञ्चू** । इन्द्रधनुः f., see **rām-bad^arūñ^u dūñ^u**, ab. **-ṣakul -चकुल्** । वृत्तखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-ṣakalas -चकलस्**), a circular piece (esp. of leather). **-ṣandr -चंद्र** m. Rāma-candra, see ab. (Śiv. 740, 1490, 1758; Rām. 111, 135, 153, 337, 1119, 1390, 1483, *et passim*).

rama रुम्, see **ramb** 1.

rēma र्यम् or **र्यम्** । मनःखेदः, भयजा चिन्ता f.pl. anxiety caused by fear (cf. **pot^u r^o**, p. 787b, l. 24). —**karañē -करञ्** । पीडोद्भवः, पीडोद्भावना f.pl. inf. such fear to arise; to cause such fear to arise.

rum रुम् । लोम, दीर्घसूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम्, निमेषमात्रकालः m. the hair (or a hair) on the body of man or beast, down, wool (Rām. 635, 1722); a crack (in an earthenware or metal dish, in a wooden board, or the like); met. an instant, a moment, the twinkling of an eye (L.V. 104; Rām. 408, 887, 1193, 1196); (as adj. c.g. **निमेषकालव्यापी**) lasting only for an instant, taking only an instant for performance. **rum rum shērmanda thawānⁱ रुम् रुम् शर्मन्द थवनि** । अत्युपहृत्यातिशयार्थीकरणम् to make every hair ashamed, to overwhelm a person with benefits. **rum-rāth रुम्-राठ्** । मूलभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāthi -राठि**), 'the seed bed of the hairs,' i.e. the original place from which any person, family, animal, or plant has sprung, the original birthplace, cradle of a race or family. **-rāth gālūñ^u -राठ् गालञ्चू** f.inf. to destroy a person (and his entire family, root and branch) (Rām. 727, 1387).

-rāṭh zālūn^u -राठ् जालून् । आ मूलोत्पत्तिकारणमुद्दिश्य परिभाषणम् f.inf. to set on fire the cradle of a family, i.e. to abuse a person and his ancestors back to the foundation of his family.

ruma-dāh रूम-दाह । स्पर्शमात्रदाहः m. (of a corpse on the funeral pyre) a very slight burning (just sufficient to burn the down on the body); met. (of anything else) a mere touch of burning. ruma-jath रूम-जथ् । कुत्सितोर्णा f. (sg. dat. -jūṭh^u -जूथ्), (of a fleece) the short wool on the legs of the animal, useless for spinning, refuse wool. —ruma —रूम adv. in every hair, down to the last hair, entirely, utterly (Rām. 1775; K. 475, 509). ruma-ryosh^u रूम-र्योश्च m. in Hindū legend, N. of a celebrated saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa-rṣi*, who accompanied the Pāṇḍava heroes of the Mahābhārata on their journey to sacred places; N. of another saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa* or *Lōmaharṣana*, who was famous for his long life (Rām. 1465). ruma-rēshyun^u āy रूम-रेश्युन् आय् । चिरजीवित्वम् m. the long life of *Lōmaharṣana*, an expression employed in wishing blessings to a servant or child. ruma-raz रूम-रज् । बालरज्जुः f. a wool-rope, a rope made of wool or goats' hair. ruma-ṭhor^u रूम-ठ्ठर् । बालहीनः adj. (f. -ṭhūr^u 1 -ठ्ठूर्), (of a man, or one of his limbs) wanting, or deprived of, the down or hair properly grown there. -ṭhūr^u 2 -ठ्ठूर् । रोममयकण्डोलशिरस्त्र-विशेषः f. a kind of basket-shaped hat made of Ladakhī woollen cord, worn by the inhabitants of that country. Cf. ṭhūr^u.

rumāh रूमाह m. a single hair; as adv. for a moment, but for a moment, in (or during) an instant.

rūm 1 रूम । रोम m. the down of the human body or beast, wool; cf. rum. rūma-dāh रूम-दाह । ईषदाहः m. slight burning, i.q. ruma-dāh, l. 5, ab., q.v. -sōw^u -सोवु । घनरोमा adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), (of man, beast, tree, or the like) covered thickly with down.

rūm 2 रूम روم m. the Turkish Empire (El.).

ramb 1 रंब् or rama रम । अश्वदुष्टप्रक्रमः m. (of a horse) a buck, a rear, a sudden jib (in order to throw its rider) (cf. pot^u r°, p. 787b, l. 22). —karun —करुन् । अश्वकर्तृकगतिरोधात्मदोषाविष्कारः m.inf. to buck, jib (in order to throw the rider).

ramb 2 रंब् । शोभा f. (of a person) fine array, handsome clothes, elegance, beauty (Gr.Gr. 127); (in a work or business) deftness, skilfulness (cf. atha-r°, p. 62a, l. 13). —yīn^u —यिन् । विशिष्टशोभोन्नवः f.inf. elegance to come (to a person), to become elegant, to find oneself in fine array; to become deft, skilled (in any action).

ramba 1 रंब (? gender), a flock or (?) flocks (L. 363).

ramba 2 रंब । विचारः m. consideration, thought, meditation (on what should be done). —karun —करुन् । गौरवावलम्बः m.inf. to do considering, as ab.; (when engaged on any course of conduct, good or bad, and unexpectedly finding oneself in the presence of a superior) out of respect to refrain from one's object. rāmbi रंबि । दर्वीभिदः f. a metal ladle (for serving food, or the like).

romb^u रंबु । सच्छिद्रदर्वीविशेषः m. a straining ladle, i.e. a ladle pierced with holes (for lifting food out of the oil or other liquid in which it has been cooked), a ladle and strainer in one.

rambal रंबल (= رمل) । पासकविशेषः m. geomancy, divination.

rambālⁱ रंबलि । रमलशास्त्रवेत्ता m. a geomancer.

rambun रंबुन् or ramun रमुन् । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rambyōv रंब्योव्), (of a person) to be adorned (both by fine garments and by fine virtues), to be dignified and perfectly conducted (Gr.Gr. 127, 175); (of a thing or action) to be perfectly made or performed; to be charmingly excellent. The causal of this verb is rambanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambanāwun रंबनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rambanōw^u रंबनोवु), to cause to be beautiful, etc. Causal of rambun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambarēñ रंबर्यन् । अतिशोभोपेता f. a woman in charming array; a woman charming by her conduct, speech, or actions.

rambawun^u रंबवुनु or ramawun^u रमवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. rambaviñ^u रंबवन्), (a person) who is charming by being at once finely dressed and virtuous, one who is dignified and perfectly conducted; (of a thing or action) that which is beauteous, or perfectly made, that which is dexterously performed (Rām. 187, 1188, 1346; K. 423).

rumach (? spelling and gender), a certain vegetable, equal to the finest English rhubarb, but not so acid (L. 72).

rumahā रूमहा । सस्यविशेषः f. N. of the produce of a certain food plant, described as drum-shaped, of a slight dark red colour, two or three times as large as a bean, and ripening in the autumn.

rumājⁱ रूमजि, see rumal.

rumal रूमल् । रोमोपलक्षितः adj. (f. rumājⁱ रूमजि), hairy downy (esp. on parts where such should not be). Cf. rūmal.

rumāl रूमाल् (= رومال) । परिमार्जनपटः f. a handkerchief, a towel, a napkin (*rumālī-kēth*, in a kerchief, II. iii, 2).

rūmal रूमल् । घनरोमा adj. e.g. heavily and thickly covered with hair or down (e.g. an animal's body, a tree, or a root). Cf. rumal.

rumilad रूमिलद् । दीर्घभङ्गरन्ध्रयुतः adj. e.g. (of a metal, earthenware, or wooden vessel, or the like) showing a crack, cracked.

ramun रमुन्, i.q. **rambun**, q.v.; also, to be pleased, delighted; to play, sport, amuse oneself; to remain, stay, abide (K. 509).

rēmph रैम्फ । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. -rēmpi -रैपि), a little (of anything) (Gr.Gr. 66); used —° to form a diminutive or to indicate pity (cf. **gurⁱ-r^o**, p. 299a, l. 5; **mahanivⁱ-r^o**, p. 555b, l. 39; **shurⁱ-r^o**, s.v. **shur^u**; **ṣūṭhⁱ-r^o**, s.v. **ṣūṭh^u**) (Gr.Gr. 163).

rāmēshvar रामेश्वर m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 863, 933, 1158).

rumuw^u रमुवु । बालमयी adj. (f. **rumüv^u** रमवू), (a rope, or the like) made of hair or wool.

ramawun^u रमवुनु n.ag. (f. **ramavüñ^u** रमवञ्जू), one who is adorned, one who is glorious, beautiful, charming (K. 59). Cf. **rambun**, **ramun**, and **rambawun^u**.

ramazān रमज़ान رمضان m. N. of the ninth of the Arabian months, the Muslim Lent, during which Musalmāns fast in the day time (K.Pr. 204).

ran रन् cookery, cooking, in **rana-pēv** रन-प्यव् । बङ्गलपाकवृत्तिः f. a falling (*quasi*, a torrent or avalanche) of cooking, a great cooking (of many articles and varieties of food by many persons).

rān रान् ران । जङ्घोर्ध्वभागः f. (sg. dat. **rāni** रानि, or, according to some, **rōñ^u** राञ्जू), the thigh (cf. **māz-r^o**, p. 614b, l. 50; **pot^u-r^o**, p. 787b, l. 27; **sinⁱ-rān**, s.v. **syun^u**) (Gr.Gr. 10). **rāni-hond^u** रानि-हन्दु । जङ्घोर्ध्वासंयन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^u** -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, the thigh (e.g. the thigh-bone, flesh of the thigh, disease of the thigh, and so on).

rani, see **rūñ^u** 1.

rāni, see **rōñ^u**.

rain रैन् or **rōn** रान् m. the name of a caste (Gr.Gr. 22).

raini रैनि, see **rūn^u**.

rainī रैनी, i.q. **rōnī**, q.v.

rēn रैन् । ऋणम् m. debt, a debt owed (Śiv. 1004).

—**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to repay a debt (K. 473).

—**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. a debt to be repaid (K. 460).

rōna र्वन or **runa** रून् in **rōna**-(or **runa**)-**zōna** र्वन-(रून-)**ञ्जन** । कार्यविनोदः m. doing some work for the sake of amusement, doing something merely to pass the time.

rini रिनि رني, in **rini rini** रिनि रिनि رني, رني, adv. little by little, gradually (YZ. 261, 432, 478). Cf. **ring**.

ron^u 1 रनु (for 2, see **ranun**) । कुणिः, कुकरः (f. **rūñ^u** 2 रञ्जू), one who has a deformed, maimed, crooked, or withered arm or hand (cf. **atha-r^o**, p. 62a, l. 15) (Śiv. 746, 1214, 1634, 1736, 1755); footless, handless (El.

raun); —° deformed in some other limb (cf. **kana-r^o**, p. 448a, l. 32). —**kāha-nēth^ar** —काह-नेथर । मृतबालकसंस्कारविशेषः m. the maimed performance of the **kāha-nēth^ar** ceremony on behalf of a boy who has died before it could be performed on the 11th day after birth. See **kāha-nēth^ar**, p. 387b, l. 11. **ron^u kōn^u** रनु कोनु । कुकरः काणश्च adj. (f. **rūñ^u kōñ^u**, रञ्जू काञ्जू), having a deformed hand (or arm) and one-eyed; met. one who has a thieving hand and the evil eye.

rōn रान्, see **rain**.

rōni रानि, see **rūn^u**.

rōnī रानी । राज्ञी f. a queen, a king's wife (cf. **paṭa-r^o**, p. 785a, l. 5) (Śiv. 1521; K. 730, 785, 919, 939, 942; 980, 1132). Voc. sg. (in polite address) **rainyā**, O Lady! (L.V. 10). i.q. **rōñ^u**, q.v.

rūn^u रूनु । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **rūnis** रूनिस्, abl. **rōni** रानि or **raini** रैनि), a husband (from the point of view of the wife), a woman's husband (Gr.Gr. 20; W. 6, 18 *run*; K.Pr. 70, 95, 131, 134, 145, 182 (voc. written *ryno*), 201). Cf. **rūñ^u** 1.

rōni-sūṣh^u रानि-सङ्खू । पतिवती f. a virtuous wife whose husband is alive.

rūñⁱ-büd^u रूनि-बुडू । महाभर्तृका f. a very lovely, well-educated, fortunate married woman whose husband is alive. —**dōd^u** -दोदु । भर्तृप्रेप्सा m. husband-love, the intense love shown to her husband by a wife. —**gurus** -गुरुस् । सारभूतः m. (sg. dat. **-gurasas** -गुरसस्).

‘husband's milk,’ hence (out of a collection of a variety of food) a tit-bit reserved for, or offered to, a particular person. —**grākañ** -ग्राकञ् । पतिवती f. a woman who owns a husband, i.e. a woman whose husband is alive. —**müṣ^u** -मञ्जू । भर्तृकासुकी f. ‘husband-mad,’ a woman who is infatuated with her husband.

—**söv^u** -सावू । भर्तृसौख्यवती f. a woman who is happily married to a rich, prosperous, and exemplary husband. —**sāway** -सावय् । भर्तृसौख्यम् f. the condition of such a woman as the preceding, the state of a happy wife.

—**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ् । पतिवती f. a woman whose husband is alive. —**wōr^u** -वोरु m. or **-wör^u** -वारू f. । प्रदेशविशेषः N. of a tract to the north-east of Śrīnagar, said to have been a residence of King Raṇāditya (see RT. Tr., p. 86) and hence said by popular tradition to have been called in Skt. *Raṇāditya-rāta* or *-rātikā*, although really (RT. Tr. II, 451) the ancient name was *Rājāna-rātikā*; cf. **ranga-wör^u**, p. 837a, l. 49. —**warg** -वर्ग ।

भर्तृवृत्तिः m. a husband's duties or necessary conduct (in regard to his wife). —**vēṣ^u** -वैञ्जू । भर्तृविशिष्टा f. a woman whose husband is alive, a woman who has been legally married.

rand रंद् m. in band-rand, p. 111a, l. 32. Apparently a jingle.

rand रंङ् । विधवा f. a woman whose husband is dead, a widow (esp. one who is rendered destitute by her condition).

randā 1 रंद् 𑂔𑂱, । तच्चणोपकरणम् m. a carpenter's plane (El. *randah*, Gr.M.). —dyun^u —दिनु । तच्चणेन स्पष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), to make smooth; to repeat something heard, or a story, over and over again (as a plane goes backwards and forwards). —kadun —कडुन् । तच्चणेन स्पष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), make smooth; to bring (a person) to order (by abuse, entreaty, punishment, etc.); to clean (cotton of its seeds), to card cotton. —kod^u-mot^u —कडु-मंतु । अतिदूराध्वोल्लङ्घनेनान्विष्टः perf. part. (f. —kūd^u-mūt^u —कडू-मंतू), planed smooth; brought to order; (of cotton) carded; sought for in every direction, and by going over long and difficult ways.

randā 2 रंद् । दीर्घखण्डम् f. a narrow strip or slip of cloth. —wālāñē —वालन्न । क्खेदनम् f. pl.inf. to tear into long narrow strips.

rānda रांङ्, see rāda.

rind रिंद् 𑂔𑂱, m. a reprobate, drunkard, profligate, rake; a knave, a rogue (Rām. 1581, 1775; YZ. 270, 308).

rinda-pōthⁱ रिंद्-पांठि adv. impudently, resolutely (Śiv. 156).

randukh 1 रंदुख् । दीर्घचर्मखण्डः m. a long strip of leather, a long leather strap or rope (cf. *randā* 2).

randukh 2 रंदुख् । अयोग्यभ्रमणशीलः adj. (f. *randūc^u* रन्दूच्), one who habitually wanders about causelessly or without motive (badly dressed, barefoot, etc.) (cf. *randā* 1).

rand^ar रंद्दर् or randr रंद्द्र । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, aperture (cf. *brahm-r^o*, p. 121a, l. 8) (Śiv. 1654).

randay रंदय् । पाकक्रमः f. the order of preparing the cooking of the various courses of a dinner or the like.

rang रंग् 𑂔𑂱, । रागः, नाय्यम् m. colour, colouring matter, pigment, paint, dye (cf. *ōlici-r^o*, p. 23b, l. 46; *ariñē-r^o*, p. 44a, l. 38; *asmōnⁱ-r^o*, p. 50a, l. 36; *bē-rang*, p. 125a, l. 8; *gīri-r^o*, p. 297a, l. 11; *hāka-r^o*, p. 326b, l. 29; *kōphura-r^o*, p. 464a, l. 13; *nābādⁱ-r^o*, p. 619b, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 123, 148; Gr.M.; W. 120; Śiv. 10, 55, 344, 359, 445, 877, 1047, 1258, 1543, 1566, 1893; Rām. 397, 403, 1043; YZ. 96); the colour (of something), a distinguishing feature, that which suggests points of resemblance or non-resemblance (cf. *diwayē-r^o*, p. 265b, l. 26; *hapa-r^o*, p. 324a, l. 22); colour, tint, hue, complexion (cf. *hiyē-r^o*, p. 363a, l. 35; *shēb-r^o*, s.v. *shēb*; *shukla-r^o*, s.v. *shukl*) (Gr.M., Rām. 199; K.Pr. 12, 220); mode,

manner, method (cf. *phulayē-r^o*, p. 697b, l. 43; *pōshē-r^o*, p. 779a, l. 18; *pōñsi-r^o*, p. 743b, l. 23) (Śiv. 1267, 1522); form, appearance (cf. *shēwa-r^o*, s.v. *shēv*) (Śiv. 469, 618, 834, 849, 1366, 1522; Rām. 343); fashion, style; state, condition, state of affairs (Śiv. 879, 1103, 1704; Rām. 1074, 1351); kind, sort (cf. *prath ranga*, p. 769a, l. 52) (L.V. 84-5); feeling, emotion (Śiv. 771); a theatre, stage; a theatrical entertainment (L.V. 81; Rām. 1412, 1420, 1452); sport, entertainment, amusement, a public assembly for such (K.Pr. 76, 259); a remarkable sight, something wonderful (Rām. 523); merriment, pleasure, enjoyment, high festival; a great crowd of people (such as assembles at a festival), the scene of a festival (Śiv. 89); a field of battle. —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to dye (El.).

-gāsa -गास m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El. *rang-ghās*).

—gaṣhānⁱ —गह्नि । दुरवस्थानुभवः m. pl.inf. colours to happen; met. to experience a wretched condition.

-khrāv -खाव् । रङ्गचित्रितकाष्ठपादुका m. painted wooden clogs. —kalam -कलम् । रागचित्रलेखनी,

रञ्जितलेखनी m. a colour-pen, i.e. a paint brush; a coloured pen, a penholder ornamented with colours.

-küñ^u -कञ्जू । रङ्गशिला f. a colour-stone, a stone slab on which colours are ground (cf. *ranga-tul^u*, bel.).

—karānⁱ —करंनि । रूपकविधानम् m.inf. pl. to do play-acting; to play a part, coquet, dissemble. —lagun

—लगुन् । रङ्गयोगापत्तिः m.inf. colour to be applied, to be painted in colour; a theatrical entertainment to be performed (on some special occasion); a great crowd to assemble; a festival or joyful occurrence to happen.

—lāgun —लागुन् । रङ्गयोजनम्, व्याजमूर्च्छादिनिरूपणम् m.inf. to apply colour, to colour, paint; to pretend to faint, to fall down in a pretended fit. —rich

(? spelling), a certain medicinal plant, the seeds of which are used as an emetic (L. 75, *rangarichh*).

-rāwul -रावुल् m. the Simla horned pheasant (L. 120).

ranga 1 रंग् । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.), for, for the sake (of), on account (of) (as in

cyāni r^o, for thy sake; *ami r^o*, on this account; *khēna r^o*, on account of eating); in (such-and-such)

a manner or kind (cf. *aki r^o*, p. 20a, l. 50; *ami r^o*, p. 55a, l. 9; *amiy r^o*, p. 55b, l. 5; and so on; *aki-r^o*, in one manner; *dōyi-r^o*, in two ways; *trēyi-r^o*, in three ways, and so on; *sāsi-r^o*, s.v. *sōs^u*;

sāri-r^o, in every way; *yēsi-r^o*, in many ways; *sēthāhi-r^o*, in many ways) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; K. 372); as adv., with pleasure, joyfully, zealously.

-bulbul -बुल्बुल् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of small bird, described as having a black head, yellow wings, and a long tail (Śiv. 1025, 1046). —būmi -बू(भू)मि f. a stage,

theatre; an arena, wrestling ground (K. 372).
-dūj^u -दूजू । रञ्जितलिपिपट्टिका f. a blackboard used
 as a slate (see **dūj^u**, p. 203a, l. 1) and ornamented in
 various colours. **-dūs** -दूस । रागरञ्जितदण्डः m. a
 painted cudgel. **-lūr^u** -लूरू । योजितरागसदनम्
 (इष्टिकामयगृहम्) f. a wooden house of which the walls
 are painted in colours; a house built of burnt bricks
 (cf. **-sīr^u**, bel.). **-mandul** -मंडुल् m. (sg. dat. **-mandalas**
-मंडलस्), a stage, theatre; an arena, wrestling ground
 (K. 433). **-mēṣ^u** -म्येषू । रङ्गमृत्तिका f. jeweller's
 rouge. **-maz** (? spelling and gender) a kind of
 coloured paper used for packing purposes (L. 380).
-phol^u -फोलु । रागफलम्, तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a round
 piece of mineral suitable for being ground down to
 powder for making paint; a smart boy (who takes
 delight in astonishing other people). **-pūt^u** -पटू ।
 रञ्जितपट्टिका f. a painted wooden board; a dyed cloth.
—ranga —रंग । नानाविधः adj. c.g. (of several persons
 or things) each of a different colour; each of a
 different kind (Śiv. 1075, 1180, 1185, 1203, 1820;
 K. 220). **—rēwawun^u** -र्यववुनु । परोत्सवादावत्युत्साही
 n.ag. (f. **-rēwavūn^u** -र्यववञ्जू), one who is accustomed
 joyfully and energetically to assist in another
 person's festivities. **-sīr^u** -सीरू (pl. nom. **-sērē**
-सेर्य । पक्केष्टिकासमूहः) f. a (burnt) brick, a brick which
 has been burnt in a kiln (cf. **-lūr^u**, ab.). **-tul^u** -टुलु ।
 रागपेषणशिलाविशेषः m. a small round stone held in the
 hand for grinding colours on a slab, a muller (cf.
rang-kūn^u, ab.). **-thūr^u** -थूरू । चित्रपुष्पलता f. a
 painted shrub, a coloured picture of a shrub; met. a
 beautiful, young, and graceful woman. **-tēvūr^u** -त्यवूरू ।
 सुवेशादिगर्विता f. 'a colour-damsel', i.e. a conceited
 girl, good-looking and finely dressed. **-tyong^u** -त्यंगु ।
 विलासी m. a dandy, fop, coxcomb. **-ṣhōṭa** -छोट ।
 रागचित्रोपेतदण्डः m. a painted walking-stick; a short
 piece of stick for grinding colours. **-ṣol^u** -चलु । नष्टरागः
 adj. (f. **-ṣūj^u** -चञ्जू), that of which the colour has
 fled, faded; (of a festival or the like) spoiled
 (e.g. by weather or other impediments). **-ṣēngan**
-च्यंगन् । चित्ररागविलासशोभोपेता f. anything feminine
 (rational or irrational being, thing, condition,
 or the like) which is rendered charming by
 pictures, colouring, graceful motion, or the like.
-ṣūr^u -चूरू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small
 sparrow-like bird (described as of several colours);
 a pheasant (El. *rangatsur*). **-wōl^u** -वोलु । विलासवृत्तिः
 n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who is accustomed to
 put on pretended graceful airs in everything he does,
 affected, full of affectation. **-wōr^u** -वोरू । रागरसपात्रम्,
 प्रदेशविशेषः f. a saucer, or cup, for holding paint; N.

of a village near the ancient shrine of Śāradā in the
 Kishēngangā Valley (RT.Tr. II, 280); N. of a place
 near Śrīnagar, on the south side of the Hāra-parbuth
 (p. 344a, l. 44). It is the traditional home of the
 ancient king Raṇāditya, and hence, by folk tradition,
 its name is wrongly connected with his; cf.
rūnⁱ-wōr^u, p. 835b, l. 40. **-yēnd^ar** -येंद्र ।
 रागविशेषरञ्जिताङ्गकर्तनयन्त्रम् m. a painted spinning-
 wheel.

rangā-rang रंगा-रंग رنګ, رنګا । नानाप्रकाराः
 adj. pl. c.g. (of many persons or things), each of a
 different colour, each of a different kind (Śiv. 1727).
-rangⁱ -रंगि । नानाविधः adj. c.g., id.

ranga 2 रंग adj. c.g. of (such-and-such) a colour, used
 —° (cf. **gīri-r^o**, p. 297a, l. 12; **nīli-r^o**, p. 670b, l. 37;
shāmi-r^o, s.v. **shōm^u**), so **har-ranga**, adj. every
 kind of (K.Pr. 77).

rangⁱ रंगि adj. c.g. i.q. **ranga 2**, q.v. of (such-and-such)
 a colour (cf. **gīri-r^o**, p. 297a, l. 12; **shāma-r^o**,
 s.v. **shām 3**), (Śiv. 1019); of (such-and-such) a kind
 (cf. **sāsi-r^o**, s.v. **sōs^u**) (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

rangi रंगि f. colour (El.).

ring रिंग । मात्रा f. a very little of anything, a slight
 amount (e.g. a doze lasting only an instant) (cf.
obura-r^o, p. 7a, l. 26, or **ab^ara-r^o**, Gr.Gr. 162, a slight
 cloud; **d^aha-r^o**, p. 198a, l. 37, or **d^ahⁱ-r^o**, p. 198b,
 l. 27, a trace of smoke; **wāwa-r^o**, a little wind,
 Gr.Gr. 162; a gust of wind, Gr.M.).

ringa रिंग । फलविशेषः m. the hawthorn berry (*Crataegus*
oxyantha) (El. *ring* and *ringo*; L. 70, 79, 460 *ring*);
 the hawthorn tree or its wood. Monkeys and other
 creatures eat the berries; cf. **ryūg^u**. **ringa-hūt^u**
 रिंग-हटू । दृढदारुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hacē** -हच), the
 wood of the hawthorn tree. **ringa-pūt^u** रिंग-पटू ।
 पट्टिकाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-pacē** -पच), a board made
 of the hard wood of this tree. **ringa-rōch^u** रिंग-रोकु ।
 ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant,
 described as found in the foot-hills, and as having
 small leaves spread over the ground. **ringa-rōchⁱ**
mūl रिंग-राक्छि मूल । मूलकविशेषः m. the root of the
 preceding, used with milk, etc., as a medicine for
 lumbago, rheumatism, etc.

rīngⁱ रींगि, see **ryūg^u**.

rōng रंग or **rung रङ्ग** । लवङ्गम्, नासाभूषणविशेषः, धूपः m.
 a clove (Rām. 205); a gold jewelled nose-ring, in the
 form of a clove; met. a clever impudent boy.

rōnga-(or **runga**)-**ṣūn^u** र्वं(रुं)ग-चञ्जू । लवङ्गायपुष्पम्
 f. 'clove-charcoal', the head of a clove. **-ṣūn^u**
gaṣhūn^u -चञ्जू गङ्गञ्जू । दुर्मूल्यतासंभवः f.inf. to become
 the head of a clove; hence, to become dear and hard to

procure. -ṭ^un^u khasūn^u -खसून् । अनुनयास्वीकृतिः f.inf. 'the clove's head to rise', to remain obstinate and resentful in spite of all entreaties, apologies, or attempts at reconciliation.

rong^u रंगु adj. (f. rñj^u रंजू), possessing (such-and-such, or so many) colours or kinds, used —° (cf. aitha-r°, p. 66b, l. 35; pñṣa-r°, p. 743a, l. 35).

rangdār रंगदार رنگدار । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. coloured, bright, gay, showy.

rangēla रंगेल तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. c.g. a sharp, intelligent, scape-grace boy.

rāngil रंगिल् सव्याजविलासः, ग्रामविशेषः m. artful, or cunning, sport, a practical joke; N. of a village to the north of Kāshmīr.

rāngīn रंगीन् رنگین । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. coloured, painted; fine, showy, gaudy.

rāngīnī रंगीनी رنگینی । विचित्रता f. the being coloured, the being of various colours, variegated; bright colouring, gaudiness; variableness, variety.

rangun रंगुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rong^u रंगु, f. rñj^u रंजू), to colour, stain, dye, tinge, paint (cf. atha rāngānī, p. 62a, l. 16; buth^u rangun, p. 142a, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 123, YZ. 79). rong^u-mot^u रंगु-मंतु । रञ्जितः perf. part. (f. rñj^u-müṭ^u रंजू-मंजू), coloured, painted, dyed.

ranganāwun रंगनावुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranganōw^u रंगनोवु), i.q. rangun, q.v. (cf. buth^u r°, p. 142a, l. 12).

rang^{ar} रंगर् । रञ्जकः m. (the f. is rangarēñ रंगर्यञ्), which means either a dyer's wife or a female dyer; see also -bāy, bel. Cf. rangur) a dyer (El. rangur; Gr.Gr. 39, 148; W. 18, 114, rangur). According to El. he is generally a Musalmān. -bāy -वाय् । रञ्जकस्त्री f. a dyer's wife.

rang^{ar}i-wōrsa रंगरि-वर्स । असद्वृत्तख्यातिः m. 'a dyer's death-commemoration ('urs)', the publishing of false news about anyone.

rāngar रंगर्, rāngarī रंगरि, see rāgar, rāgarī.

rangur रंगुर m. (f. rang^{ar}r^u रंगरू is a woman who lives by dyeing), i.q. rang^{ar}, q.v. (cf. basta-r°, p. 135a, l. 50).

rangarī-bāpār रंगरि-बापार् । रञ्जकवृत्तिः m. a dyer's business. -kūḍ^u -कूडु । रञ्जकस्थाली m. a dyer's pot (containing dye-water which is boiled with cloth, etc., to be dyed). -khum -खुम् or -khumb -खुब् ।

रञ्जककुण्डिका m. a dyer's vat (for storing liquid dye, or for dyeing cloth). -wān -वान् । रञ्जककर्मस्थानम् m. a dyer's workshop, a dyery (W. 114 rangaricān).

rangarēñ रंगर्यञ् । रञ्जकस्त्री f. a she-dyer, a woman who works as a dyer (Gr.Gr. 39); a dyer's wife. Cf. rang^{ar} and rangur.

rangishⁱ रंगिशि f. ? a manner of walking, gait. Only noted in kakav-rangishⁱ, p. 433a, l. 5, q.v.

rangath रंगथ । रागयुक्तता f. (sg. dat. rangüṭ^u रंगंजू), colouring, colouredness, tint, hue; bright colouring, gaudiness; (of an occupation) the quality of producing emotion or affection, soul-stirringness.

rangawal रंगवल् । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a certain sweet-smelling flower (described as dark yellow in colour).

rangawun रंगवुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rangow^u रंगवु), i.q. rangun, q.v. (cf. buth^u r°, p. 142a, l. 13).

rangawañ रंगवञ् । रञ्जनभृतिः f. a dyer's wages or remuneration.

rñj^u-müṭ^u रंजू-मंजू, see rangun.

rōnkh रोंख, see rōkh.

ranan रनन् । पाकवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. ranūñ^u रनंजू), the act of cooking, cooking, cookery.

r^{an}nun रनुन् (also written रणुन्) । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. r^{anyōv} रन्योव्), (of cloth, carpet, etc.) to be, or become, worn out, worn thin (Gr.Gr. 175). The causal of this verb is r^{ananāwun} रननावुन् (Gr.Gr. 175). r^{anyō}-mot^u रन्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. r^{anyē}-müṭ^u रन्ये-मंजू), become worn thin.

ranun रनुन् । पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ron^u 2 रंनु, f. rññ^u 3 रंजू; 2 p.p. rañōv रञोव्), to cook, boil, prepare food by cooking (cf. pun^u r°, p. 738a, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 5, 29, 115-6, 168, 191, 209, 225, 227, 251; Gr. M.; L. 459; Śiv. 208, 413, 591, 1042, 1072, 1215, 1533; K. 737; K.Pr. 76, 87). ron^u-mot^u रंनु-मंतु । पाचितः perf. part. (f. rññ^u-müṭ^u रंजू-मंजू), cooked, prepared for eating.

runun रनुन् conj. 1 to plant, to dibble a plant into the ground, to transplant (rice seedlings or the like) (L. 459, 462). This word seems to be a by-form of ruwun, q.v.; noted only in L. Possibly there is a slip of the pen for ruwun.

rananāwun रननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rananōw^u रननोवु), to cause to be cooked, to cause to cook. Cf. ranāwun.

rēñṭa रेंट, see rēṭa.

ront (? spelling and gender), a kind of stiff clay, bad for agriculture, as it always cakes (L. 321). Perhaps for rōṭh^u, q.v.

rēñṭun रेंटुन्, see rēṭun.

rāñṭas रांटस्, rōñṭas रोंटस्, see rōṭas.

rēñṭh रेन्क्, see rēṭh.

rēnav rē रैनव रै । ऋकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial ऋ. The long form of this letter is called r^akhav r^u or rūkhav rū.

ranāwun रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranōw^u रनोवु), to cause to cook (El. possible incorr. for rananāwun, which would be the regular form, see Gr.Gr. 170 ff.).

rainyā रैन्या, see rōnī.

rīnz रीञ्ज or rīnz^u रीञ्ज । धनुः f. a bow (the weapon); a pellet bow (El. rēnz). rēnza-nēcyuw^u रेञ्ज-न्यचिवु । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a clever sharp-witted person (esp. a boy or youth).

rīnzⁱ रीञ्जि, see ryūnz^u.

ranzun रञ्जुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. ronz^u रञ्जु, 2 p.p. ranzōv रञ्जोव or (Gr.Gr. 226) ranzyōv रञ्ज्योव), to become pleased, gratified, delighted, rejoiced (Gr.Gr. 171, 226; K. 19); to be comforted, consoled. The causal of this verb is ranzanāwun or ranzawun, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). ronz^u-mot^u रञ्जु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. rūnz^u-müts^u रञ्जु-मञ्चू), pleased, gratified, consoled. ranzyō-mot^u रञ्ज्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तसंतोषः perf. part. (f. ranzyē-müts^u रञ्ज्ये-मञ्चू), satisfied, gratified.

rinzun रिञ्जुन् । क्लृप्तापयानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rinzōv रिञ्जोव), to escape or flee away secretly or by a stratagem (e.g. from prison, from a dunning creditor, or the like).

ranzanāwun रञ्जनावुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranzanōw^u रञ्जनोवु), to please, gratify (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 980); to comfort, console. ranzanōw^u-mot^u रञ्जनोवु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. ranzanōv^u-müts^u रञ्जनावु-मञ्चू), pleased, consoled (by someone).

rinzanāwun रिञ्जनावुन् । क्लृप्तापहरणम्, क्लृप्तापयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rinzanōw^u रिञ्जनोवु), i.q. rinzawun, q.v.

rīnzis रीञ्जिस, see ryūnz^u.

ranzath रञ्जथ । प्रसादना f. (sg. dat. ranzüts^u रञ्जचू), gratifying, consoling, comforting, appeasing, conciliating.

ranzawan रञ्जवन् । प्रीणना f. (sg. dat. ranzavūn^u रञ्जवचू), the act of gratifying, satisfying, consoling, conciliating.

ranzawun रञ्जवुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranzow^u रञ्जवु), to please, gratify, delight (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 467); to comfort, console. ranzow^u-mot^u रञ्जवु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. ranzüv^u-müts^u रञ्जवु-मञ्चू), pleased, gratified, comforted, consoled (by someone).

rinzawan रिञ्जवन् । क्लृप्तापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् f. (sg. dat. rinzavūn^u रिञ्जवचू), secretly, or by stratagem causing property to disappear, to carry off property in this manner; the absconding or escaping secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a dunning creditor, or the like).

rinzawun रिञ्जवुन् । क्लृप्तापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् conj. 1

(1 p.p. rinzow^u रिञ्जवु), to cause (property) to disappear, i.e. secretly, or by a dishonest stratagem, to carry off property from another's possession; to escape or abscond secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a threatened criminal charge, a dunning creditor, or the like). Cf. rinzanāwun.

rōñē रञ्ज or ruñē रञ्ज । बुद्धघण्टिकाः f.pl. small bells (strung on a string and worn round the ankle, or put about the necks of horses, cattle, and goats) (El. rōnyi, K. 147, 184). rōñe-(or ruñē-)gōd रञ्ज-गड । किङ्किणीजालोपेतगुल्फः m. an ankle adorned with these bells. -hor^u -हर् । किङ्किणीबन्धः m. a string or set of these bells (as tied on the ankle). -mahārēñ -महार्यञ्ज । बालिकावधूः f. a child bride. (When a girl is married in childhood, she wears these bells on her ankles till puberty. As soon as she reaches that age, she puts off the bells and wears a veil over her head instead.) -manzul^u -मञ्जुल । किङ्किण्युपेतवालशय्यापीठविशेषः m. a child's cradle hung round with small bells.

rōñ^u रञ्ज or (q.v.) rājarēñ राजर्यञ्ज । राज्ञी, धान्यविशेषः f. a queen, a king's wife (El. rānyi; W. 16 rāni; Śiv. 1312; Rām. 765, 1591); met. a rich and honoured wife (cf. dēka-r°, p. 204b, l. 20); a kind of rice with a long, thin, pale-coloured grain. Cf. rōjñī.

rāñē bēhun रञ्ज व्यञ्जन् । अननवस्थिततया प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to sit a-queen'; hence, not to be volatile, to do one's work consistently and thoroughly. rāñē-brör^u रञ्ज-ब्रारू । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः f. N. of a form of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. Mahārājñī) believed to manifest herself by miraculous changes in the colour of the water of a spring at the village of Tūla-mūla (Skt. Tūlamūlya), in the Lār Pargana about ten miles north of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 488). rāñē thāñē rōzun रञ्ज ठाञ्ज रोजुन् । सावधानतयावस्थानम् m.inf. to devote oneself without caprice (i.e. resolutely) to some work, to buckle to and persevere, staunchly to stick to one's work (without opposition and with all one's requirements). Cf. thōñ^u and rāñē bēhun, ab.

rūñ^u 1 रञ्ज । पत्नी f. a queen (Rām. 766); a man's wife (from the point of view of the husband) (K.Pr. 102, 201, rani; Rām. 1241; K. 453; YZ. 375 reñen; K.Pr. 12, 91, 102, 122, 182, 201, 205). Cf. rūn^u.

rūñ^u 2 रञ्ज, see ron^u 1.

rūñ^u-m^u रञ्ज-मञ्चू, see ranun.

rāñēr रञ्जर । जीर्णता m. (of a cloth, carpet, or the like) worn-outness, worn-thinness.

rañēr रञ्ज्यर् or रञ्जर । कुकरता m. the condition of having a deformed or maimed hand (see ron^u 1).

rāñē-rāwun रञ्जरावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

r^an^rōw^u रंजरोवु), to cause to become worn out, to wear (a cloth, carpet, or the like) to thinness.

rōpai वपै, rupai रुपै, see rōpay.

rōp^u रोपु (cf. रंज) m. mending, repair, esp. of shawls (El. rōp). —karan-wōl^u —करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. —karan-wājēñ —करन्-वाज्यञ्), a mender, repairer (El.); cf. rafāgar. —karawun^u —करवुनु n.ag. (f. —karavūñ^u —करवञ्), id.

rūpⁱ रूपि adj. c.g. possessing the appearance of, acting in the character of; used —°, as in b(h)ārē-r^o, in the character of a wife (cf. bōrⁱyā); mātru-r^o, in the character of a mother; māyē-r^o, in the character of a deceiver (all three in L.V. 54); zādā-r^o, stolid like an insentient block (L.V. 20) (K. 50, 105, 356, 369, 490).

rōph र्वफ or ruph रुफ । रूप्यम् m. (sg. dat. rō(ru)pas र्व(रु)पस्), silver (Gr. 41, 51; Gr.M.; Śiv. 430, 1285, 1755; Rām. 568, 1678, 1784; K. 914; YZ. 8 rō°).

rōpa-(or rupa-)hōrⁱ र्व(रु)प-होर । रूप्यवस्त्रिः adj. c.g. silver-speckled, i.e. covered over with a pattern traced in silver (or silver-like) dots or spots. —hōr^u -होर । रूप्यविशदचित्राङ्कितः adj. (f. —hōr^u -होर), id. —lōkh -लौख f. N. of 'the Silver Island' in the Dal lake (El. rōpalānk, m.). rōpa-(or rupa-)sond^u र्व(रु)प-सन्दु । रूप्यमयः adj. (f. —sūnz^u -सञ्ज), made of silver, silvern (Gr.Gr. 41, K.Pr. 219).

rōpⁱ(or rupⁱ) raz र्व(रु)पि रज्ज । रौप्यरज्जुः f. a string made of silver (e.g. for carrying ornaments on a girdle).

rōpⁱ(or rupⁱ) tājⁱ र्व(रु)पि तैजि । रौप्यतूलिका f. a silver bodkin or needle (used for applying collyrium to the eyes).

rōpuk^u र्वपुकु or rupuk^u रुपुक । रूप्यसंवन्धी adj. (f. rō(ru)pūc^u र्व(रु)पचू), of, or belonging to, silver.

rūph रूप् । रूपम् m. (sg. dat. rūpas रूपस्), form, figure, appearance (cf. brahma-r^o, p. 121a, l. 11; jyōti-r^o, p. 380b, l. 19; shiwa-r^o, s.v. shiv; shyāma-r^o, s.v. shyām 3; sūrē-r^o, s.v. sūrē; satya-r^o, s.v. satya; swa-r^o, s.v. swa), (El. rūp, rūph; L.V. 15; Śiv. 6, 29, 39, 92, 94, 97, 98, 100-4, 108, 115, 170, etc.; Rām. 6, 23, 63, 285, 1121, 1765, 1771, 1779; K. 159-60, 171, 238, 411, 439, 458, etc.); a handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance (Gr.Gr. 138; Śiv. 896; Rām. 6, 520; K. 51, 211-2, 741, 747); a disguise (El.; K. 192, 365). (El. also gives rūp, f. a copy.) —bal -बल् । अतितुष्टिपुष्टिमत्त्वम् m. form and strength; (a formula used in blessings, etc.) beauty and power.

rūpa-gūr^u रूप-गूर । सैरन्धी f. a maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments. —hāl 1

-हाल् । प्रसाधनगृहम् f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होजू), a woman's toilet-room, her dressing-room; —hāl 2 -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice with a fine long white grain. —sost^u -सस्तु । सुरूपसंपन्नः adj. (f. -sūsh^u -संशू), fully of beauty, exceedingly beautiful. —sōw^u -सोवु । विशिष्टसुरूपः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सावू), id.

raphikh रफीख رفیق, m. a companion, friend, ally (El. rafik, Gr.M.).

raphākath रफाकथ رفاقت, f. (sg. dat. raphākūth^u रफाकूथ), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place (Gr.M.); association as a helper, an aid (Rām. 34).

raphtār रफतार رفتار, f. going, motion, walk, gait, pace, used —° (cf. kaj-r^o, p. 430b, l. 5); going, progression, procedure (Śiv. 410).

rōphiz रौफिज رافض । यवनजातिविशेषजातिकः m. a deserter; a member of the Rāfizī sect of the Shī'a Musalmāns. The sect is so called because they originally deserted Zaid, the son of 'Alī, when he forbade them to speak against the Companions of the Prophet; the Shī'a sect as a whole (L. 284; W. 123; K.Pr. 6, 28). —bāy -बाय । यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टा स्त्री f. a woman of this sect. —hōd -हूड । यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टायहः f. the obstinacy characterizing a man of this sect.

rōpul^u र्वपुलु or rupul^u रुपलु । रौप्ययोगयुक्तः, एकरोप्यमुद्रा m. something partly consisting of silver, something alloyed with silver; a single rupee.

rapaṭ रपट् m. a report (a corruption of the English word). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to make a report (H. v, 9).

rēpuṭ^u र्यपुटु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird of the spring time.

rōpot^u र्वपंटु or rupot^u रुपंटु । मत्स्यविशेषः m. a kind of fish with silver scales (El. ropith gād, it is found in the upper parts of the Jehlam).

rūpith रूपिठ । सुरूपः adj. c.g. (as subst. m., dat. rūpiṭas रूपिटस्) well-formed, handsome, beautiful, very beautiful (Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M. rūpith; Śiv. 940; Rām. 342, rūpith, m.c., 1258).

rōpow^u र्वपवु or rupow^u रुपवु । रूप्यमयः adj. (f. rō(ru)pūv^u र्व(रु)पवू), made of silver, silver (esp. vill.). rūpawān रूपवान् । सुरूपः m. well-formed, handsome.

rōpay वपय् or rupay रुपय् । रौप्यमुद्रा f. (although here reported as f., the word is by derivation and also in use m. Owing to its ending in the letter y, a typical f. termination, it has come to be treated as f. In the references below, when the gender is clearly shown, it will be indicated in each case), a rupee (the coin, also used as a weight, see bel.). The standard current rupee of British India is called dōbal r^o, f. (p. 183b,

l. 21) or **pōkhta r^o**, m. (p. 727b, l. 14; but, ib. l. 17, the gen. sg. is **rōpayē-hond^u**, as if of a fem. noun). The old local Ksh. rupee, worth about half the British rupee, is called **khām r^o**, m. (p. 400a, l. 19). (El. *rōpai*; Gr.Gr. *rupai*, f. 22, *rupayē*, f.pl. 93; Gr.M., f.; II. viii, 9, 10, m.; x, 1, 2, 6, m.; K.Pr. 88, 153, 171.)
-bar -वर् । एकमुद्रासमपरिमाणम् adj. e.g. weighing the same as a rupee, a rupee's weight of anything.
-khand -खंड । रौप्यमुद्राप्रायः f. about a rupee's weight, a little more or less (cf. **rōpayāh khandā**, p. 401a, l. 12).

rōpayē रपय f.pl. rupees (Gr.Gr. 93). **-hond^u** -हण्डु sg. gen. (of **rōpay**, f.) (f. **-hūnz^u** -हज्जू) of, or belonging to, or costing, a rupee (cf. **pōkhta rōpayē-hond^u**, p. 727b, l. 17). **rōpayē-z^u** रपय-ज्जू f.pl. a number, or collection, of rupees (Gr.Gr. 93).

rōpayāh khandā रपयाह खंडा about a rupee, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rōpayyun^u रपयिनु adj. (f. **rōpayiñ^u** रपयिञ्जू), costing, worth, or earning as wages, so many rupees. Used
 —°, as in **pōntsa-r^o**, p. 743a, l. 38.

rōpayēz^u रपयिञ्जू, see l. 15, ab.

rārā रारा m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.). Cf. **main-phal**, p. 573a, l. 48.

ras रस् । रसः, रागः, आखादः m. (sg. abl. **rasa** रस), sap, juice (of trees, fruit, or the like) (cf. **bangi-r^o**, p. 113a, l. 8; **dachē-r^o**, p. 186a, l. 2; **dōn^u-r^o**, p. 223b, l. 14; **gula-r^o**, p. 283b, l. 50; **handi-r^o**, p. 337b, l. 5; **kābayē-r^o**, p. 382b, l. 48; **nadārⁱ-r^o**, p. 623a, l. 42; **nēmbⁱ-r^o**, p. 671a, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1848, K.Pr. 5); serum (El.), essence, distillate (L.V. 40; Śiv. 286, 1857); soup, gravy (cf. **divagōn-r^o**, p. 261b, l. 16; **nōhⁱ-r^o**, p. 625b, l. 18; **pāca-r^o**, p. 678b, l. 33; **phōṭa-r^o**, p. 716b, l. 32; **paka-mondⁱ-r^o**, p. 725a, l. 13; **sas ras dyun^u** and **mēlun**, s.v. **sas**) (W. 140; K.Pr. 14, 41, 155, 178, 252); liquid (cf. **nīla-r^o**, p. 634a, l. 11); wine (K.Pr. 100); juiciness (Gr.Gr. 124, 175); taste, flavour (six of these are recognized, viz. sweet, sour, salt, bitter, acrid, and astringent) (Gr.Gr. 146); flavour, relish, liking, desire, delight (in), pleasure (of) (L.V. 73; K.Pr. 175, 177); love, affection (esp. love due to propinquity); a person's essence, his power, energy (L.V. 48, Śiv. 929); charm, elegance, interest, beauty; pathos, emotion, feeling (Śiv. 1111).
-ashyud^u -अशिदु । रसौषधम् m. the juice of the box-thorn, or of the *Amomum anthorhizum* (which is used medicinally, esp. as a collyrium); cf. **ashud**.
-dāra -दार । रसधारा f. a thin stream of juice, soup, or the like. **-gan -गन्** । सुरसव्याप्तः adj. e.g. full of

juice, juicy; (of a man) of a loving disposition; (of a literary composition) full of charm, full of sentiment. —**gaṭhun** -गकुन् । रसागमः, विकारिरसाविर्भावः m.inf. juice to come (in fruit or the like); interest (in one's work) to be excited; serum, pus, or the like to appear in a festering wound. —**karun** -करुन् । रसोत्पत्तिः m.inf. (of a festering wound) to produce pus. —**kēs^ari gaṭhun** -क्यसरि गकुन् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पत्त्यात्वाकुलीभवनम् m.inf. 'the juice to turn into chaff'; hence, to become distraught by being at one's wits' ends in the face of difficulties; cf. **kēsūr^u**. —**kēs^ari karun** -क्यसरि करुन् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पादनेन व्याकुलीकरणम् m.inf. to cause to be distraught, as ab. **-k^ot^u** -कुंतु । रसलिप्तः adj. (f. **-k^uṭṭ^u** -कुत्तू), wet with, smeared with, or mixed with soup or gravy (cf. **rasa-k^ot^u**, bel.). —**lagun** -लगुन् । आखादेनात्वासञ्जनम् m.inf. charm to be experienced, to feel the charm (of some song, poem, business, etc.) (K. 183, 251, 978, 1039). —**mīnith nāṭa ganz^aarith** —मीनिथ नाट गंज्रिथ । सम्यक्समानसंख्यः adj. e.g. 'having measured the gravy and having counted the (bits of) flesh'; hence, dividing out into exactly the right shares (not only of food, but of any thing or occupation, etc., which has to be divided). **-mas -मस्**, see s.v. **ras-mas**. **-nōr^u** -नारू । रसनालिककुम्भः f. a small spouted vessel (like a teapot) for distributing soup or gravy among the people seated at a dinner. **-phyor^u** -फ्यरू । रसविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phēris -फ्यरिस्**), a drop (or very small amount) of juice, gravy, or the like. **-phyūr^u** -फ्यूरू । रसविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris -फीरिस्**), id. —**sas** —सस् । बलिविशेषः m. 'soup and porridge', cooked food laid as an offering at cross-roads (in times of disaster) intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc. **-ṣom^u** -चसु । शोषितरसः adj. (f. **-ṣūm^u** -चसू), that of which the juice is diminished, dried up (of a country, tree, fruit, food, sauce, or the like). —**yun^u** —यिनु । रागोज्ज्वलः m.inf. charm to come, charm to be felt (e.g. in a sport, view, business, literary work, etc.).

rasa anun रस अनुन् । शनैःशनैरासञ्जनम् m.inf. gradually to propitiate a person by exercising charm. —**bēhun** —व्यज्जन् । मन्दस्थितिः m.inf. (of running water or other liquid) to become standing (so as to become clear by allowing the deposit of sediment); (of a person) to rest or stay motionless and silent in a fixed place (e.g. for hiding or because one is out of work). **-borut^u** -बरुतु । रसभरितः adj. (f. **-bar^uṭṭ^u** -बरत्तू), filled with juice, juicy; (of a song, game, etc.) full of charm; (of a food) full of, or soaked with, gravy. **-byūth^u** -ब्यूथु । निश्चेष्टमुपविष्टः adj. (f. **-bīth^u** -बीठू), (of liquid previously running)

become still or standing (so as to have become clear by the deposit of sediment); seated motionless and silent in a fixed place. -k^{ot} -कुतु । रसाक्तः adj. (f. -k^uṣ^u -कुचू), i.q. ras-k^{ot}, ab. -k^{ot} sasa-k^{ot} -कुतु सस-कुतु । रसादिमललिप्तः adj. (f. -k^uṣ^u sasa-k^uṣ^u -कुचू सस-कुचू), wet with, or smeared with, gravy and porridge (e.g. a dirty dish, from which the remains of food have not been washed off). -masa -मस, see s.v. ras-mas. -math -मठ । रसपूर्णः adj. e.g. 'a jar of juice'; hence, (of a fruit) very juicy; (of a story, song, sport, conduct, or the like) full of charm. -phyūr^u -फ्यूर् । समधिगतरससंचारः adj. (f. -phīr^u -फीरू), that to which juice or sap has returned, (a withered man, tree, or the like) to become revived; (a sulky-natured person, who has) become loving and gracious. -pōthⁱ -पांठि or -pōthin -पांठिन् । गूढम्, गूढवृत्त्या adv. secretly, privately. rasa rasa रस रस । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly and gently. —wasun —वसुन् । लाघवशोषापत्तिः m.inf. to descend from juice, (of something moist or sappy, e.g. a man, animal or plant) to become dry and light, to become quiet or gentle (by the departure of pride, anger, excitement, sourness, or the like). —woth^u —वैथु । लाघवमुपपन्नः adj. (f. -wüṣh^u -वैचू), become dry and light, as ab.; become quiet and gentle, as ab. —woth^u-mot^u —वैथु-मंतु । लाघवमधिगतवान् perf. part. (f. —wüṣh^u-müṣ^u -वैचू-मंतू), id. —yun^u —यिनु । परिपक्वीभवनम्, प्रेमवृत्त्यानुवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to come from sap, (of a crop of rice, tree, fruit) to become ripe; (of food for cooking) to become thoroughly cooked; (of a sulky-natured person) to become loving and gracious.

rasā-masā रसा-मसा, see s.v. ras-mas.

rasa 2 रस for rasad, q.v. in hissa-rasa (p. 354b, l. 3), q.v.

rās 1 रास् m. (sg. abl. rāsa 1 रास), the circular dance practised by Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula; a similar dance performed nowadays in commemoration of it (Śiv. 1010, 1875). —gindun —गिंदुन् m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 947, 1442). —gēwun —ग्यवुन् m.inf. to sing this dance, i.e. perform it (Śiv. 1459). —khēlun —खेलुन् m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 737, 949, 1002, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1429, 1432, 1493).

rāsa-mandal रास-मंडल or -mandul -मंडुल् । रासक्रीडा m. (sg. dat. -mandalas -मंडलस्), the rās-circle, i.q. rās (Śiv. 1325 (-mandal), 1390 (-mandul); Rām. 1567 (-mandul); K. 293).

rās 2 रास् । गर्भाशयमुखम् m. (sg. abl. rāsa 2 रास), the mouth of the womb; cf. rāsa 3. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । जारजापत्योत्पादनम् m.inf. (in the case of a

widow) to bear a bastard son, (in the case of a married woman) to bear a child of adultery (i.e. one whose father is not her husband); cf. rāsa 3. —wasun —वसुन् । जारजगर्भस्रावः m.inf. abortion or miscarriage of an unborn widow's bastard, or of a child the fruit of adultery, to occur. Cf. rāsa 3.

rāsa 3 रास । (कुण्डः गोलकः वा) जारजः m. a widow's bastard, or a son of adultery (i.e. the child of a married woman by a man not her husband); cf. rās 2. —kath —कठ । जारजः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), id. (Gr.Gr. 132).

rasī रसी رسي, adj. e.g. arriving, attaining, used —°, as in juz-rāsī (p. 380b, l. 28), q.v.

ros^u 1 रसु, i.q. rost^u, q.v. cf. lōri-ros^u (K.Pr. 120); shūbi-r^o, s.v. shūb; shēki-r^o, s.v. shēkh 2.

ros^u 2 रसु adj. (f. rūs^u रसू), having (such-and-such) a flavour, used —°, as in ok^u ros^u (p. 19a, l. 39), q.v.

rösⁱ 1 रांसि c.g. one who takes part in the rās-dance. See rās 1 (Śiv. 1459).

rösⁱ 2 रांसि in rösⁱ gaṣhun रांसि गकुन् । अधस्ताज्जलस्यादर्शनीभवनम् m.inf. flowing water to disappear under ground; met. wealth, property, occupation, or the like to disappear for good and all.

rūs^u रूसु । एणमृगः m. a kind of black antelope (the skin of which is looked upon as specially pure). (El. ros, rūs, the musk deer; so L. 116, rass or rous, Moschus moschiferus).

rūsⁱ-kot^u रूसि-कुटु । मृगपोतकः m. (f. -kūt^u -कुटू, sg. dat. kacē कच्य), the young of this antelope (Śiv. 493, f.; Rām. 1272, f.). —musla -मुसल । ऐण्यचर्म m. the hide or skin of this antelope, which, being pure, is used as a sitting-mat by Hindū devotees.

rasad रसद् رسد । विभागानुसारिदानयहणादिवृत्तिः f. (when at the end of a compound this word sometimes takes the form rasa 2; cf. hissa-rasa, p. 354b, l. 3) coming on, income, import; grain, provision, supplies; allowance of food, ration; share, quota, allowance, contribution. —kadūn^u —कडून् । संयहार्थद्रव्यवितरणम् f.inf. to contribute towards a subscription, to subscribe (money, goods, or the like). —kariūn^u —करिजू । जनधनसंयहः f.inf. to collect a subscription, to collect proportionate shares, or taxes according to proportion, or persons according to proportion (as in conscription); to collect supplies according to quota (for an army, travellers, or the like) (H. xi, 5, 10).

rasīd रसीद् رسيد, m. acknowledgment of receipt or arrival, receipt; a paper acknowledging receipt, a receipt (Gr.M.).

rasdār रसदार । रसयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of fruit, food, or the like) juicy, full of juice.

r^ash रश् (also written र्ष) । ईर्ष्या f. envy, jealousy, spite, malice (cf. *ōra-r^o*, p. 42*a*, l. 6; *dōda-r^o*, p. 190*a*, l. 12, and *dōdⁱ-r^o*, p. 191*b*, l. 23; *gurⁱ-r^o*, p. 299*a*, l. 5; *pit^a-rⁱ-r^o*, p. 803*a*, l. 44; *rata-r^o*, p. 846*b*, l. 14) (El. *rish*, m.; Gr.Gr. 6, 137; Gr.M.; Rām. 979). —*karūn^ū* —करञ्जु f.inf. to be at enmity (with, dat.) (Gr.M.).

rāsh 1 राश् । वणिग्धनम् m. a merchant's money (including capital, profits, and other property), stock-in-trade (K.Pr. 153). According to I.K. II, i, 18, this word is f. with a sg. obl. *rōsh^ū* राशू as in the case of **rāsh** 2. —*labun* —लबुन् । आकस्मिकोत्कृष्टलाभः m.inf. (in a mercantile transaction) to obtain sudden and unexpected great profit.

rāsh 2 राश् । राशिः f. (sg. dat. *rōsh^ū* राशू also written *rōshⁱ* राशि), a sign of the zodiac (cf. *dan-r^o*, p. 220*b*, l. 42); see **rāsh** 1. *rōsh^ū-myul^ū* राशू-मिलु or *rōshⁱ-myul^ū* राशि-मिलु । राशिसंयोगः m. concurrence of signs (e.g. when two persons such as a husband and wife, two brothers, two friends are born under the same sign of the Zodiac); met. concurrence of two people (carrying on mutual intrigue, love, business, or the like) in perfect unanimity.

rāshē राश् । शङ्का f. (sg. dat. *rāshi* राशि, but usually written *rāshē* राश्, by confusion of *ē* and *i*), anxiety, apprehension, inner (or hidden) fear, alarm. —*atsun* —अत्सुन् । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. to enter into anxiety, to become anxious (e.g. from fear of violence from an enemy); to feel a secret longing to repeat a crime (e.g. having once committed, say, theft to want to do it again). —*pyon^ū* —प्यनु । शङ्कापातः m.inf. to fall into anxiety, as ab.; to fall into anxiety (such as causes a person to take precautions against the occurrence of the evil feared), anxiously to take precautions. —*tsānun* —ज्ञानुन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम्, अपहरणादावुत्साहनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into anxiety, to fill with anxiety, fill with apprehension; to cause a person who has once committed a crime to have a secret longing to do it again (see ab.).

rēshⁱ रेशि, see **ryosh^ū**.

rēsh^ū रेशु (यु), i.q. **ryosh^ū**, q.v.

resh 1, see **ryosh^ū**.

rēsh 1 रेश ريش m. a beard (El.).

rēsh 2 रेश ريش adj. e.g. wounded, sore (Rām. 1367, of the pupil of the eye).

rish 1, see **r^ash**.

rish 2 रिश् m. a Musalmān religious beggar (El.). I.q. **ryosh^ū**, q.v. (K.Pr. 180).

rōsh 1 रोश् (= روض) । रीतिः, आदरः m. motion, walk, gait, carriage; practice, custom, fashion, usage (Rām.

1668); high appreciation (of something rare). —*yun^ū* —यिनु । अत्यादराधिगमः m.inf. high appreciation to come (esp. of something lost).

rōshē रोश् । शनैः adv. (of motion or gait) gently, quietly, softly, slowly (Śiv. 963, 1690; Rām. 1777).

rōsh 2 रोश् f. anger, wrath, passion, rage (Rām. 1580).

rōshē-rōsh रोश्-रोश् । अन्योन्यरुष्टिः f. mutual resentment, mutual umbrage (e.g. between husband and wife, brethren).

rosh^ū रशु, also written चशु m. a thick string, in **chaphkali-r^o**, p. 173*b*, l. 39; a necklace (H. v, 10, 12).

rash^ēkh रश्ख رشك, m. envy, emulation, jealousy, grudge, spite, malice (Śiv. 710, Rām. 1147).

rashēn रश्न् । मेखला f. a woman's zone or girdle.

rōshēn रोश्न् روشن, adj. e.g. bright, shining, brilliant; clear, evident. —*gar* —गर् رشنگر m. a polisher; a cutler (El.). —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to light (a lamp, etc.), to lighten, illumine (El.).

rōshun रोशुन् । रुष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *rūth^ū* रुठु, q.v.; 2 p.p. *rōchyōv* रोछोव्), to become angry (with someone, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 205, 212, 231; Śiv. 1008, 1632, 1786; Rām. 1029, 1112; K. 694; K.Pr. 72). *rūth^ū-mot^ū* रुठु-मंतु । रुष्टः perf. part. (f. *rūth^ū-mūts^ū* रुठु-मंतू, sg. dat. *rōchē-matsē* रोछ-मच्च), angered, filled with rage or wrath.

rōshēnāwun 1 रोशनावुन् । रुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *rōshēnōw^ū* रोशनोवु), to enrage (a person).

rōshēnāwun 2 रोशनावुन् । आदरासदीकरणम् conj. 1, to cause to be highly appreciated. Cf. **rōsh** 1.

rēshishōr रेशीश्वर् चषीश्वर् m. a lord of anchorites, a supreme anchorite (see **ryosh^ū**) (Śiv. 671; Rām. 1255, 1682).

r^ashēth रश्ठ ईर्ष्यालुः adj. e.g. of an envious, or jealous, disposition (Gr.Gr. 137); (of a disease), infectious.

rēshuth रेशुथ, or **rēshyuth** रेश्युथ । चषित्वम् m. (sg. dat. *rēshētas* रेशतस्), the conduct of a sage or saint, conduct of such a person, saintly conduct, sainthood (Gr.Gr. 144).

rēshⁱ-tōn^ū रेशि-तोनु । चषित्वम् m. (sg. dat. *-tōnis* -तानिस्), i.q. **rēshuth**, q.v.

rōshēwun^ū रोशवुनु । रोषशीलः n.ag. (f. *rōshēvūn^ū* रोशवञ्जू), irascible, excitable, irritable (YZ. 63).

rūshwath रुश्वथ (= رشوت) m. (sg. dat. *rūshwatas* रुश्वतस्), a bribe (El.). —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to offer a bribe, to bribe, corrupt (El.).

rasij^ū रसिजू, see **rasyul^ū**.

rasm رسم m. a sketch, model, plan (El.); manner, custom, practice.

rasūm رسوم m.pl. official perquisites (L. *rasum*, 415, 448).

ras-mas रस्-मस् m. the state of being juicy, sappy, or the

like, or of being moist with essence, or with perspiration, moistness, juiciness; met. the state of being gentle and kind, a kindly disposition. -mas samun -मस् चमुन् । रसस्नेहलयेन शुष्कपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. the juiciness to diminish (in cooking), to become cooked dry (by the boiling away of the gravy, etc.).

rasa-masa रस-मस । मन्दवृत्त्या साग्वनेन च adv. slowly and with kindness, gently.

rasā masā रसा मसा । निरापत्ति ससाग्वनं च adv. easily and gently, coaxingly, compassionately.

rasan रसन् f. (sg. dat. rasani रसनि), the tongue (L.V. 58).

rasun रसुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^{as}uⁿ रसु). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participle) to go silently; (esp.) to slip away without saying anything, so as to escape from trouble, to abscond quietly; cf. r^{as}awun. r^{as}ith bēhun रसिथ व्यङ्गन् । पलायनसमापनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly (e.g. from inability to pay a debt, or to perform some work) and settle (in some distant place). r^{as}ith thawun रसिथ थवुन् । गूढपलायनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly; to carry off secretly.

rasun रसुन् । सरसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rasyōv रस्योव), to be, or become, full of juice, sap (e.g. a fruit, food for cooking, a field, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 124, 175). The causal of this verb is rasanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

ras^{ar} रसर् । उखाविशेषः, दुःसहोष्णम्, वज्रसारवृष्टिः f. a kind of tall earthenware pot used for cooking rice and similar offices; extreme heat (of the sun or a burning wind); a violent thunderstorm accompanied by destructive lightning, and, so it is believed, by scalding rain (cf. b^{as}ar). —pēñ^u —थञ् । संतप्तजलनिपातेन सर्वाङ्गत्वग्दाहः f.inf. to be scalded to death (as though by this scalding rain). An expression used in curses (cf. b^{as}ar pēñ^u, p. 134b, l. 25).

ras^{ar}i-bata रसरि-वत । उखाविशेषपाचितभक्तम्, अतिघर्मभक्तम् m. rice boiled in the above kind of cooking pot (used as a regimen for a lying-in woman); scalding hot boiled rice (fresh from the pot, and before it has cooled down). —wōñ^u —वोञ् । अत्युष्णजलम् m. scalding hot water (not only that heated by boiling, but such as becomes so by exposure to the sun or the like).

rast रस्त m. a pension (El.).

rasta रस्त m. निरन्तरा पथिकपङ्क्तिः m. a line, a row; (in Ksh.) a long closely packed procession of people.

rāsti or rōsti रास्ती راستی f. rectitude, justice, fidelity, uprightness (K.Pr. 60, 178).

rost^u रस्तु । हीनः adj. (This word occasionally takes the form ros^u रसु, as in māyē-ros^u, heartless, p. 612b, l. 7; shūbi-ros^u, s.v. shūb; and shēki-ros^u, s.v.

shēkh 2. The fem. is rūṭh^u रूठ् (Śiv. 1847, Rām. 1205, K. 843). The opposite of this word is sost^u, q.v.) destitute (of), deprived (of), bereft (of), without, —^o equivalent to the English -less (as in anta-r^o or ōnta-r^o, endless, p. 35b, ll. 10 and 26; āra-r^o, merciless, p. 41a, l. 7; āshi-r^o, hopeless, p. 47b, l. 6; baba-r^o, fatherless, p. 77a, l. 14; bōchi-r^o, free from hunger, p. 80a, l. 34; bōz^u-r^o, witless, p. 83b, l. 24; bagāra-r^o, (cooked) without oil, p. 92a, l. 10; bala-r^o, without strength, p. 103a, l. 32, and many others, which will be found under the main words) (Gr.M.; El. and W. 98, rust; L.V. 61, 65, 108; Śiv. 59, 82, 86, 157, 230, 330, 335, etc.; Rām. 9, 161, 1057, 1061, 1062, 1102, 1104, 1205, 1239, etc.; K. 25, 47, 163, 165, 213, 472, 478, 615, 627, 700, 726, 843, 912, 1090 (governing dat.), 1101 (id.), 1107 (id.), etc.; H. vii, 23; YZ. 26 (governing dat.), 46, 156, 205, 431; K.Pr. 1, gāshē-ratsha, written gāshah ratshah, f. pl. nom.). With emph. y, we have shēki-rostuy (see shēkh 2) used as an adv. and meaning 'fearlessly' or 'hopelessly'.

rusta रस्त m. adj. c.g. grown, sprung up (of vegetation) (YZ. 13).

raswā रस्वा or ruswā रस्वा m. adj. c.g. dishonoured, disgraced, abashed (Rām. 668, 713).

rasawun रसवुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^{as}ow^u रसवु), i.q. rasun, q.v., like which it is impersonal.

r^{as}avith thawun रसविथ थवुन् । पलायनम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. i.q. r^{as}ith thawun, col. a, l. 21, q.v. —thunun —कुनुन् । पलायनम् m.inf. to abscond, or run off, secretly.

rasawun^u रसवुवु । पलायनोद्यतः n.ag. (f. r^{as}avūñ^u रसवञ्जू), an absconder, one who is ready to abscond, one who is on the point of absconding; met. one who is at the point of death.

rasōy रसाय or rasōyⁱ रसायि । भोजनम् f. cooking (K. 136, 138, 1068); dressed food, victuals (K. 142).

rasyul^u रसिलु । रसपूर्णः adj. (f. rasi^j^u रसिञ्जू), juicy, sappy; full of flavour, imparting flavour (Gr.Gr. 146); affectionate, of a loving disposition; graceful, charming, sweet (Gr.Gr. 146); exciting affection, fascinating, captivating, enrapturing.

rasāyēn रसायन् । विशिष्टभोज्यम् m. alchemy, chemistry, an elixir vitae; a magic potion (L.V. 80); (in Ksh.) a dish of food, perfectly cooked with rare spices by a cordon bleu.

rēta रेत m. pay, salary (El. rēta or reta). Cf. rēth 1.

rēta रेट । अरिष्टफलम् m. the berry of the soap-wort (Sapindus emarginatus) (El. ritha; K.Pr. 119 rentane, obl. sg. as if from rēṭun, q.v.). It is used esp. for washing shawls, and, according to El., a decoction of

it is said to be a specific for making the hair grow.
-phol^u -फोलु । अरिष्टबीजम् m. the hard black seed inside
this berry.

rēt^u चेतु, rēt^u, see ryot^u.

rōt रोत्, as first member of a compound, see rāth 1.

rōṭa रोट m., impeding, obstruction, used in the
following:— rōṭa gaṭhun रोट गकुन् । निरुद्धीभवनम्
m.inf. impeding, obstruction to occur. -tōr^u -तोरु ।
अन्तरायविलम्बः f. delay caused by obstruction.
rōṭa-ṣyūt^u रोट-च्युट । असम्यक्बोदः m. improper or
imperfect pulverization, pounding in a mortar, or the
like. -ṣyūt^u gaṭhun -च्युट गकुन् । असम्यक्बोदापत्तिः
m.inf. (of grain) to be, or become, imperfectly
pounded (in a mortar). -ṣyūt^u karun -च्युट करुन् ।
असम्यक्बोदनम् m.inf. imperfectly to pound, as ab.

rot^u रंतु । प्रशस्तः adj. (f. r^uṣ^u रंछू), good, excellent
(Gr.Gr. 17 rut^u, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 411, 477, 513,
1009; Rām. 23, 39, 90, 521, 744, 750, 1066-7, 1527;
K. 935, 1159; K.Pr. 191); good, beautiful, (of sound)
sweet (Gr.M.; L.V. 51; Śiv. 395, 555, 778, 1360;
Rām. 318, 323, 591, 993, 1089, 1098, 1253; YZ. 47);
propitious (Śiv. 228, 479, 524, 661; Rām. 124-5, 1248,
1296, 1709; K. 129); pious (Rām. 71, K. 843);
honest. —kyut^u —कितु । शुभाशुभावृत्तिः adj. (f. r^uṣ^u
kiṣ^u रंछू किचू), sometimes good and sometimes bad,
at one time suitable, at another time unsuitable.
—mahanyuw^u —महनिवु । साधुवृत्तिः m. a good man,
a worthy person.

rātⁱ pōthⁱ रंति पांठि or —pōthin —पांठिन् ।
शोभनरीत्या adv. well, excellently.

rati mōkha रति म्ख । प्रशस्तफलवृत्त्या adv. with a
good face, i.e. prosperously, bringing good luck.

r^uṣ^u mōj^u रंछू मौजू । अतिमृदुप्रकृतिः f. a good mother;
hence, an artless, charming woman.

rot^u रंतु m. in katha-rot^u, p. 486b, l. 17, q.v.

rot^u 1 रंटु । विलम्बः m. seizing, grasping (cf. atha-r^o,
p. 62a, l. 19; khōra-r^o, p. 409b, l. 2; khōra-r^o,
p. 410b, l. 9) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 236); impediment,
enforced delay (cf. pot^u-r^o, p. 787b, l. 28); —^o the
equivalent weight of anything (= rāth), or (as adj.)
weighing the equivalent weight of anything
(cf. dāñē-r^o, p. 230b, l. 48; māvi r^o tōl, p. 611a,
l. 20; pōṇṭa-r^o, p. 743a, l. 40; pēṭha-r^o, p. 795b,
l. 6). —gaṭhun —गकुन् । अन्तरायोपस्थितिः m.inf.
an impediment to occur. —karun —करुन् ।
अन्तरायापातनम् m.inf. to cause an impediment, to
impede.

rātⁱ rātⁱ रंति रंति । सविलम्बम् adv. with delay,
subject to impediments. -raṭa -रट । पूर्णतया
समानपरिमितिः adj. e.g. the exact equivalent in weight

(e.g. of grain corresponding to an amount previously
borrowed) (cf. rāti-rāth, s.v. rāth).

rot^u 2 रंटु, see raṭun.

rūt^u रूटु । अवष्टम्भवृत्तिः adj. (f. rūt^u रूटू, sg. dat. rōcē
रोच, 1 p.p. of rōṭun, q.v.), one who, or that which,
is obstructed; one who, or that which, obstructs.

rūt^u रूटु, see rāth and raṭun.

rath 1 रथ । रुधिरम् m. (sg. dat. ratas रतस्), blood,
life-blood (cf. bōsⁱ r^o, p. 131b, l. 26; kōtar-r^o,
p. 492a, l. 3; shēwa-r^o, s.v. shēv) (Gr.Gr. 51-2;
Gr.M.; L. 458 rat; Rām. 109, 273, 284, 296, 357,
413, 440, 462-3, etc.; K. 237, 309, 563; K.Pr. 146,
218, 253). —anun —अनुन् । रुधिरप्रस्रावणम् m.inf.
to let blood flow, to cause blood to flow; to draw blood
out of a person, i.e. to insist upon a person giving,
to extort (from a person). —bādi gaṭhun —बाँदि
गकुन् । रक्तनिरोधविकारः m.inf. to occur by stoppage
of (the flow of) blood (i.e. the black swollen bruise
caused by a blow, by the breaking of a limb, or by
tying up tightly). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । अत्यन्तपीडनम्
m.inf. to take blood, to harass or torture a person (by
giving impossible or very difficult tasks, by inflicting
intolerable punishment, extortion, or the like) (Rām.
1240). —kadun —कडुन् m.inf. to draw blood, to
bleed (a person) (El.). —khasun —खसुन् ।
रुधिरवमशुविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the blood to rise,
vomiting of blood (haematemesis) to occur; the blood
to rise (e.g. to the eyes in rage) (Rām. 916, K. 445).
—thīca wasun —ठीँच वसुन् । निर्झरवत्प्रवहद्रक्तस्रुतिः
m.inf. blood to flow (e.g. from a wound) in a violent
torrent. —wālun —वालुन् । अत्यन्ततोदनम् m.inf. to
cause blood to descend, i.e. to torture or harass a person
(in order to extort something from him, to make him
do something, or the like). —wandun —वंदुन् m.inf.
to dedicate one's life-blood, to be ready to sacrifice
one's life (for a person or object) (Rām. 34, 169, 952,
1079; K.Pr. 155, 178, 194).

rata-borut^u रत-बरुतु । रक्ताक्तः adj. (f. bar^uṣ^u
वरंछू), filled with blood, flooded with blood, soaked in
blood (YZ. 126). -chūl -कूल । रुधिरनिःषन्दः m. a
blood-cascade, a flow of blood (e.g. from a sword-wound).
-chaph -छप् । उपहारः f. (sg. dat. -chapi -छपि), a
sacrificial offering of blood, a bloody sacrifice, the
slaughter of a living being (e.g. an animal, or even
oneself) in a religious sacrifice. -chapi dyun^u -छपि
दिनु । उपहारीकरणम् m.inf. to offer (a living creature)
in such a sacrifice. -chapi lagun -छपि लगुन् ।
उपहारार्थविनियोगः m.inf. to be offered in sacrifice
(for another's benefit), to be the victim in a propitiatory
sacrifice. -dag -दग् । रुधिरपीडा f. blood-pain, the

pain caused by diseased blood. -digiñ -दिगिन् ।
 रक्तस्रुतिधारा f. a long thin stream of blood (from a
 wound or the like). -dōr -डोर् । रुधिरनिःपन्दः m.
 a rope of blood, i.e. a trickle of congealed blood from a
 wound or sore. -gagar -गगर् । रक्तगुलिकाः m.pl.
 'blood-rats', blood flowing in clots. -gol^u -गलु ।
 रक्तगण्डूषा m. a blood-mouthful, an accumulation of
 blood in the mouth. -gand -गण्ड । विस्फोटविशेषः,
 अत्याग्रही m. a blood-knot, a kind of painful boil very
 slow in ripening; met. an obstinate wrathful man.
 -grakh -ग्रख् । रुधिरवमिः f. (sg. dat. -graki -ग्रकि),
 the boiling up of blood, vomiting blood, hæmatemesis.
 -graka khasañē -ग्रक खसञ् । रक्तवमयुविकृत्यद्भवः
 f. pl. inf. hæmatemesis to occur. -hūn^u -हूनु । दुष्टाचरणः
 adj. (f. hūn^u हून्), a blood-hound (i.e. a dog which
 eagerly licks up blood); hence, met. a vile fellow who
 spends his time harassing others. -kôd^u -कोडु ।
 सिरामोचनकारः m. one who draws blood (cf. kaḍun),
 a bleeder, phlebotomist. -khal -खल् । रोगविशेषः f. a
 certain disease, the symptoms of which are blood
 flowing in quantities from the mouth, the nose, and the
 anus, caused either by a wound or by internal disease.
 -khālⁱ -खलि । निःसृतरक्तप्रवाहः adj. e.g. one who
 suffers from the preceding disease. -khali gaṭhun
 -खलि गहून् । वद्धरुधिरनिःसृतिबाधापत्तिः m.inf. to be,
 or become, afflicted with this disease. -khali karun
 -खलि करुन् । वद्धरुधिरनिःसारणेन बाधनम् m.inf. to
 cause a person to suffer from this disease (e.g. by a blow,
 or by wounding). -khanjē -खञ्ज्य । रुधिरविकारः m. (so
 reported, but probably f.pl.), a disease of the blood,
 of which the symptoms are extreme redness of the
 eyelids and eyeballs, and coagulation of the blood.
 -khor^u -खर् । अतिकठोरप्रकृतिः adj. (f. -khūr^u -खूर्),
 blood scald-head, an abusive, noisy, quarrelsome fellow
 (K.Pr. 3, 4). -kyom^u lagun -क्यमु लगुन् ।
 रोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. a certain disease, in which the
 blood is supposed to be filled with tiny worms, to attack
 (a person); madness supposed to be produced by
 similar symptoms to occur. -lal -लल् । रुधिरावलिः f.
 blood-blister, a line of clotted blood along the roots of
 the teeth, ? pyorrhœa. -maṭh hyuh^u -मट् हिहु ।
 रक्तजाज्वल्यमानः, देदीप्यमानकान्तिः adj. (f. -maṭh hish^u
 -मट् हिशू), 'like a temple of blood', ruddy-faced,
 rubicund (considered to be charming); (of any limb)
 flushed, inflamed; (of a fruit) red, blood-red. -phuṭ^u
 -फुटु । रुधिरवन्धविस्फोटः m. a boil filled with blood
 or due to diseased blood. -phuṭh -फुट् ।
 रुधिरदीर्घविस्फोटः f. (sg. dat. -phuṭi -फुटि), a similar
 boil or gathering but longer in shape (due to too
 tight binding, to a blow, or other external cause).

-phyor^u -फ्यर् । रक्तविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. -phēris -फ्यरिस्),
 a blood-drop. -phyūr^u -फ्यूर् । रक्तविन्दुः m.
 (sg. dat. -phīris -फीरिस्), id. -palav -पलव् ।
 रक्तमार्जनपटखण्डः m. a dirty rag for wiping blood.
 -prāṭsa -प्रात्स । सद्यःशोकचर्या f.pl. the corners of the
 mouth covered with blood; conduct caused by grief at
 the death of a beloved person (at the time of the death).
 -pēth -प्यथ् । रोगविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -pēṭh^u -प्यैचू), a
 disease affecting the blood and bile (causing sudden
 death). -pēṭh^u gaṭhun -प्यैचू गहून् । रक्तपित्तरोगेण
 सद्योमरणापत्तिः m.inf. to die a sudden death by such
 disease. -pay -पय् । रुधिरायनयोगः m. a junction of
 two veins (cf. raga-p^o, p. 827b, l. 46); met. close
 blood-relationship. -r^ash -रश् । रक्तैक्यवैरम् f. hatred
 between blood-relations; mutual hatred similar to
 such. -rāth -राट् । रुधिररेखा f. (sg. dat. -rāthi
 -राठि), lines of blood on the eye-balls, bloodshot eyes;
 a line-like blood mark on a limb (due to a blow or the
 like). -rōṭh^u -रोटु । दुष्प्रकृतिः adj. (f. -rōṭh^u -रोटू),
 a rude quarrelsome brawling fellow. -r^ay -र्य् ।
 परोपतापनवृत्तिः f. a blood-ogress, a vampire; a
 woman who habitually (like a blood-sucking insect)
 insinuates herself into another's company, and then
 torments him or her. -rēy -र्य्य् । रोगविशेषः f. a
 certain disease in which a tickling sensation is
 felt in the veins (as though ants were travelling
 through them). -rōz -रोज् । रोगविशेषः f. instability
 of blood; hence, bleeding hæmorrhoids. -rōz pēñ^u
 -रोज् प्यैचू । रक्तस्रुत्यात्मरोगसंभवः f.inf. an attack of
 bleeding hæmorrhoids to occur. -ṭūr -चूर् । रोगविशेषः
 m. 'blood-thief', a certain dangerous blood-disease
 affecting the chest, liver, and spleen. -ṭūr pyon^u
 -चूर् प्यैनु । रक्तशोषविकृत्या मरणम् m.inf. to be at the
 point of death owing to this disease. -ṭūrlad -चूर्लद् ।
 रक्तशोषादिरोगरुग्णः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. -ṭūrladiñ
 -चूर्लदिन्), one at the point of death from this disease.
 rath 2 रथ् f. (sg. dat. ratiyē रतिय (K. 739), obl. rati
 रति (K. 41, 43-4)) N. of the goddess of Love, the
 wife of Kāma, the Indian Cupid. She was reborn as
 Māyāvati, who married Pradyumna (K. 739-48).
 rath रट् । निरोधः, समतोलः f. (sg. dat. rati रति or
 (Rām. 1753) rūt^u रटू), grasping, seizure (L.V. 107);
 hindrance, obstruction (cf. pot^u r^o 1, p. 787b, l. 29)
 (K. 1116); the equivalent weight of anything
 (= roṭ^u 1) (cf. dāñē-r^o, p. 236b, l. 50; pot^u r^o 2
 p. 787b, l. 31; pēṭha r^o or pēṭhⁱ r^o, p. 795b, l. 13
 (Śiv. 1566). —gaṭhūñ^u —गहून् । निरोधसंभवः
 f.inf. hindrance or obstruction to occur. —karūñ^u
 —करून् । निरोधनम् f.inf. to hinder, obstruct.
 raṭa-rath रट-रट् । कलहनिरोधनम् f. intervening

in a fight, separating combatants. *raṭa-wot* रट-वट । समपरिमाणः m. of equivalent weight (e.g. of the woven cloth, as compared with the thread given to the weaver for its manufacture).

raṭi-rāth रटि-रथ । समपरिमितिः adj. e.g. weighing the exactly equivalent weight (of one thing weighed against another). Cf. *raṭi-raṭa*, s.v. *roṭ* 1.

rūt^u-*rost*^u रूट-रस्तु adj. (f. *-rūṣh*^u -रूक्ष), without hindrance; one who cannot be hindered or obstructed, irresistible (Rām. 1753).

ratha रथ । रथः m. a chariot, carriage, wheeled vehicle (L.V. 73 *rathu*, an old form; Śiv. 1154; K. 29, 378, 406, 490, 637, 658, 727, etc.); esp. a war-chariot (Rām. 978-9, 1323, 1352, 1354, 1437, 1449; K. 555-7). *-bān* -वान् । सारथिः m. a charioteer (Śiv. 809, 1146, 1372, 1734). *-pahī* -पही । रथचक्रनेमिः f. the felly of a chariot wheel. *-suwōrī* -सुवारी f. riding in a chariot, carriage driving (Śiv. 580, 786, 805, 961). *-ṣak*^u*j*^u -चक्रजू । रथचक्रम् f. a chariot wheel. *-wōl*^u -वोलु । रथाधिकारी m. the owner of a chariot; the superintendent of a chariot establishment; a charioteer (K. 556).

rāthi रथि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very speedily, very quickly.

rathi khārun रथि खारुन् । सम्यक्कापादनम् m.inf. to arrange (things in disorder) in complete order, to make successful (Rām. 15, 177). *rathi khasun* रथि खसुन् । अतियोग्यीभवनम् m.inf. (of things in disorder) to be arranged in complete order, to turn out quite right.

rāth 1 राथ m. (sg. dat. *rātas* रातस्), night-time, night (cf. *ad-rāth 1* m. p. 10a, l. 44, half a night; but *ad-rāth 2* f. ib., midnight, see *rāth 2*); (Gr.M., W. 115). Cf. *rāth 2*. Adv. at night, by night (Rām. 149, 659, 896, 941; K.Pr. 48, 178). —*dōh* —दह् adv. night and day, always, continually (Śiv. 341; Rām. 871; K. 504, 525, 1081, 1094). *rāth ta dōh* राथ त दह्, id. (Rām. 514, 791, 1774), so *dōh ta rāth* (H. vii, 3). *-dēn* -द्यन् adv. night and day (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986, 1420), so *dēn-rāth* द्यन्-राथ adv. day and night (cf. p. 222b, l. 37) (Śiv. 107, 366, 1554), and *rāth ta dēn* राथ त द्यन् night and day (Śiv. 1555). —*kyut*^u —कितु । रात्रिकाले adv. at night, in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; Rām. 883, 1273; K. 1024, 1089; H. iii, 1); to-night (Gr.M., Rām. 146); for to-night (Gr.M.).

rāta-dōha रात-दह् adv. by day and night (El. *rāta-doho*). *-krūl* -क्रूल । परोष्णी (पक्षिविशेषः) m. a bat (the animal) (El.; W. 115, *rātakrōl*; Śiv. 351). Seen in the daytime it is a bird of ill-omen (Śiv. 351).

-mōgul -मगुल् । उलूकः m. (f. *-mōgūj*^u -मगजू or *-mōgāj*ⁱ -मगजि), an owl (W. 115 *rātamoghal*; Śiv. 1192, 1756). *-mōgal-nam* -मगल्-नम् । उलूकनखः m. an owl's claw; a gold ornament shaped as such, worn on a child's head as an amulet. *-rōch*ⁱ -राक्षि f. guarding by night (El.). *-rōch*ⁱ *karūn*^u -राक्षि करजू f.inf. to do such guarding, to be on night sentry duty (El.). *-rōch*^u -रोक्षु । रात्रिरक्षणनियोज्यः m. a night watchman, a sentry (El.).

rātō-rāth रातो-राथ । रात्रिकालमात्रे एव adv. in a single night (of something done in a single night, i.e. very quickly).

rōt-on^u रोट-अनु । रात्र्यन्धः adj. (f. *-ūn*^u अन्नू), night-blind. *-añēr* -अजर । रात्र्यान्ध्यम् m. night-blindness. *-arpha* -अर्फ *رنة عرفه* m. the vigil of a festival (K.Pr. 193). *-bal* -बल् । रात्रिवलम् m. power or strength (of a person, quality, action, etc.), used, or to be used, only by night; cf. *-pav*, bel. *-bata* -वत । रात्रिभोजनम्, पर्युषितभक्तम् m. food eaten at night, a night-meal; stale food remaining over from having been cooked the preceding night. *-gaṭa* -गट । रात्रिमिच्छम् f. the darkness of night (esp. when intense); inability to see, the darkness of blindness. *-hum* -हुम् । रात्रियज्ञः m. a sacrifice performed by night. *-kāg*^u*r*^u -काङ्गू । रात्र्यङ्गारधानिका f. a brazier or *kāngri* for use at night-time; such a brazier with its complement of burning charcoal, employed for keeping a room warm at night-time. *-khōb*^u -खुबु । रात्रिशिरस्त्रविशेषः m. a wadded night-cap. *-kalapush*^u -कलपुशु । रात्रिशिरस्त्रम् m. a night-cap shaped like a skull-cap, made of woollen cloth doubled. *-lag*^a*n* -लङ्गन् । रात्रिकालिकविवाहः m. the lucky moment for a wedding, if it happens to be in the night-time. *-nār* -नार् । रात्रिकालपरिशीलनावशिष्टाग्निः m. the glowing ashes in the morning of a fire which has been burning throughout the night. *-nāv* -नाव् । रात्रितरणिः f. a boat which travels by night (e.g. which is not tied up to the bank at nightfall, but goes on). *-palav* -पलव् । रात्रिवसनम् m. a night-gown. *-pav* -पव् । रात्रप्रवृत्तिचातुर्यम् m. dexterity which is exercised or is intended to be exercised only at night; cf. *-bal*, ab. *-tūp*ⁱ -टूपि । रात्रिशिरस्त्रम् f. a night-cap.

*rōt*ⁱ-*rāth* राति-राथ । संपूर्णा रात्रि f. the entire night; night by night (YZ. 382). *-rātas* -रातस् adv. throughout the entire night, all night (Rām. 1635). *-ṣol*^u -सल्लु । रात्रिव्यत्यये चलवृत्तिः adj. (f. *-ṣāj*ⁱ -सजि or *-ṣūj*^u -सजू), one who habitually absents himself at night; one who is lazy by day, but industrious by night; that which lasts only for a night (and is destroyed or disappears at dawn).

rātūc^u rāth 1 रातचू राथ् (for 2, see rāth 3) । संपूर्णा रात्रिः, f. the entire night.

rātuk^u 1 रातुकु (for 2, see rāth 3) gen. adj. (f. rātūc^u रातचू), of, or belonging to, the night (K. 802; H. v, 9).

rātan रातन् adv. by night, used —°, as in ad-rātan, at midnight, p. 10a, l. 47; so ad-r^o-bögiⁱ (or -bögin), at about midnight, ib. l. 48.

rōtⁱn-mānzⁱ राति-मंजि । संमुखरात्रावेव adv. only in the coming night, this very night (with the idea of happening speedily or suddenly).

rātas रातस् adv. by night, at night, used —°, as in ad-rātas, at midnight, p. 10a, l. 50, or ada-r^o (K. 57); so ad-r^o-bögiⁱ (or -bögin), p. 10b, l. 1; az-rātas, to-night, p. 74a, l. 23; drustis rātas, all night, throughout the night, p. 249a, l. 30 (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 332, 1465; Rām. 679, 741, 1526, 1584; H. x, 1, 6; xii, 4); all night, throughout the night (Rām. 259, K. 280); in the night-time (K. 592, K.Pr. 178); of, or to, a night (K. 295). —dōhas —दहस् adv. night and day (Rām. 75, 650, 1061; K. 802; YZ. 118). —pēth —पथ् । समस्तरात्रिकालाश्रितः adj. e.g. occupied, carried on, etc., throughout the night. —rāth —राथ् adv. on this very night (H. x, 5, 12).

rātas^uy रातसूय् adv. in a single night, in the very night (K. 1150).

rāth 2 राथ् । रात्रिः f. (sg. dat. rōts^u रात्रू), night (the whole period from sunset to sunrise) (cf. ad-rāth 2, f. midnight, p. 10a, l. 44; but ad-rāth 1, m., see rāth 1, half a night; maizi-r^o, p. 615a, l. 27; pōha-r^o, p. 684a, l. 41; pot^ur^o, p. 787b, l. 35; shiwa-r^o, s.v. shiv; sōkh-r^o, s.v. sōkh; sata-r^o, s.v. sath 1), (Gr.Gr. 13, 28, 32, 46, 68-70, 146; Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 5, 19, 55, 65, 91; Śiv. 168, 350, 468, 1002, 1032, 1062, 1413, 1443, 1465, 1549, 1584; Rām. 147, 196, 924, 1108g, 1498; K. 280, 295, 1088, 1137, 1148; H. x, 5). —barūn^u —बरून् f.inf. to pass the night, spend the night (Rām. 1609; H. i, 10). —gathūn^u —गथून् f.inf. a night to pass away, a night to elapse (H. iii, 1); rāth gathūn^u ādā, the night to go to completion, the night to come to an end (H. x, 8; xii, 9, 12). —kadūn^u —कडून् f.inf. to pass the night (H. x, 11; xii, 5). —lagūn^u —लगून् f.inf. the night to come on (H. viii, 9). —pētha pēn^u —पथ् पण् । महाशोकरात्रिसंपातः f.inf. a night (of watching) to fall upon (something), the watching of the family through the night by the dead body of a member to occur, and thus to prohibit the performance or completion of any other business. —rāvūn^u —रावून् ।

सर्वरात्रमायासाप्तिः f.inf. the night to be ruined, to labour throughout the whole night. —rāwarūn^u —रावरून् । सर्वरात्रमायासनम् f.inf. to cause a person to labour the whole night; to waste, spend unavailingly (Rām. 1526). —sūrith —सूरिथ् adv. lit. the night having been exhausted; hence, on the conclusion of the night, at night's end (Rām. 1636).

rāthāh राथाह् f. a single night (H. xii, 5); as adv., for, or during, a single night (K. 279).

rōts^u रात्रू, obl. sg. (cf. ajē rōts^u, p. 13b, l. 34; ajē-rōts^u-bögiⁱ (or -bögin), p. 13b, l. 36), by night (Gr.M.); tamiy rōts^u, on that very night (Rām. 147). rōts^u-on^u रात्रू-अनु । रात्र्यन्धः adj. (f. -ūn^u -अत्रू), night-blind (cf. rōt-on^u, s.v. rāth 1). —añēr —अञ्जर । रात्र्यान्धम् m. night-blindness; cf. rōt-añēr, s.v. rāth 1. —hond^u —हन्दु । रात्रिसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हज्जू), of, or belonging to, the night (H. iii, 1). —kitur^u —कितुरू । रात्रिचरवृत्तिः, पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, which flies about only at night; a man who by day is slothful, but works throughout the night (cf. rōt-bal and rōtⁱ-sol^u, s.v. rāth 1). —pav —पव् । रात्रिकालिकाभ्यासः, बलम् m. study, labour, strength, exercised at night; dexterity or power which flourishes in the night-time. Cf. rōt-pav, s.v. rāth 1.

rāth 3 राथ् । ह्यः adv. yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.); last night (W. 95). rātuk^u 2 रातुकु । ह्यस्तनः adj. (f. rātūc^u रातचू), of, or belonging to, yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.); of, or belonging to, last night (K.Pr. 178). rātūc^u rāth 2 रातचू राथ् । पूर्वतनरात्रिः f. the night before last.

rāth 1 राट् m. (sg. dat. rātas राटस्), a king, used —°, as in rāza-rāth, s.v. rāza, q.v.

rāth 2 राट् or rāth राँट् । आवलिः, वल्ली, चित्ररचनाश्रेणिः f. (sg. dat. rāthi राठि), a line, a row (e.g. of birds, ants, fruit on trees, clouds, mushrooms, or the like) (cf. hēdar-r^o, p. 323b, l. 20; kanag^ach-r^o, p. 456b, l. 40; rum-r^o, p. 833b, l. 44); a procession—in this sense used —° with words signifying rain, or the like, to indicate violence (cf. dōtha-r^o, a violent hailstorm, p. 258a, l. 7; rūda-r^o, p. 826a, l. 48); a creeping plant, a vine (cf. dachē-r^o, p. 186a, l. 6; K.Pr. 155, where it is masc.); a line (in a picture, pattern, embroidery or the like, contributing to the pattern) (cf. rata-r^o, p. 846b, l. 16). —wurāth —वुराठ् । आद्योपान्तभागः m. the beginning and conclusion (e.g. of a story, book, speech, action, or the like, u.w. reference to inspection, criticizing, etc.). —wurāth bōzun —वुराठ् बोजुन् । आद्योपान्तविवेचनम् m.inf. to consider, or criticize, from beginning to end.

rathu रथु (L.V. 73), see ratha.

rēth १ ऋथ् or रथ् । ऋतुः, मासः m. (sg. dat. rētas ऋतस्), a season of the year (of two months, and hence six in number) (Rām. 573); (in Ksh., usually) a month (cf. aki rēta aki, p. 20b, l. 1; phāganun^a rēth, p. 685b, l. 18; prath rēta aki phiri, p. 769a, l. 33) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1443; Rām. 661, 665, 908, 1143h; K. 241, 267, 808, 832, 864; H. xii, 4, 5, 11; K.Pr. 91, 157); (in some connexions, esp.) the hot season, (K. 250). When used as an adj. —°, the fem. of this word is -rēṣ^ū -रैष्, as in shē-rēṣ^ū rāth, a night of (i.e. lasting) six months (K. 295). —gaṣhun —गक्षुन् m.inf. a month to pass, a month to elapse (H. xii, 6; K.Pr. 161); rēth gaṣhun ādā, (a) month to go to completion, a month to come to an end (H. xii, 4, 11).

rēthāh khandā ऋथाह खंडा । प्राय एकमासकालः m. about a month, a month more or less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rēta-kāl ऋत-काल् । आर्तवम् m. a woman's menses; the hot season (Śiv. 1687; K.Pr. 30, 180, 242). -kāli -कालि । घर्मवति काले adv. in the hot season. -kōl^a -कोलु । उष्णकालः m. the hot season (El. rētakol; Śiv. 327). -kālas kyut^a -कालस् कितु or -kōlis kyūt^a -कालिस् कितु । घर्मवत्कालार्थम् adj. (f. —kiṣ^ū —किष्), and adv. (suitable, etc.) for the hot season; (used, etc.) in the hot season.

rēth २ रथ् m. (sg. dat. rētas रथस्), sand (El. rēṭ).

rīth रीथ् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. rīṣ^ū रीष्) manner, way, fashion, method, rule (Gr.M.); usage, custom, practice (cf. kōl-r°, p. 437a, l. 6) (Gr.M.; L. 258 rīt; K. 316, 654); pomp, ceremony (El. rīt, m.). —kadūn^ū —कडून् । नवाचारप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to initiate a new custom. —nērūn^ū —नेरून् । नवनियमप्रसिद्धिः f.inf. a new custom to become prevalent.

rīṣ^ū रीष्, obl. sg., in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. ami r°, p. 55a, l. 11; amiy r°, p. 55b, l. 7). -wōl^a -वोलु । नियतनियमाचारी n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who follows hereditary or established custom.

rōth रथ् or ruth रुथ् । व्रतम् m. (sg. dat. rō(u)tas र्व(रु)तस्), (among Hindūs) a religious vow (esp. of austerity or fasting) (cf. araṇē-r°, p. 44a, l. 32; gōsōnⁱ-r°, p. 309b, l. 48; shēwa-r°, s.v. shēv). -nēyēm -न्ययम् । नैमित्तिकव्रताचरणम् m. the strict carrying out of a fast (on some particular occasion or with some special object).

rōth रोट् । घृतपक्कूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rōtas रोटस्), thick bread, a large thick cake of bread (Gr.Gr. 22); a sweet cake offered to a god; sweetmeats offered to Hanumān.

rōth^a रोटु । दुष्टप्रकृतिः adj. (f. rōth^ū रोटू, sg. dat. rāchē राछ), rough, rugged; a bully, terrorist, swashbuckler (cf. rata-r°, p. 846b, l. 19).

rōth रोट् in the following:— rōth-gāda रोट्-गाड । बुद्रमीनाः f.pl. a collection of small fish, kept in a basket or in a reservoir. rōth-wāgan रोट्-वाँगन् । रोमकवार्ताकानि m.pl. a collection of a kind of egg-plant (El. rātwāgin, the egg-plant).

rōthⁱ रोटि । दुष्टाचारणः m. a naughty, disobedient, troublesome, deceitful person (esp. a child).

rūth^a रूठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (1 p.p. of rōshun, q.v.; f. rūth^ū रूठू, sg. dat. rōchē रोछ), irascible, bad-tempered, easily enraged, peppery, fiery-tempered (K.Pr. 182).

rath^an रथन् or rat^an रत्न । रत्नम्, रत्नभूतः m. (sg. dat. ratnas रत्नस्), a gem, jewel, precious stone (El. rattan, a ruby; Śiv. 525, 855, 1153; Rām. 15-17, 1345; K. 28, 97, 178, 183, 555, 671, 673-5, etc.; H. xii, 10, 12, 14-15, 18, 20); met. (of a person) a jewel of a person, a virtuous and popular person (cf. rāza-r°, s.v. rāza) (cf. Rām. 1345); (of a thing) the most excellent and admirable of its kind.

ratna-dīph रत्न-दीप् । रत्नदीपः m. (sg. dat. -dīpas -दीपस्), a jewelled lamp used, by Hindūs, in worship (Śiv. 108, 377). -ṣōgij^ū -षौगिजू । नीराजना f. lustration of a god, an honoured guest, or the like, by waving a lamp over his or her head (Śiv. 1093 rat^an-ṣ°).

rōthun रोटुन् । उपद्रवी m. (sg. dat. rōthanas रोटनस्; f. rōthūn^ū रोटून्), one who, on the occasion of another's festival or rejoicing, is accustomed to upset it by obstructing, quarrelling, or the like; a spoil-sport. rōth^ūr^ū रथ्छू in kāha-rōth^ūr^ū, p. 387b, l. 28. Cf. rāth 2.

rōth^ūr^ū रोटू । द्रावालतात्वक् f. the bark of a vine (esp. of the grape-vine).

rōth^ari-hur^a रोट्रि-ऊरु । द्रावालतात्वयज्जुः m. a rope of the twisted bark of the grape-vine. -hur^ū -ऊरु । द्रावालतात्वक् f. the bark of the grape-vine.

ratēl (? spelling and gender) in sang-i-ratēl (L. 65), a certain chocolate coloured stone used for ornaments and buttons.

rātul^a रातुलु । रात्रिकालः m. the night-time (Gr.Gr. 146, 156). rāt^ali रातलि । रात्रिकाले adv. in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; H. viii, 9; K.Pr. 49, 59).

rat^an रत्न, see rath^an.

ratan रतन् in the following:— ratanjog (? spelling) m. Anemone obtusiloba (El.), ratankāt (? spelling) m. Andromeda ovalifolia (El. ratan° and rātan°).

ratun रटुन् । प्रशस्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ratyōv रत्योव), to become good, (of something bad) to be put right. ratyō-mot^a रत्यो-मंतु । शोभनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. ratyē-mūt^ū रत्ये-मंतू), made good, made, or put, right.

ratun रटुन् । यहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rot^a २ रटु; f. rūt^ū

रटु, sg. dat. *racě* रच्य; 2 p.p. *racyōv* रच्योव) to seize, grasp, lay hold of, clutch (cf. *atha* r°, p. 62a, l. 22; *cōṭu* r°, p. 177a, l. 34; *dāman* r°, p. 219b, l. 43; *dāmāna* r°, p. 220a, l. 2; *gād* *raṭūn*^ū, p. 276a, l. 14; *mōra* r°, p. 588a, l. 14; *murath* r°, p. 594a, l. 33; *pād* *raṭān*ⁱ, p. 681a, l. 4; *pish*ⁱ-*mōṭh* *raṭūn*^ū, p. 818a, l. 31; *rēkh* *raṭūn*^ū, p. 830b, l. 41; *sāth* r°, s.v. *sāth* 2) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10; Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 4, 24, 26, 69, 101, 104; Śiv. 124, 179, 275, 381, 1432, 1732; Rām. 160, 170, 175, 400, 410, 416, 604, 623, 649, 905, 911, 914, 929, etc.; K. 33, 83, 110, 187, 195, etc.; H. iii, 5; K.Pr. 102, 178) (*hēth* *raṭun*, having taken, to grasp, i.e. to hold, L.V. 69); to fasten (oneself or something) to (something or oneself) (cf. *bāl* r°, p. 104a, l. 5; *lara-lab* *raṭūn*^ū, p. 529b, l. 5; *mōsh*^{ēkh} r°, p. 579b, l. 16; *nam* r°, p. 635a, l. 44) (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1470, 1556; K.Pr. 226); to keep close (to), hug (the shore, etc.) (cf. *bōli* r°, p. 104a, l. 22) (Śiv. 1834);

to take, adopt (a residence, habit, or the like) (Śiv. 574, 773, 1508; Rām. 202, 207-8, 249, 272, 321, 591, 919, 1142-43h, 1199, 1266, 1582; YZ. 150, 571); to enter (a road, course of conduct, or the like) and follow it diligently (L.V. 82; Śiv. 1833; Rām. 1158, 1577);

to hold, grasp, retain (cf. *athi* r°, p. 66a, l. 9; *dēmāg* r°, p. 219a, l. 34; *gīr* *raṭān*ⁱ, p. 296b, l. 48; *mān* r°, p. 573a, l. 12; *nālamati* r°, p. 632b, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 506, 1541; Rām. 944-8, 1120; K. 265, 292, 399, 672, 720-1, 750, etc.); to accept, take (cf. *bānd*ⁱ r°, p. 111b, l. 15; *hamal* r°, p. 334a, l. 3) (Śiv. 410, 703, 1568, 1752; Rām. 557, 561, 1143a; H. i, 7; viii, 7; YZ. 228, 320; K.Pr. 102, 166, 247); to acquire, get, take, receive (cf. *būth*^ū *raṭūn*^ū, p. 143b, l. 42; *navēr* r°, p. 668b, l. 17) (Śiv. 1565; Rām. 704, 1082, 1141, 1160, 1464; H. viii, 3, 4; x, 3, 5, 8, 12; K.Pr. 22, 220); to get hold of, find (H. xii, 19);

to grasp (a person's face), i.e. to look upon intently (H. v, 9);

to check, restrain, stop, bring to a halt, detain (cf. *dōd* r°, p. 188a, l. 36; *darka* r°, p. 243a, l. 32; *hada* r°, p. 222a, l. 39; *khēn* r°, p. 401b, l. 13; *khyon*^u r°, p. 428b, l. 26; *nāv* *raṭūn*^ū, p. 666a, l. 15; *pot*^u r°, p. 787b, l. 38; *path* r°, p. 792a, l. 41; *samakhun*^u r°, s.v. *samakhun*) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1752; K. 141, 161-5, 1056, 1145, 1171; YZ. 117);

to seize, arrest (cf. *bēgārī* r°, p. 92a, l. 33; *nāla* r°, p. 632b, l. 3) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 1033;

Rām. 350, 402, 498, 587, 618, 705, 764, 807, 927, etc.; K. 335, 443, 445, 449-50, 564, 663, etc.; H. ii, 11; v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12; YZ. 129; K.Pr. 174, 256); to block (a road, way, or the like, against a person) (K. 431); (of a disease, sorrow, or the like) to seize, attack (a person) (cf. *pōr*^u r°, p. 753b, l. 29) (Rām. 323);

to get hold of, obtain the mastery of, bring into subjection (cf. *man* r°, p. 572a, l. 21; *nam tal* r°, p. 635b, l. 20) (L.V. 55, 80; Śiv. 452, 520, 1514, 1701, 1811; Rām. 19; K. 500); to seize (a person), i.e. to throw oneself upon his mercy, to take refuge with (Rām. 1304, K.Pr. 87); to engage (a servant) (H. viii, 13).

This verb is often used in senses which are the equivalents of the meaning of the causal or transitive forms of the intransitive verb *rōzun*, to remain. Thus, *athi* *raṭun*, to take hold of in the hand, *athi* *rōzun*, to remain in the hand, p. 66a, ll. 9, 13; *dōd* *raṭun*, to stop the flow of milk, *dōd* *rōzun*, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188a, ll. 36, 37; *hada* *raṭun*, to keep (a person) within bounds, *hada* *rōzun*, to remain within bounds, p. 322a, ll. 42, 46; *nam tal* *raṭun*, to bring under one's influence, *nam tal* *rōzun*, to remain under one's influence, p. 635b, ll. 20, 23; *path* *raṭun*, to hold back, *path* *rōzun*, p. 792a, ll. 41, 42, or *pata* *rōzun*, p. 793a, l. 43, to be kept behind.

roṭ^u-*mot*^u रटु-मत्तु । गृहीतः perf. part. (f. *rūt*^ū-*mūṭ*^ū रटु-मत्तू, sg. dat. *racě-maṭṭē* रच्य-मच्य), seized, accepted, etc., as ab. (cf. *mōra* r°, p. 588a, l. 16; *nāla* r°, p. 632b, l. 34; *nam tal* r°, p. 635b, l. 17; *shēkan* r°, s.v. *shēkh* 2) (K. 236, 997; H. x, 12).

raṭan-bāna रटन-वान । याहकत्वम् m. 'a vessel of taking', one who is worthy of receiving (something). *raṭan-wōl*^u रटन-वोलु । संज्ञामात्रेण चेतनशीलः, गृह्णन् n.ag. (f. *raṭan-wājēñ* रटन-वाज्यञ्), one who seizes, accepts, etc., as ab.; one who is able to understand on a mere hint.

raṭith रटिष्, having grasped, having held, etc.; hence, used as an adverb, firmly, steadfastly (Rām. 1158). *rāṭun* राटुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *rōṭ*^u रोटु) (causal of *raṭun*) to cause to be grasped, to cause to stick (H. viii, 1). *rēṭun* रेटुन् । दुष्प्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. *rēṭanas* रेटनस्), a bad-natured troublesome person (esp. a boy); a rag (cf. *dajē*-r°, p. 203a, l. 43). In K.Pr. 119, *rēṭun* is apparently used in the sense of *rēṭa*, q.v.

rōṭun रोटुन् । अवष्टम्भातिः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. *rūt*^u रुटु; 2 p.p. (conj. 2) *rōcyōv* रोच्योव or (conj. 3) *rōtyōv* रोच्योव, Gr.Gr. 205) to be stopped, brought to a stand,

restrained (e.g. when going anywhere, or engaged in business, to be stopped by fear, or the like, or, of a machine in motion or the like, by some external cause) (cf. **atha-rōṭānī**, p. 62a, l. 26; **nakh^ara r^o**, p. 630a, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204, 205). The causal of this verb is **rōṭanāwun**, q.v. **rūt^u-mot^u** रुट्-मत् । निरोधमापन्नः, निरोधापादितः perf. part. (f. **rūt^u-mūt^u** रुट्-मूत्, sg. dat. **rōcē-maṣṣē** रोच्य-मच्य), come to a stop, as ab.; stopped, impeded, brought to a stop, as ab. **raṭanāwun** रटनावुन् । याहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raṭanōw^u** रटनोव्), to cause to be seized; to cause to seize (El., Śiv. 1854); to cause to be accepted; to cause to be arrested or caught, to have (so-and-so) arrested. Causal of **raṭun**, q.v. in all its meanings.

rōṭanāwun रोटनावुन् । निरोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōṭanōw^u** रोटनोव्), to cause to be obstructed, to hinder, to stop (Gr.Gr. 175). Causal of **rōṭun**, q.v. **rōṭas** रोटस् । डाकिनी, ओषधिलताविशेषः f. a female demon (Rām. 321, 329, 331, 633; K.Pr. 182); a malignant witch; met. a termagant, a shrew, an ugly woman, a hag (W. 143, *rāntas*; K.Pr. 235); a certain plant growing on the lower hills, the smell of which is said to produce insensibility.

rōṭus रोटुस् । अभिचारी (डाकिनीमन्त्रसाधकः) m. (sg. dat. **rōṭasas** रोटसस्), a male demon; a malignant wizard; met. a wicked vile-tempered fellow.

raṭawun^u रटवुन् n.ag. (f. **raṭavūn^u** रटवून्), one who seizes, lays hold of, etc., as in **raṭun**, q.v. (Śiv. 981, K. 140).

rūtⁱ रुत्ति । अः adv. to-morrow (cf. Burushaski *rēt*).

rūt^u रुत्, see **rōt^u**.

rūt^u रुत्, see **rōṣun**.

rūt^u रुत् । रुचिः f. (sg. dat. **rōṣē** रोच्य), liking, taste, longing for something (e.g. food) present before one's eyes, greediness (Śiv. 752, 1649); preference; cf. **rōṣh**. —**gaṭhūn^u** —गट्ठून् । रुच्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. a taste (for something hitherto not appreciated) to be acquired.

raṭsh रट्श । गुञ्जा, गुञ्जामितम्, अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **raṭṣi** रट्शि), the seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, used as a weight (Gr.Gr. 66, Gr.M.); weighing as much as one of these seeds (equal to about 1½ grains. In the market, the conventional **raṭsh** is, in India, nearly 2¼ grains (El. *ruts*, m. a weight of about 8 barleycorns)); met. a very small amount of anything. —**mōy** -म्य । ईषन्मात्रा f. a very little of anything.

raṭsa-phol^u रट्स-फल् । गुञ्जाफलम् m. a single grain of *Abrus precatorius*.

raṭṣi-han (or -hanā) रट्शि-हन् (-हना) or (H.) **raṭshi-han** (or -hanā) रट्शि-हन् (-हना) f. a little, a very small amount (of something) (H. v, 6 *raṭshi-han* and

-hanā); as adv. a little, somewhat, for a little while (Gr.M.). —**raṭṣi** —रट्शि । अंशंशेन adv. little by little, little bit by little bit, small portion by small portion (El. *ratsah-ratsah*).

rēṭsh 1 रँक् f. dawn (El. *rēts*); as adv. early in the morning (El. and W. 95 *rets*). Cf. **rūtⁱ**.

rēṭsh 2 रँक् or रँक् । उपजातिः, उद्देजकवाक्यसंबोधनम् f. (sg. dat. **rēṭṣi** रँत्ति or रँत्ति), a verse, stanza, hymn (esp. of the Vēda); (in Ksh.) a title given to a clan or family based on some peculiarity of the ancestor (e.g. the title **ṣamūr^u** given to the descendants of a leather-seller; the title of **lāngⁱ**, given to the descendants of a lame man; **chān**, given to the descendants of a carpenter) (Gr.Gr. 66); an insulting nickname based on some early insult (e.g. someone on some particular occasion, or for some particular reason, is called 'Fool', and is afterwards, on that account, generally nicknamed 'Fool', and thereby feels insulted. Principally found among boys, or persons of weak intellect, as for example, the nicknames used among our schoolboys) (translated 'scandal' in K.Pr. 2).

rēṭsh रँक् । दूरसंबन्धः f. distant relationship or connexion between persons, as in **mātāmāl-rēṭsh chēh**, there is some slight relationship with (his) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 607a, l. 30); also a piece divided off from something larger, as in **kapar-r^o**, a piece of cloth (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 463b, l. 35).

rōṣh रोक् or **rūt^u** रुक् f. (sg. dat. **rōṣi** रोत्ति), preference (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M. *rūtsh*). Cf. **rūt^u**.

rūt^u रुक्, see **rost^u**.

raṭshah, see **rost^u**.

raṭshar रट्शर् । रिक्तता m. (abstract noun formed from **rost^u**, q.v.) emptiness, a vacuum; the being without (something), the condition of not having or of not being accompanied by, devoidness, -lessness, freedom from (cf. **ōnta-r^o** or **ōnthar-r^o**, p. 35b, ll. 29, 32; **āshi-r^o**, p. 47b, l. 8; **bala-r^o**, p. 103a, l. 35; **dagi-r^o**, p. 193b, l. 27; **dana-r^o**, p. 222a, l. 9; **darma-r^o**, p. 244b, l. 42; **hada-r^o**, p. 322a, l. 44; **mājē-r^o**, p. 557b, l. 30; **phala-r^o**, p. 692a, l. 47; **pāka-r^o**, p. 725b, l. 45; **prayēma-r^o**, p. 774a, l. 39; **rūga-r^o**, p. 828a, l. 49; **shīla-r^o**, s.v. **shīl**) (Gr.M.).

raṭsh^aran रट्शरन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **raṭsh^arūn^u** रट्शरून्), proper and complete preparation (e.g. of food in cooking), putting in complete order.

raṭsh^arun रट्शरुन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raṭsh^or^u** रट्शरू), to hide or put by in a thorough manner, take great care of (Rām. 16, 1656; K.Pr. 163); to put or arrange in complete order, properly and completely to prepare (e.g. food in cooking) (Gr.Gr. 7). **raṭsh^or^u**.

mot^u रक्खु-मंतु । सम्यक्संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. raṣh^ur^u-müṣ^u रक्खु-मंचू), made, completely ready as ab. raṣh^arana āmot^u रक्खन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः perf. part. pass. (f. —āmüṣ^u —आमंचू), become thoroughly prepared, hidden, etc. as ab.

raṣh^arāwun रक्शरावुन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. raṣh^arōw^u रक्खरोवु), i.q. raṣh^arun, q.v. raṣh^arōw^u-mot^u रक्खरोवु-मंतु । सम्यग्विहितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. raṣh^arōv^u-müṣ^u रक्खरावु-मंचू), i.q. raṣh^or^u-mot^u, see raṣh^arun. raṣh^arāwana āmot^u रक्शरावन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः, गोपनम् perf. part. pass. (f. —āmüṣ^u —आमंचू), i.q. raṣh^arana āmot^u, see raṣh^arun.

rōṣun रोचुन् । रोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. rūṣ^u रूवु, 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 224) rōṣyōv रोच्योव) to be preferred, to be beautiful, agreeable, desirable (Gr.Gr. 125, 175, 204, 224; L.V. 21; Rām. 1749). The causal of this verb is rōṣanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

rāṣar रक्षर् । शुभवृत्तिः m. (abstract noun from r^ot^u) goodness, excellence, rectitude (El. ratsar, ritsar, rutsar; Rām. 989); kindness, benevolence, benevolent action (El. ratsar, rutsar); probity (El. ratsar); good health, esp. the condition of complete recovery after illness (Gr.Gr. 140, K.Pr. 260 rēṣar). —karun —करुन् । आरोग्यानुभवः m.inf. to be quite recovered from illness. -pāth -पाठ । सभाजनम् m. (sg. dat. -pāthas -पाठस्), polite mutual enquiries about health, happiness, welfare, etc., between people meeting.

rāṣas राक्षस् adv. by night (H. viii, 5). Cf. rāth 2.

rāṣawun राक्षवुन् । ईषत्तया लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāṣow^u राक्षवु), to lay on a thin coat (of paint, varnish, oil, or the like) by dipping into the appropriate medium, to coat by dipping. rāṣow^u-mot^u राक्षवु-मंतु । ईषद्विलिप्तः perf. part. (f. rāṣūv^u-müṣ^u राक्षवु-मंचू), thinly coated, as ab.

rav 1 रव् । सूर्यः m. the sun (an old word, now obs.) (L.V. 16, 53; Rām. 1188, 1346).

rav 2 रव् , । गतिः m. the act of going (esp. when hurried and secret) (cf. pot^u rav, p. 787b, l. 37). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । गमनाय प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to set out, begin to go (esp. hurriedly and secretly) (K. 825).

rav 3 रव् m. a sound, an utterance (L.V. 3).

rawa रव । रत्नकः m. a kind of coarse woollen blanket, described as of a dark-hue, with a coloured fringe (Gr.Gr. 44, K.Pr. 178); according to K.Pr. 178 it is made from the fur of some animal, generally black, and imported from the Panjāb. -palav -पलव । जीर्णह्रस्वाकारकम्बलः m. a worn out short blanket of this kind (considered as indicating poverty). -zūt^u -जटू । जीर्णकम्बलः f. (sg. dat. -zacē -जच्च), a worn out rag of such a blanket (K. 1118, 1119).

rawā रवा , , adj. c.g. going, current; lawful, right; (in Ksh. subst. m.) a proper, or advisable, course of conduct (Rām. 1320).

riv रिक् । प्रसाधनम् f. fine airs and dress, beauty of personal array. Cf. riwun.

rōw^u रवु, row^u रवु, or ruw^u रवु । पुटछिद्रम्, नालिका m. a hollow pit or depression on a low mound (cf. saga-r^o, s.v. sag 2); a ripened pustule in smallpox (each with a small pit at the top); a drain-pipe (connecting two small irrigation channels).

rāvⁱ gaṣhānⁱ रवि गच्छन्ति । शीतलापाकोद्भवः m.pl.inf. smallpox pits to ripen (as ab.). rāvⁱ karānⁱ रवि करन्ति । शीतलापाकविशेषोद्भवः m.pl.inf., id. rōw^u रोवु । नष्टः adj. (1 p.p. of rāwun, q.v.; f. rōv^u रावु), lost, done away with, disappeared from ken, become non-existent.

ruv 1 रव् m. transplanting (rice or the like) in atha-ruv, p. 62a, l. 28. Cf. ruwun.

ruv 2 रव् m. in ruv karun रव् करुन् m.inf. to perform a kind of dance in which women in two lines face each other (Śiv. 954). Cf. rōy and Persian , , rāwāchⁱ रावखि । जागरोत्तररक्षा f. night-watch, watching a crop, or the like, by night (against thieves, animals, etc.) (cf. rōchⁱ-r^o, p. 824a, l. 34).

rawakh रवख् । कोष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rawakas रवकस्), a long upper chamber or upper verandah, for meeting and dining in (El., Rām. 569).

rāwul रावुल् । मार्गभ्रंशकः m. (sg. dat. rāwalas रावलस्), one who conducts (a person), or causes (a person) to go, along a wrong or bad road (when the right or a good road is available); met. one who leads a person from a virtuous life to evil ways. Cf. rang-rāwul, p. 836b, l. 36.

rawāna रवान , , adj. c.g. going; dispatched, gone; āb-i-rawāna , , flowing water (Rām. 131). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to dispatch, to dispatch, send forth (H. x, 3). —sapanun —सपनुन् or —sōpanun —सौपनुन् m.inf. to depart, set out, start (on a journey) (Rām. 107, 305).

rāwun 1 रावुन् (also spelt रावुण्) m. (sg. dat. rāwanas रावनस्), the ruler of Lankā and chief of the Rākṣasas or demons whose destruction by Rāma-candra forms the subject of the Rāmāyaṇa (Śiv. 738, 1425, 1482; Rām. 36, 65, 67, 77, 175, 277, 338-9, 343, 345, 349, 360, 363, etc., *passim*). He is said to have had ten heads, and was hence sometimes called Dashē-rāwun (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149).

rāwun 2 रावुन् । नष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. rōw^u रोवु), to be lost (by, dat.); to disappear, become non-existent, be done away with (cf. āchⁱ rāwāñē, p. 8b, l. 25; atha r^o, p. 62a, l. 29; brōṣ^u-r^o, p. 127b, l. 38)

(Gr.Gr. 23, 174, 205; Gr.M.; L. 461; L.V. 66, 95, 108; Śiv. 350, 522, 1878; Rām. 15, 45, 244, 522 (tas rōv^u, she was lost by him), 1602; K.Pr. 91, 171);

to be destroyed (Rām. 177, 386, 1475, 1772-3; YZ. 37, 251, 427; K.Pr. 6); to be lost, missed (of a road), the way to be lost (Rām. 1222);

to be spoiled, reduced to no value (cf. dōh r^o, p. 199b, l. 44; kath rāvūn^u, p. 486a, l. 44; rāth rāvūn^u, p. 848a, l. 50) (K.Pr. 72); to be lost by violence, be robbed (Gr.M.).

The causal of this verb is rāwanāwun, rāwarāwun or rāwarun (cf. Gr.Gr. 174).

rōw^u-mot^u रौव-मंतु । नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. rōv^u-müts^u रौव-मंतू), lost, etc., as ab. (Rām. 446, 1116, 1500; K. 123; K.Pr. 91).

rāwan-dōd^u रावन्-दोदु । नाशदुःखम् m. sorrow caused by loss. rāwan-dēv रावन्-दव । संमुखत एव (अदृष्टरक्षोभूतापहतवत्) नाशोद्भवः m. a loss-devil, something which disappears or is destroyed before one's very eyes (as though carried off by a devil). -dēv pata lagun -दव पत लगुन् (अदृष्टापहारि रक्षोभूतवत्) विनाशापातानुवृत्तिः m.inf. disappearance or destruction to dog (a person), such to occur over and over again (to a person). rāwan-tyol^u रावन्-त्यलु । विनाशापातः m. (sg. dat. -tēlis -त्यलिस्), destruction suddenly to occur. rēwan र्वन । सहर्षक्रीडा f. (sg. dat. rēvūn^u र्ववन्तू), joyful festivity, merry-making.

rēwun र्वनु or र्ववुन् । सहर्षोल्लसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rēvyōv र्वयोव), to engage in joyful festivities, to rejoice in great happiness; to adorn oneself for a festival (K.Pr. 134, 255). See also riwun 1.

riwun 1 रिवुन् । प्रसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ryuw^u रिवु; 2 p.p. rivyōv रिव्योव), to deck oneself out in fine clothes and ornaments.

riwun 2 रिवुन् । अन्तःशोकेनाकुलतासक्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. rivyōv रिव्योव), to be distraught with inward grief, to mourn (El. reiwun, to mourn, ryiucun, to weep, the latter according to El. being said to be obs.) (Rām. 119, 202, 261, 288, 438, 1082, 1168, 1179, 1193, 1503, 1600; H. vii, 22; YZ. 41, 102, 205, 247, 363, 436).

ruwun रुवुन् । निखाय निहितिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. ruw^u रुवु), to bury tightly in the ground; to transplant, plant in the ground (plants or the like) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 10). Cf. runun.

rawanda रवन्द رَوْنْدَ । धूर्तः m. a goer, traveller, passenger; (in Ksh.) a knave, cheat, swindler.

rēwand रेवन्द رِيَوْنْدَ m. rhubarb, *Rheum moorcroftianum* (El.); cf. ribās. -cīnī -चीनी رِيَوْنْدَ چيني m. (so El., but probably f.), id. According to El. it grows abundantly on the Kashmir mountains. The

natives eat stalk and blade with great fondness. The root is used as a purgative, and, when pounded and mixed with oil, as an application to ulcers.

ruwanun रुवनुन् । निखाय वापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. ruwon^u रुवन्तू), to transplant; to plant (a post or the like) in the ground, to fix (a beam or block of stone or the like) in its place (in a wall or the like). ruwon^u-mot^u रुवन्तू-मंतु । निखायोपः perf. part. (f. ruvūn^u-müts^u रुवन्तू-मंतू), transplanted, planted, fixed, as ab.

rāwaran रावरन् । विनाशनम् f. (sg. dat. rāwarūn^u रावरन्तू), causing to disappear, doing away with; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value.

rāwarun रावरुन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāwor^u रावरुन्तू), to cause to disappear, do away with; to embezzle (property entrusted to one); to lose (cf. āchⁱ rāwarañē, p. 8b, l. 28; atha rāwarun, p. 62a, l. 32) (YZ. 315, 384; K.Pr. 163); to lose (time), waste (time) (Gr.M., W. 139, Rām. 1526, K.Pr. 188); to spoil, reduce to no value (cf. dōh r^o, p. 199b, l. 47; kath rāwarūn^u, p. 486a, l. 48; rāth rāwarūn^u, p. 848b, l. 2) (K. 155-6), to destroy; to spoil, loot, ruin (a country); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1362). rāwor^u-mot^u रावरुन्तू-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. rāvūr^u-müts^u रावरुन्तू-मंतू), caused to disappear; lost; spoiled, etc., as ab.

rāwarāv रावराव । विनाशनम्, परितो हान्यापत्तिः f. causing to disappear, doing away with, embezzlement; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value; spoiling, looting, ruining (a country).

rawarāwun रावरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāwarōw^u रावरोवु) i.q. rāwarun, q.v. (Gr.M.); to cause to disappear, destroy (Śiv. 1565, 1625, 1814; Rām. 364, 1343, 1656); to waste (time) (Śiv. 1756); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1616, 1620). rāwarōw^u-mot^u रावरोवुन्तू-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. rāwarōv^u-müts^u रावरोवुन्तू-मंतू), i.q. rāwor^u-mot^u, s.v. rāwarun, q.v.

rāwath रावट् । भ्रात्र्या प्रतिपालनम् f. (sg. dat. rāwaṭi रावटि), circling on guard, i.e. walking round and round an object on sentry go, watch and ward patrol.

rēwatī रेवती f. N. of the daughter of Raivata and wife of Balabhadra (K. 635). The Sanskrit form of the name is Rēvatī.

raiwath रैवथ् m. (sg. dat. raiwatas रैवतस्), N. of the father of Rēvatī, in Skt. Raivata (K. 635); N. of a mountain near Dvārakā (K. 837).

rīwath रीवथ् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. rīwüts^u रीवन्तू), the twenty-seventh of the twenty-seven lunar mansions, called in Sanskrit Rēvatī.

rēwawun^u र्ववुनु । सहर्षक्रीडासक्तः n.ag. (f. rēwavūn^u

र्यववञ्जू), one who joyfully carries out festivities (cf. *rāṅga-r°*, p. 837*b*, l. 21).

riwawun^u 1 रिववुनु । स्वप्रसाधनशीलः n.ag. (f. *riwavüñ^u* रिववञ्जू), one who habitually decks himself in fine apparel and ornaments.

riwawun^u 2 रिववुनु । शोकाकुलः n.ag. (f. *riwavüñ^u* रिववञ्जू), one who is distraught with inward grief, one who mourns.

r^{ay} रय् । राक्षसी, रोदनशीला, कुररः (पक्षिविशेषः) f. a female demon or ogress (the kind that is invisible and takes possession of people, causing madness, epilepsy, and the like) (cf. *rūda-r^{ay} gandüñ^u*, p. 826*b*, l. 2; *rata-r^{ay}*, p. 846*b*, l. 20) (*Rām.* 331, 687); a female child or woman who habitually wails; a certain small bird with a wailing cry (cf. *rūda-r^{ay}*, p. 826*a*, l. 50). The Skt. word *kurara* means 'osprey'.

ray 1 रय् । फलपरीक्षा m. a preliminary test or experiment (e.g. calculating the produce of a crop from a sample; how much yarn is required for a length of cloth from the amount required for, say, a yard; if a method of work will do, by a short experiment; and so on). —*kaḍun* —कडुन् । फलोद्भूतिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make such a preliminary test. —*nērun* —नेरुन् । विशिष्टफलोद्भवः m.inf. the result to turn out in accordance with such a preliminary experiment. —*wuchun* —वुकुन् । फलोद्भवसिद्धिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make an estimate on such a preliminary test or experiment.

ray 2 रय् । पलालावस्थोद्भवः m. a disease or blight affecting rice and similar crops, in which no grain, but only barren straw, is produced. It has two varieties, viz. *hēlⁱ-r°* (p. 364*b*, l. 10) in which the stalk and ears are affected, and *mōnjē-r°* (p. 575*a*, l. 38) in which the plant withers from the root upwards (cf. *pot^u r°*, p. 787*b*, l. 38) (*L.* 280, 321, 334, 436, *rai*).

rayē-brakh रय-ब्रख् । ईषत्यलालता m. (sg. dat. -*brakas* -ब्रकस्), a blight-blow, the condition of this blight, withering of a crop; met. withering of a man (from disease), wasting away.

rāyⁱ gōmot^u रयि गोमोतु । बीणतां (निष्फलतां) उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. —*gōmüts^u* —गोमञ्जू), attacked by this blight, withered; (of a person) wasted away. **rāyⁱ gaṣhun रयि गहुन् ।** शोषापत्तिः m.inf. to become withered by blight; (of a person) to waste away. **rāyⁱ karun रयि करुन् ।** शोषणम् m.inf. to cause to wither (e.g. by omitting irrigation or the like); to cause (a child, or other person) to waste away (by neglect, etc.).

rāy 1 राय् m. i.q. rāza 1, q.v., a king, used —°, as in nōgⁱ-r°, p. 624*b*, l. 1.

rāy 2 राय् راي । इच्छा, शङ्का, पक्षः f. belief, judgment, opinion, thought (cf. *byon^u byon^u rāyē*, p. 151*a*, l. 20) (*El. rāe*; *Gr.M.*; *Śiv.* 1232, 1649; *Rām.* 386, 1232; *YZ.* 489); wisdom, intelligence; counsel, advice, personal wish, desire (*Śiv.* 767, 1479, 1481, 1743, 1751; *Rām.* 1156); doubt, hesitation (*Śiv.* 1284); determination, what is resolved upon (*Rām.* 368, 1549; *H.* viii, 11); partizanship; in *shāshē-rāy*, s.v. *shōsh^u*, the word apparently means 'obstruction'.

—*gaṣhüñ^u* —गहञ्जू । शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. an opinion, belief, judgment to be formed; hesitation to arise (in a person's mind) regarding a course of conduct (*YZ.* 451). —*kariñ^u* —करञ्जू । इच्छावलम्बः पक्षावलम्बः f.inf. to form an intention; to consider, think (*H.* xii, 15); to come to a decision (after hearing both sides); to decide fairly (e.g. in apportionment); to take sides, become a partizan. —*rōzüñ^u* —रोज़ञ्जू । आशावलम्बः f.inf. a desire to be entertained, a wish to be firmly felt. —*thavüñ^u* —थवञ्जू । आशोत्तरम् अभीप्सावलम्बः f.inf. to entertain a strong desire. —*wōthüñ^u* —वथञ्जू । वितर्कानुचिन्तनम् f.inf. a mature decision to be arrived at (after due consideration).

rāyē-dar राय-दर् । पक्षानुवर्ती m. (f. -*dariñ* -दरिञ्), a partizan, one who takes one side and opposes the other. **rāyē-trāye राय-त्राय ।** अनुवर्ती adj. e.g. obedient, faithful, compliant.

rēy रय् or रय् । पिपीलिका, कण्डूयादिव्यथा f. an ant (*El. re m., riai, riyai* f.; *K.Pr.* 180); a tickling sensation (as if caused by ants), itchiness (cf. *rata-r°*, p. 846*b*, l. 24). —*kariñ^u* —करञ्जू । कण्डूयाद्युद्भवः f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on. —*lagüñ^u* —लगञ्जू । अतिखेदोद्भवः f.inf. itchiness to be felt; met. great worry to be felt, to become distraught, irritation to be experienced (*Rām.* 984, 1350). —*wōthüñ^u* —वथञ्जू । कीटोद्भवविकारोत्पत्तिः f.inf. tiny maggots to come in a wound, or in food.

rēyē-ōl^u रय-ओलु or रय-ओलु । पिपीलिकाविलम्बः m. an ant's nest, an anthill (*El. re-ōl*). —*mēts^u* —म्यञ्जू । वामलूरः f. an anthill, the pile of earth over an ant's nest, the earth thrown up out of an ant's nest. —*pōth* —पौथ् । पिपीलिकापङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. -*pūts^u* -पूञ्जू), a procession of ants, a line of ants. —*pōthan* —पौथन् । पिपीलिकामार्गः m. the path along which a procession of ants walks; a procession of ants. —*tēg* —टैग् । निस्तृणगुल्मशार्करिलोन्नतभूम्रदेशः m. a sandy or gravelly mound bare of vegetation (like an anthill). —*thūl* —ठूल । अतिबुद्धः m. an ant's egg; met. anything very tiny.

rēyi pakun रयि (or रयि) पकुन् । शनैःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to advance very slowly and gradually towards completion or accomplishment.

riyai, see rēy.

rōy रय्, ruy रुय्, or rōy روي । सदनपुरोभागः m. the face, countenance (El. *rōe*; YZ. 5, 16, 165, 259, 289; K.Pr. 194); (in Ksh.) the front part of a house, a house-front. rōyē-(or ruyē-)dor^u रय-दर । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. -dür^u -दरू), 'face-hard,' insolent, impudent, brazen-faced.

rōy^u रयु m. another form of rāy 1, i.q. rāza; used familiarly —°, as in bata-r°, p. 137a, l. 49.

ryuch^u रिक्कु । कठोरप्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. richis रिक्खिस्), an insolent, abusive fellow; a coarse, rude fellow.

raydār रयदार् । पलालसंसृष्टः adj. c.g. (of a crop) affected with blight, blighted (see ray 2).

ryūg^u र्यूगु । स्थलपद्म m. (sg. dat. rīgis रीगिस्), a certain plant (? a kind of Hibiscus), described as a kind of lotus that grows on dry land. According to El. (s.v. *ryūg*) its juice mixed with honey is said to be efficacious in amenorrhœa.

ryūg^u र्यूगु m. in the following:— rīgⁱ-pōsh रीगि-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain plant, described as spreading over the ground and producing yellow flowers in the spring before the leaves sprout. (This can hardly be the same as *ringa*, the hawthorn, q.v., although El. spells the latter as *ring*). ? cf. ryūg^u.

rōyij^u रायिजू f. in rōyij^u kadūn^u रायिजू कडून् । नवरीतिप्रचारणम् f.inf. to start a new custom, to introduce a new fashion.

rōyil रायिल् । महावृक्षविशेषः m. the cedar, deodār, the Himalayan spruce, i.q. diva-dār (p. 261a, l. 39), q.v., which is the word used in Śrīnagar, rōyil being the word used elsewhere (El. *rāyil*, L. 80, *rayil*; cf. El. *riyāl* and *riyāl*, *Picea icebbiana*, i.q. *birre*, q.v.; YZ. 563).

ruyil रुयिल् । मूलविशेषः f. the root of a certain wild plant, used for dyeing cloth black (? El. *riaul*, *rāl*, *Mimosa rubicaulis*).

rayēlad रयलद् । निष्फलीभूतः adj. c.g. (of a crop) withered, blighted (cf. ray 2).

ryno, see rūn^u.

ryūnz^u र्यून्नु । गुलिकाकारक्रीडनकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rīnzis रीन्जिस्), a small ball or pellet (esp. a ball, usually of lac, employed in a certain game, in which it is held between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, and flicked at a mark with the middle finger of the left hand) (cf. *guhⁱ-r°*, p. 280b, l. 33) (L.V. 66; Śiv. 353; H. v, 3-5; K.Pr. 190, 263). rīnzⁱ-phol^u रीन्जि-फलु । लाजागुलिकाविशेषः m., id.

ryosh^u, ryush^u, or rēsh^u चशु (also written चषु) or rish रिश् (K.Pr. 180) । चषिः m. (sg. dat. rēshis चशिस्), an inspired sage (in Skt. *r̥ṣi*), a sanctified sage, a saint,

ascetic, anchorite. There are three classes of these saints called in Skt., respectively, *dēvar̥ṣi*, or divine sage, *brahmar̥ṣi* (cf. *brahma-r°*, p. 121a, l. 14) or Brahma sage, and *rājār̥ṣi*, or royal sage (cf. *ruma-r°*, p. 834a, l. 13; *rāza-r°*, s.v. *rāza*) (El. *rishi*; Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 36, 670, 967, 970, 1822; Rām. 49, 78, 80-1, 85, 98, 106, 122, 144, 622, 633, 636, 639, 784, 790, 1465, 1726, etc.; K. 26, 127-9, 136, 139, 243, 305-6, 308, 347, 484, 614-8, 622, 817, 1038-9, 1042-3, 1054; K.Pr. 22). A group of seven of these *r̥ṣis* was composed of saints named Marīci, Atri, Aṅgiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, and Vasiṣṭha, who were identified with the seven stars forming the constellation of Ursa Major (cf. *sata-rēshⁱ*, s.v. *sath 3*) (Śiv. 77, 675, 686, 1149, 1157); the keeper of a Hindū temple (El. *resh*; L. 287, *rishi*).

rēshⁱ-bālukh चशि(षि)-बालुक् । चषिबालकः m. (sg. dat. -bālakas -बालकस्), an anchorite's son (Rām. 233, 1328, 1380, 1413) (so -zāda -जाद्, Rām. 232); met. a well-behaved boy (usually looked upon as poor, and of excellent disposition). -bāpār -वापार् । चषिब्यापारः m. the conduct of an anchorite; met. conduct like that of an anchorite (marked by uprightness and benignity). -bāy -बाय् । मुनिस्त्री f. an anchorite's wife; met. a virtuous woman. -dul^u -डुलु । मृण्मयपात्रविशेषः m. a large irregularly shaped earthen vessel, without ornament, such as would be used by an anchorite. -khand -खन्द । उपहासविशेषः (वञ्चना) m. 'an anchorite's smile', tantalizing (a person, as a practical joke); cf. *khandā*. -khrāv -खाव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. an anchorite's wooden shoes; met. a pair of wooden shoes or clogs roughly and unevenly made, and unornamented. -kōl -कल्ल । चषिकुल्या m. 'the anchorite's brook', N. of a well-known river of Kashmīr, in Bring (Skt. *Bhr̥ṅga*) and other Parganas. -kōmōrī -कमारी । चषिकन्यातुल्या f., i.q. rēshⁱ-kañēkh, and rēshⁱ-kūr^u, bel. -kañēkh -कञ्ख् । चषिकन्या f. (sg. dat. -kañēki -कञ्कि), i.q. the next. -kūr^u -कूरू । चषिकन्यातुल्या f. an anchorite's unmarried daughter; met. a virtuous well-behaved daughter of excellent family but poor and simply attired, i.e. whose only claim to be marriageable is her good character and her good breeding. -mar -मर् । चषिमठः m. an anchorite's hut; met. a simple forest hut such as that which would be an anchorite's dwelling. -mor^u -मर् । चषिशरीरम् m. a sage's body (worn away by much fasting); met. anyone's body wasted away as if by fasting. -pōbür^u -पोबूरू । राङ्गवस्त्रभेदः f. a shawl of *pashmina* woven from black and white thread, such as was worn in olden times by anchorites.

-pahör^u -पहोरु । ऋषिनिवासशाला f. an anchorite's hut. -tôn^u -तोनु । ऋषित्वम् m. anchorite-hood, the mode of life of an anchorite, living as an anchorite.

rēshi-môl^u रेशि(षि)-मोलु । साधुविशेषः m. 'an anchorite father', a certain sādhu or holy man who long ago made his abode in Anathnāg (p. 36a, l. 2) or Islāmābād, and whose fame remains to this day.

-mālyun^u -माल्युनु । चैत्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot in a suburb of Anathnāg, traditionally associated with the preceding Sādhu, but now a Musalmān shrine. -pīr

-पीर् । सज्जनविशेषः m. N. of a famous Brāhmaṇa of high character, who lived at Śrīnagar in the quarter known as Balaṇḍimar (Skt. *Balāḍhyamāṭha*) in the days of the Emperor Aurangzēb. -pīra-sonḍ^u -पीर-सन्दु ।

चैत्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot associated with the preceding Brāhmaṇa. Here vows are paid in token of the fulfilment of some longing.

ryot^u or rēṭ^u र्येतु or रेतु adj. (f. -rēṭ^u -र्येतू or रेतू), of, or belonging to, or lasting a month (cf. rēth) used —°, as in aiṭha-rēṭ^u (p. 66b, l. 37, misprinted rēṭ^u), produced in eight months; nawa-ryot^u (p. 664a, l. 37), nine months old; pōṇsa-r°, p. 743a, l. 44; sata-r°, s.v. sath 3.

raiyēth रैयथ ریت, m. (sg. dat. raiyētas रैयतस्), m. a subject (of a king) (Gr.M.); a tenant.

ryuw^u रिवु, see riwun 1.

ryiwun, see riwun 2.

raz रज्ज । रज्जुः f. a string, a rope, cable (cf. aṭa-r°, p. 52b, l. 17; bangi-r°, p. 113a, l. 10; ḍanga-r°, p. 227a, l. 3; dura-r°, p. 239a, l. 21; gāsa-r°, p. 307b, l. 47; krēshimi-r°, p. 476a, l. 49; laman-r°, p. 524b, l. 42; pēṭsi-r°, p. 806b, l. 43; ruma-r°, p. 834a, l. 21) (Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 1818; Rām. 494, 1428; K. 168; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 51, 93, 178-9). A string like object (cf. ḍōl^ana-r°, p. 214a, l. 44; darbi-r°, p. 240a, l. 36; gāri-r°, p. 298a, l. 9; hāyē-raza, p. 363a, l. 15; kīhi-r°, p. 390b, l. 10; khōri-r°, p. 412a, l. 48; nōhi-r°, p. 625b, l. 20; nasta-wājē-r°, p. 658b, l. 17; pāka-r°, p. 725b, l. 13; push^{ēṭi}-tāla-r°, p. 783a, l. 25); a long connected line of people, a string of people (cf. ānⁱ-r°, p. 31b, l. 35); (pl.) a continuous heavy fall of snow, rain, or the like (cf. shīna-raza, s.v. shīn). —karūn^u —करूनु । वलादायहबन्धनवृत्तिः f.inf. to make a rope, to arrest by force (one or a gang of persons engaged in a conspiracy or the like).

raza-gor^u रज-गुरु । रज्जुवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is raza-gārⁱ-bāy रज-गरि-बाय, but a female rope-maker is -gūr^u -गुरु) a professional rope-maker, one who lives by twisting and selling string, rope, etc. -gaz -गज्ज ।

बन्धवृत्तिः m. 'a yard of rope', arresting a gang of violent criminals or conspirators. -hōgāda -होगाड । शुष्कमत्स्यसमूहः f.pl. a string of dried fish (such fish, split and dried, are kept strung together on a string). -hur^u -हुरु । रज्जुसंघातः f. a wisp of string, joining two ropes together by opening and twisting the ends together (cf. darbi-h°, p. 240a, l. 22; and razi hur^u karūn^u, bel.). -yēr -येर् । संहतदीर्घोर्णासमूहः m. a rope of wool (wool is imported from the mountain country packed in the form of loosely twisted cables).

razi dara lagun रज दर लगुन् । पीडादि-दोलायितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to be stopped by a rope' (cf. dara lagun, p. 235b, l. 43), to be thrown into vacillation (by pain, an accusation, or the like). -dyūg^u -ड्युगु । रज्जुवेष्टितगोलकः m. (sg. dat. dīgis डीगिस्), a ball of string. -hur^u karūn^u -हुरु करूनु । आसमञ्जस्यापादनम् f.inf. 'to make a rope-wisp', to wind up unevenly. —khārun —खारुन् m.inf. to mount (someone or something) on to a rope, to suspend, hang (cf. pān razi khārun, p. 735b, l. 6) (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

razan khasun रजन् खसुन् । अत्यारुढ्याक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to mount on ropes, to rise to a height (of rage, hatred, grief, etc.), to be transported (with such).

rāz 1 राज् m. i.q. rāza, used —°, as in druva-rāz, p. 250a, l. 49; the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165). Cf. rāza-bal, s.v. rāza.

rāz 2 राज्, m. a mason, bricklayer, plasterer (? L.V. 85, where the meaning is obscure).

rāza राज्ञ । राजा, आर्यः m. (in the first meaning, f. rājarēn राजर्यन् or rōn^u रोजू, qq.v., but in the meaning of a respectable person, the f. is rōz, q.v. With suff. of indef. art. the m. is rāzāh राजाह, K. 1052) a king, prince, sovereign (cf. darma-r°, p. 244b, l. 43) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; Śiv. 89, 170, 428, 431, 472, 586, 735, 810, 829, 854, 858-9, 1043, etc.; Rām. 4, 5, 28, 115, 124, 135, 137, 284, 428, 561, 1220, 1309, 1381, etc.; K. 7, 8, 10, 23-5, 49, 50, 73, 76, 493, etc.; YZ. 71; K.Pr. 48); met. a rich and powerful person (K.Pr. 75); anything or person, the best, or the largest of its kind (dayēth-r°, p. 271b, l. 27; nāga-r°, p. 624a, l. 40; nruga-r°, p. 650b, l. 33); the tutelary Bōrav (Skt. *Bhairava*), q.v., or godling of a burning ghaut; (or rāz) the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165); a respectable or honourable Hindū, an esteemed person (his wife is rāza-bāy, see bel., while an esteemed Hindū female is rōz, q.v.). Cf. rāja. -ūnz^u -अज्जू । राजहंसः m. a flamingo. -bōg^u -बोगु । भैरवलिभागः m. a royal repast; an offering of food made to a tutelary Bōrav (Skt.

Bhairava) of a cemetery. -bal -बल् । रमशानस्थानम् m. a cemetery or burning ghaut, a place where Hindū corpses are burnt (Gr.Gr. 165); a funeral pile (*sic.*, El.); cf. L. 263 *razbar*, the track to a burning ground. -bāy -बाय् । आर्यपत्नी f. the wife of a king, a king's queen, a queen consort (Śiv. 1237); the wife of an esteemed Hindū (see ab.). -bayē -वय । राजभीतिः m. fear of (i.e. with regard to) a king. -dār -दार् or -dwār -द्वार् । राजाश्रयस्थानम् m. the gate of a king's palace (*dwār*, K. 376, 465, 715, 884, 939, 982, 1014); the palace itself (*dwār*, K. 451, 1160-1); the abode of a rich and generous person. -hams -हंस् । राजहंसः m. a flamingo (Śiv. 1475, 1516, 1752, 1810); a swan (which is said to have a beautiful voice) (L.V. 86, Rām. 1103); met. a man of high reputation for character, richness, and generosity (Śiv. 1105). -kōmār 1 -कुमार m. a king's son, a prince (Śiv. 1290). -kōmār 2 -कुमार f. a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 413, 971, 1285). -kōmārī -कुमारि, id. (Śiv. 577, 630, 786, 826, 961, 971, 1224, 1233, 1262, 1517). -kūr^u -कूर f., id. (Śiv. 533, 655). -kaṭh -कट् । बलिविधानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a king's ram, a ram offered with other food to the presiding Bōrav of a cemetery (cf. *rāza-bōg^u*, ab.). -kaṭh-bōgⁱ -कट्-वांगि । बलिविशेषभागाः m.pl. the shares of food offered in this way (which is offered in eleven earthenware dishes); any similar shares. -kaṭh-ciñ -कट्-चिन् । बलिविधानपात्रम् f. the earthen dish in which these offerings are made. -kaṭh thawun -कट् थवुन् । बलिविधानविशेषसमयः to arrange such an offering. -māha -माह । राजमाषान्नम् f.pl. a kind of large white bean (L. 330, 339, 346, *razma* and *razmāh*). -mōl^u -मोलु । सद्दाता m. 'a king father'; met. a liberal and generous man. -māz -माज् । राज्ञामन्योन्यद्वेषवृत्तिः m. a king's flesh, i.e. his blood-relations; hence, the condition of mutual hostility ordinarily existing between a king and his blood-relations, or between him and the kings of the countries on the immediate frontier of his dominions. -nēc^yuw^u -न्यचिवु । राजपुत्रः m. a king's son, a prince (Gr.Gr. 73); a young boy-child of a wealthy person. -nīth -नीथ् f. (sg. dat., K. 1071, -nīti -नीति, but usually *nīṭ^u* नीचू, as in K. 1018), administration of a state, politics, statesmanship; courtly etiquette, courtly punctilio, the rules of precedence in a royal court (K. 1071). -pōth^ar -प्वथर् । राजपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -pōtras -प्वत्रस्), a king's son, a prince (used when he is handsome and endowed with all royal qualifications) (Gr.M., Śiv. 919). -rāth -राट् । राजराजः m. (sg. dat. -rāṭas -राटस्), a king of kings, an emperor; met. a wealthy valiant Hindū of

high character. -rath^an -रथन् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -ratnas -रत्नस्), 'a royal jewel,' a virtuous, intelligent, and brave boy, who is a credit to his family and a good son. -ryosh^u -र्यशु or -र्यषु । राजर्षिः m. (sg. dat. -rēshis -रेशिस्), one of the three classes of anchorite saints (the *rājārṣi* of Skt.), a royal sage (Śiv. 967, 970, 1822); a king, who by his wise discrimination and pious life is regarded as equal to one of these saints. -warn -वर्न् m. one of royal caste, a Rājput (Rām. 1778). -wath -वथ् । घण्टापथः f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), the road leading to a king's palace, or prepared and levelled for a king's progress; a king's highway, a highway, main road. -yōg -योग m. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise) (in Skt. *rāja-yōga*), as distinguished from the more rigorous *haṭh-yōg* (Skt. *haṭha-yōga*) (cf. p. 357b, l. 45) (Śiv. 247, 597, 1067, 1312, 1689, 1833, 1857).

rāzun^u राजुनु adj. (f. *rāzūn^u* राज्ञून्), of, or belonging to, a king (referred to as a special person) (Rām. 1220, K. 44); a king's home, a king's palace (Rām. 1143 f, K. 17).

rāzā राजा m. i.q. *rāza*, q.v. (K. 5, 578, 1044).

razō रजो in razō-gōn रजो-ग्वन् m. one of the three properties belonging to all created things. These are *satū-gōn* (Skt. *sattva-guṇa*) the property of goodness, *tamō-gōn* (Skt. *tamō-guṇa*) the property of darkness or ignorance, and *razō-gōn* (Skt. *rajō-guṇa*) the property of activity (Śiv. 447, K. 320).

rēz रेज़ ريژ adj. e.g. pouring, scattering, dropping; —° scattered over (with), covered with (cf. *rakh^ath-r^o*, p. 831b, l. 29); as subst. f. a scattering, a scattered or dispersed multitude (Rām. 206).

rēza रेज़ ريژ m. a minute fragment, particle, scrap, atom, bit, piece. rēza rēza karun रेज़ रेज़ करन् । बुद्रकणशो विधानम् m.inf. to break in pieces, to smash, crush, shatter, shiver; to cut up into small pieces (Rām. 1239; H. ii, 7, *rēza k^o*).

rīzī रीज़ی ريژي m. pouring, shedding, scattering, used —° as in *khū-rīzī* (Rām. 915), p. 402b, l. 18.

rōz 1 रोज़ روز m. day, a day of twenty-four hours (Rām. 797, 1083). -nāmca -नामच् روزنامه m. an ephemeris, day-book, diary (Gr.M.).

rōz 2 रोज़ अनवस्था f. instability, restlessness, disquietude, confusion (cf. *dasta-r^o*, p. 256a, l. 47; *rata-r^o*, p. 846b, l. 27). —pēñ^u —प्यञ् । प्रमादविह्वल्युद्भवः f.inf. instability to fall (on a person), to be distracted, confused, disquieted (in any occupation).

rōza रोज़ روز f. fasting, a fast (among Musalmāns), the keeping of Lent (*Ramazān*). —darañē —दरञ् ।

यवनानां व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् f. pl. inf. to practise this Lenten fast (El.). —*hēñě* —ह्यत्र । यवनानां व्रतविशेषाचरणम् f. pl. inf. to observe this Lenten fast. —*karañě* —करत्र f. pl. inf. to fast (El.). —*thāwañě* —थावत्र f. pl. inf. id. (El.).

röz रोज़ or *röz^u* रोज़ू । आर्या f. a Hindū woman of respected and honourable position, (f. of *rāza*, q.v., in one of its meanings, while the wife of such a *rāza* is *rāza-bāy*).

rözⁱ रोज़ि (= راضی) adj. c.g. pleased (with, dat.), well-pleased, content (Gr.M. *rōzī*; Śiv. 212, 679 *rōzī*; K.Pr. 68 *rāzī*, 93, 145 *rāzī*). —*gaṭhun* —गठुन् । प्रसादापत्तिः m.inf. to be pleased (with, dat.), to approve (of, dat.); to be satisfied (with), content (with); to assent (to), assent (to), acquiesce (in); to become conciliated, reconciled, pacified. —*karun* —करुन् । प्रसादनम् m.inf. to please, gratify; to content, satisfy; to persuade, win over (Rām. 5); to conciliate, reconcile. —*rōzun* —रोज़ुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थितिः m.inf. to continue pleased with, satisfied with (e.g. with a servant) (YZ. 269). —*thawun* —थवुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थापनम् m.inf. to please, satisfy (e.g. a servant satisfying his master with continued service), oblige (Gr.M.).

röz^u रोज़ू, see *rōd^u* and *röz*.

ruz रुज़ ? f. a disease (noted only in L.V. 8).

rūzī रुज़ी روزی f. daily food, sustenance. Used in the obl. case *rūzī*, for *rūziyi*, in the following:— *rūzī dyun^u* रुज़ी दिनु । आजीवहेत्वधिगमः m.inf. to give for sustenance, provide for maintenance (YZ. 395); hence, to obtain materials or occupation which provide sustenance. —*ladun* —लदुन् । निरायासाजीवाप्तिः m.inf. (by good fortune) to obtain sustenance or a living quite easily and without exertion. —*prāwun* —प्रावुन् । जीविकावाप्तिः m.inf. to obtain a means of livelihood (when in poverty). —*ṣhēnun* —छनुन् । आजीवनाशः m.inf. one's means of livelihood to be destroyed.

rūz^u रुज़ू, see *rōzun*.

razbar, see *rāza-bal*, p. 857a, l. 4.

rāzdān राज़दान् m. a certain family name found among the Brāhmaṇs of Kashmīr (Skt. *rājānaka*, see RT.Tr. vi, 117). The N. of the author of Śiv. is Krushna Rāzdān (Skt. *Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka*) (Śiv. 242).

röz-dar रोज़-दर् (= روزه دار) । अनुष्ठितव्रतविशेषः m. (f. -*dariñ* -दरिञ्), one who fasts, or keeps, the Musal-mān Lent (*Ramazān*). —*-dar rōzun* -दर् रोज़ुन् । व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to remain fasting in this way, to keep this Lent.

rōzgār रोज़गार روزگار m. service, employ, situation (K.Pr. 87). *rōzgār-band* रोज़गार-बन्द् । द्रव्योपार्जकः m. one who excels his fellows in successfully earning a livelihood.

rēzikh रयज़िख् (= رزق) m. means of sustenance or support, food, daily bread, subsistence. —*wātanāwun* —वातनावुन् m.inf. to supply food (to), provide sustenance (for, dat.) (K.Pr. 183).

rōzil रोज़िल् राज़ाचरणम् f. the conduct of a king, kingly conduct; conduct like that of a king (marked by protecting subordinates and securing their maintenance, wealth and possessions, pride, and the like).

rōzilad रोज़िलद् । अनवस्थितवृत्तिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *rōziladiñ* रोज़िलदिञ्), of a vacillating temper, irresolute, of a hesitating disposition.

razma or *razmāh* (L. 330, 339, 346), see *rāza-māha*, p. 857a, l. 32.

razan रज़न् ? f. the night (L.V. 22).

rōzun रोज़ुन् । अवस्थानम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *rūd^u* रुदू, Rām. 904; f. *rūz^u* रुज़ू, Rām. 580; 2 p.p. *rōzōv* रोज़ोव्), to remain (cf. *bahāṭhāna r^o*, p. 97a, l. 24; *bōrⁱ rōzānⁱ*, p. 118a, l. 50; *basta r^o*, p. 135a, l. 31; *baṭhi r^o*, p. 140b, l. 14; *bayēs tal r^o*, p. 149b, l. 39; *dabanga r^o*, p. 184a, l. 8; *dyān r^o*, p. 268b, l. 7; *khaṭith r^o*, pp. 423a, l. 7; 423b, l. 22; *lang r^o*, p. 526b, l. 10; *manaskār r^o*, p. 582a, l. 11; *namith r^o*, p. 638a, l. 27; *nēri r^o*, p. 673b, l. 48; *pajē-tal r^o*, p. 724a, l. 24; *pāri r^o*, p. 753b, l. 36; *pushtas r^o*, p. 783a, l. 12; *path* or *pata r^o*, p. 792a, l. 42; p. 793a, l. 43; *pēṭha r^o*, p. 795b, l. 20; *sakharith r^o*, s.v. *sakharun*; *syod^u r^o*) (Gr.Gr. 24, 247, 249; Gr.M.; K. 472, 610, 746, 962, 1057, 1067; YZ. 269, 284).

to stop, to halt (cf. *dubari-shāh r^o*, p. 184b, l. 7; *dōla r^o*, p. 211a, l. 37; *lari r^o*, p. 529b, l. 31; *nasti-dōgis-pēṭh r^o*, p. 658b, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 204, 212, 246, 249, 250; Śiv. 450, 1323, 1427, 1641, 1645; Rām. 1111; K. 32, 75, 261, 273, 291, 938, 980; H. vii, 9; YZ. 197, 216); to stop, stay in a place (Śiv. 1453, 1600, 1898; Rām. 532, 904, 1092, 1193, 1196, 1360, 1407, etc.; K. 154, 253, 276, 398, 465, 664; H. ii, 9; vii, 18; xii, 1; YZ. 383); to wait (for), await, be kept waiting (for) (cf. *batas r^o*, p. 137b, l. 30; *shīrith pūrith r^o*, s.v. *shērun*) (Rām. 48; K. 149, 193, 643, 654, 1005);

to dwell, live, abide (cf. *bāl r^o*, p. 104a, l. 8; *nyāra r^o*, p. 673a, l. 42; *pānas r^o*, p. 736a, l. 46; *shēran r^o*; *sōkha r^o*, s.v. *sōkh*; *samith r^o*, s.v. *samun*; *srōdi r^o*, s.v. *srōd^u*) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 480, 702, 988, 1349, 1570; Rām. 250, 580, 1243, 1619, 1664, etc.; K. 363, 376, 603, 1107; H. vii, 6; xii, 18; K.Pr. 35);

to live, or continue habitually (in a certain condition) (cf. *bāzē-pēṭh r^o*, p. 153a, l. 10; *mīlith r^o*, p. 569a, l. 2; *pākh r^o*, p. 726a, l. 5; *prāṭaras r^o*,

p.771b, l. 33; pyāla hēth r°, p. 814a, l. 25; shēki r°, s.v. shēkh 2; sēka r°; sōra r°, s.v. sōr; satas-pēth r°, s.v. sath 1) (Śiv. 422, 587, 630, 827, 876, 897, 986, 1015-6, 1021, 1239, 1350, 1485, 1689, 1696, 1802-3, 1806, 1812, 1822, 1839; Rām. 240, 382, 689, 870, 886, 1066, etc.; K. 793, 969; H. vii, 23);

to continue (cf. āsh rōzūn^ū, p. 47a, l. 49; badith rōzun, p. 87a, l. 13; brōts^ū r°, p. 127b, l. 39; brāth rōzūn^ū, p. 127b, l. 35; bayē r°, p. 148b, l. 26; dakha r°, p. 205b, l. 43; danjē r°, p. 226a, l. 14; danja r°, p. 227b, l. 7; hēk^ath rōzūn^ū, p. 329b, l. 38; hōsh r°, p. 353a, l. 12; khara r°, p. 408b, l. 22; līn r°, p. 525a, l. 41; lay rōzūn^ū, p. 543a, l. 19; layē r°, p. 543a, l. 22; magar r°, p. 552b, l. 23; mani r°, p. 572b, l. 11; pāma rōzañē, p. 733b, l. 6; parda r°, p. 756b, l. 6; prasan r°, p. 767b, l. 39; rōchⁱ r°, p. 824a, l. 19; rōzⁱ r°, p. 858a, l. 19; rōzdār r°, p. 858a, l. 45; shōngith shāph r°, s.v. shōngun; sōkhēth r°; sōrith r°, s.v. sōrun; sōth r°) (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 106, 276, 375, 584, 596, 876, 1598, 1775; Rām. 11, 171, 198, 683, 723, 1246, 1711; K. 74, 78, 336, 499, 511, 864, 1036; H. i, 5; x, 1, 3, 6, 8; YZ. 260; K.Pr. 12 *rodum* for *rūdum*); to remain unchanged, persist, endure (cf. niyēth rōzūn^ū, p. 674b, l. 9; phikir rōzūn^ū, p. 690b, l. 23; phirun r°, p. 707b, l. 5; pūr^a r°, p. 755b, l. 2; priwa rōzañē, p. 772a, l. 23; rāy rōzūn^ū, p. 854b, l. 17; shōd rōzun; shig rōzūn^ū; shēkh rōzun, s.v. shēkh 2; shēkh rōzūn^ū, s.v. shēkh 2; shēl rōzun; shēyē r°, s.v. shāy; sum^aran rōzūn^ū; sōr rōzun) (Śiv. 128, 189, 284, 327, 329, 348, 491-2, 738, 844, 935, 1277, 1540, 1582, 1651; Rām. 30, 509, 533, 660-1, 761, 803, 858, etc.; K. 69, 263, 1091, 1113; YZ. 72, 204; K.Pr. 178, 243); (of the mind or feelings) to remain unmoved, not to be enraged or agitated (K. 279, 1057); (to be put into a certain condition and) to remain (in it) (cf. nākh dōla r°, p. 629a, l. 50; sūts^ū r°, s.v. sath 2) (Rām. 146; K. 273; H. xii, 15);

to continue alive, go on living, survive (from some illness, or the like) (K. 804, YZ. 246); to be left, to remain behind, to be left over and above, survive (cf. bōkⁱ r°, p. 98b, l. 30; dāg r°, p. 194a, l. 11; dam r°, p. 216b, l. 19; gōr r°, p. 297b, l. 12; nēb r°, p. 619b, l. 24; nishāna r°, p. 656b, l. 32; phih r°, p. 686a, l. 39; pharkh rōzūn^ū, p. 704b, l. 19; pali rōzun, p. 730a, l. 39; sār r°; srah r°; sarmāyē r°; sūrath r°) (L.V. 2, 67; Śiv. 55, 1650, 1671, 1824; Rām. 13, 1114, 1379,

1392, 1459, 1520, 1660, etc.; K. 45; H. vii, 20; YZ. 42); to (remain behind, and) be all that is left (cf. nām rōzānⁱ, p. 636, l. 5) (Śiv. 1658; K. 563, 660, 761; H. xii, 23); to remain (concealed), keep oneself hidden (cf. shēkani r°, s.v. shēkun) (L.V. 44; Rām. 496, 502, 728, 838, 955, 1007, etc.; K. 7, 811).

This verb is often used in a sense that is practically an intransitive or passive counterpart of the verb raṭun, to take hold of, as in dōd raṭun, to stop the flow of milk, dōd rōzun, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188a, ll. 36, 37. For further examples, see under raṭun, p. 850b, l. 15 ff.

rūd^a-mot^a रुदु-मंतु । स्थितिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. ruz^ū-mūt^ū रुजू-मंतू), that which has remained, continued, etc., as ab. (cf. danjē r°, p. 226a, l. 11; nam tal r°, p. 635b, l. 14; pajē-tal r°, p. 724a, l. 20) (Rām. 761; K. 5; H. i, 5; xii, 23).

rūzith gaṭhun रुज़िथ गहून । अवशिष्टतया स्थितिः, निरुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to remain over and above, to be saved up (day by day out of daily expenditure); (of a disease) to become chronic, permanent (cf. pōr r° g°, p. 753b, l. 21); to be suddenly compelled to stop (when doing something) (cf. atha r° g°, p. 66a, l. 33) (Śiv. 1451).

rūz¹na रुज़िन (cf. روزينه) । भोज्यार्थतण्डुलाद्यन्नम् m. the amount of rice or other grain, taken with one during absence from home or the like, viaticum, ration. -mōth -म्वट् । अल्पमात्रतण्डुलाद्यन्नम् f. (sg. dat. -mōthi -म्वठि), a fistful of ration, enough food for a couple of meals or so for one person. -phol^a -फेलु । तण्डुलाद्यन्नसमूहः m. all the grain which a traveller takes with him as food for his journey.

rōzanāwun रोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rōzanōw^a रोज़नोवु), to cause to stop, to stop, cause to remain (El.).

rāzar राज़र् । दीर्घ्यम् m. too great length, excessive length in comparison with width. Cf. rād 2.

rāzasī राज़सी । राजसंपत् f. empire, kingship, royalty ruling, governing (Gr.M.); the accompaniments of royalty (wealth, servants, generosity, power, and so on) (Śiv. 1285, 1822); kingdom (El.). —karūn^ū —करजू m.inf. to govern (Gr.M.).

rāzasūy राज़सूय m. a coronation festival (at which a great sacrifice is performed) carried out in token of a monarch's universal sovereignty (K. 1001, 1070).

rōzawun^a रोज़वुनु n.ag. (f. rōzavūn^ū रोज़वंबू), one who remains etc., see rōzun; one who continues (in a certain condition) (Śiv. 1198).

rōzawañ रोज़वञ् f. wages for remaining (Gr.Gr. 129).

razöy¹ रज़ायि رزائي । नीशारविशेषः a wadded quilt, a coloured coverlet.

s स.ش. The Kāshmīrī dental sibilant. The sixteenth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirty-second (or, if we count **ṭ**, **ṭh**, and **z**, the thirty-fifth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the eighteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for character **s** is **süssö**. The letter is sounded like the *s* in the English word 'sin'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic **س** (*ṣ*) and **ص** (*ṣād*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occur only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases they are both pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary *s*.

The palatal sibilant is **sh** श.ش, which is the thirtieth (or, if we count **ṭ**, **ṭh**, and **z**, the thirty-third) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the nineteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for the character **sh** is **shēkar-shö**. It is sounded like *sh* in the English word 'shell'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Sanskrit letter **ष**, which, in Kāshmīrī, is written by Paṇḍits in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, in speaking Kāshmīrī, it is pronounced like **sh**. Thus, the word **pōsh** पोश, a flower, is often written पोष by Paṇḍits because of the existence of the letter **ष** in the Sanskrit word *puṣpa-* पुष्प with the same meaning. The Kāshmīrīs call this letter **ष** 'phörⁱ-shö'.

These sibilants, **s** and **sh**, are liable to various changes in Ksh., the principal of which will here be mentioned. When **sh** represents a single (i.e. non-conjunct) Sanskrit *ś* or *ṣ*, the *ś* or *ṣ* when taken into Kāshmīrī, in the first place becomes **h**. Thus, Skt. *śāka-*, a vegetable, becomes Ksh. **hāk-**; Skt. *śīraḥ*, a head, > Ksh. **hir**; Skt. *lašūna-*, garlic, > Ksh. **raḥun**; Skt. *vimśati-*, twenty, > Ksh. **wuh**; *√paviś-*, sit, > **vbēh-**; *√piṣ-*, grind, > **√pih-**; *viṣa-*, poison, > **vēh**; *pārśva-*, a rib, > (through **pāśa-*) **pāh-**; *dvādaśī*, the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight, > **bāh**; *praśasta-*, good, *prahasta-*, > *phraasta-*, > *phrayasta-*, > Ksh. **phrēst-** (see **phryūst^u**); and so on for many others.

While Skt. *ś* and *ṣ* thus become Ksh. **h**, it appears that the dental *s* does not undergo this change. The word **shwās** or **shāh**, breath (Skt. *srāsa-*), is only an apparent exception to this statement. If we compare the word with the Aryan *śuśi*, Avesta *susi*, a lung, we see that it is an example of the fact that Kāshmīrī is not, like the Indo-Aryan languages, descended from Sanskrit, but from an earlier Aryan dialect which in some respects is akin to Eranian. Instead of being descended from the Sanskrit *śrāsa-*, the word must come from some Aryan dialect in which the word was **śvāśa-*, or something of the sort.

When this Kāshmīrī **h**, derived from *ś* or *ṣ*, is followed by **y**, **ě**, or **ü-mātrā**, it reverts to its original sibilant sound, and becomes again **sh**. Thus, the second past participle of the *√pih-*, given above, is **pishyōv**, not **pihyōv**, and the feminine plural of **pyuh^u**, its first past participle, is **pishě**, not **pihě**. So, the oblique singular of **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day, is **bōsh^u**, not **bōh^u**.

The above cases, in which *ś* or *ṣ* has become **h**, are all instances in which the original sibilant has been standing alone. If, on the other hand, it forms part of an original conjunct consonant, the sibilant is preserved, and is not changed to **h**. Thus, the Skt. *śruva-*, a ladle, becomes Ksh. **shrōv**; and Skt. *ślōka-*, a verse, becomes Ksh. **shrūk-**.

A further stage in this development is the frequent occurrence of pairs of words, in which one word has a single sibilant, and the other has a sibilant combined with a semi-vowel such as **r** or **w**. This occurs even when the semi-vowel is not original, as in Ksh. **shrōṭ-** or **shōṭ-**, purity, compared with the Skt. *śauca-*. Other examples are:— **shrāṭh** or **shāṭh**, a sandbank; **shrōṭh^u** or **shōṭh^u**, a corpse; **shriṭhun** or **shiṭhun**, to be congealed; so, with **s**, we have:— **srōg^u** or **sōg^u**, cheap; **swāl** or **sāl**, an invitation; **swās** or **sās**, ashes.

In pairs of words such as the above, moreover, **sh** and **s** are frequently interchanged. Thus, **shrôn^u** or **srôn^u**, moist; **shrandā** or **srandā**, a bull (Skt. *śaṇḍa-*, in which there is no *r*); **shründ^u** or **sründ^u**, a casket; **shrōng** or **srōng** (Skt. *suruṅga-*), a mine; **shranz** or **sranz**, tongs; **shrav** or **srav**, a

pinhole; **shrawun** or **srawun**, to ooze; and **shrukun** or **sukun**, to force into. In Ksh. **sikanj**, for Persian *shikanja*, a clamp, we have an apparent change of *sh* to *s*; but a reference to the Avesta $\sqrt{skand-}$, from which it is derived, shows that the Kāshmīrī word is not borrowed from Persian, but is descended from an Aryan dialect which has preserved the original *s*, while Persian has changed the original *s* to *sh*.

The Sanskrit conjunct *sn* optionally becomes **sr** (**shr**) in Kāshmīrī. Thus, Ksh. **shrān**, **srān**, or **snān**, bathing, (Skt. *snāna-*); **srēh** or **snēh**, love, (Skt. *snēha-*). With these compare the **shrūk** < *ślōka-*, given above.

As explained s.v. **ě** (p. 3a, ll. 39 ff.), the inherent vowel of the letter **sh** is **ě**, not **a**, so that श must be transliterated **shě**, not **sha**. Kāshmīrīs consider that the sound of the letter **y** is inherent in **sh**, so that they write indifferently श or श्य, each of which represents the same sound, viz. **shě**. In this way, the first past participles of **shēkun**, to doubt, and of **shērun**, to arrange, are, respectively, **shyūk^a** and **shyūr^a**, but they are quite commonly written **shūk^a** and **shūr^a**.

sa 1 स, see **tih**.

sa 2 स or (among Hindūs) सा sō interj., a contraction of **sōhib**, Sir, used in polite address by a man to a man. It is the equivalent of the Hindī *jī*, and is appended as a kind of vocative suffix, with or without a preceding interjection, as in **nārān sō**, **hē nārān sō**, or **he nārān juv sō**, all equivalent to 'Nārān!' used respectfully, as if we should say 'Nārān, Sir!' (cf. **kot^a-sa**, p. 484a, l. 41; **ada-sō** or **ada-kyā-sō**, yes, Sir, p. 13a, ll. 45, 50; **āhan-sō**, id., p. 18a, l. 5) (El. *sa, sah*; Gr.Gr. 96; Gr.M.; L. 279, *sa*) so **ha-sa** (p. 351b, l. 42) and **ha-sō** (ib.), **hata-sa** or **hata-sō** (p. 355b, l. 11), and **hata sō-hē** (ib., l. 12) (H. ii, 4, 9; x, 1, 2, 5, etc.; xii, 1, 10).

With a prohibitive particle, we have **ma-sō** or (Rām. 1342) **ma-sa**, do not, Sir (p. 547a, l. 27).

Used also as a respectful interrogative suffix (Gr.Gr. 181; YZ. 494, 568). Cf. **sōb**.

sai, sái, see **say 2**.

sáo, see **sôw^a 1**.

sau (? spelling and gender) robbery (L. 463).

sō 1 स्व or सु सु a common prefix borrowed from Skt. signifying 'well', 'good', etc., as in (e.g.) **sō-shīl**, well-mannered. Words with this prefix will be found in their alphabetical order. Its opposite is **kō** or **ku**, q.v.

sō 2 स्व, see **swa**.

só,e, soi, sooi, see **sōy 2**.

sō सा, see **sa 2**.

sui, see **sōy 2**.

5 **sab** सव् or **sabā** सवा । सभा f. an assembly, council, conclave (cf. **darma-sabā**, p. 244b, l. 47; **pot^a sab**, p. 787b, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1570, *sab*; 65, 960, 1070, 1485, *sabā*); a public audience, levée; an invited festal assembly, at which food, etc., are distributed (Śiv. 1072, *sab*; 1857, *sabā*; K. 710, 894, 908, 987-8, 995-7, 1053, 1055, 1060); a learned society or the like (Gr.M.). —**diñ^a** —दित्रू । पङ्क्तिस्थसभेषु भोजनवितरणम् f.inf. to distribute food at such an assembly. —**hōrūñ^a** —होरत्रू । सभ्यजनाभ्यर्हणसमापनम् f.inf. to carry out and complete the feeding at such a festal assembly. —**rab mēlun** —रव् मेलुन् । शुद्धशुद्धाचारापगमः m.inf. an assembly (of high-caste people) and mud to be united, i.e. non-discrimination between high caste and low caste to occur, eating together of such high and low castes, against rules of caste, or the like, to occur.

saba-bal सव-बल् । सभास्थानम् m. a meeting place, the place where a conclave assembles; a place where a wedding dinner party is carried on (Gr.Gr. 165).

25 **sabi bēhun** सवि व्यङ्गन् । पङ्क्तिमध्ये भोजनाय स्थानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to take one's seat at a festal meal. —**bata** -वत । सभोचितभोजनम् m. the food at such a festival.

sābō साबो, see **sōb**.

30 **sōb** साव् (=سَاب) an honorific suffix, as in **rājē-sōb**, His, or Your, Majesty, H. x, 7, 8; **Khōdā-Sōb**, God, H. iii, 8; x, 5; K.Pr. 61, *sābō*, voc.

suba सुब, i.q. **sub^ah**, q.v.

sabab सवव् سبب m. means, cause, reason, motive (cf. **be-sabab**, p. 132a, l. 33) (Gr.M.; H. viii, 5). **bē-sabab**, without cause, without reason (Gr.M.).

sababa सवव, sg. obl., used as adv., for (such-and-such) a reason, as in **ami sababa**, for this reason (Gr.M.).

40 **sōbōd** खबूद । सुबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sōbōz^a 1** खबूजू, for 2, see **subōd^a**), good understanding, clear intelligence, sharp discernment (Rām. 16, 1645, 1648).

sōbōd^a खबूदु । सुबुद्धिः adj. (f. **sōbōz^a 2** खबूजू), possessing good understanding, very intelligent, of excellent discernment.

45 **sōbūd** खबूद । सुज्ञानम् m. good understanding, good information, good acquired knowledge.

sōbūd^a खबूदु । सुज्ञानः adj. (f. **sōbūd^a** खबूदू), one who has acquired good knowledge, one who is well-versed or well-taught.

sōbadrā खबद्रा or सुभद्रा f. N. of the sister of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), who became the wife of Arjuna (in Skt. *Subhadra*) (K. 1017).

subadār सुबदार (= صوبدار) m. the governor of a province, viceroy (Śiv. 1798); (in Kashmir) a district officer (K.Pr. 114); any officer of high rank (K.Pr. 187, *subahdār*).

sub^ah सुवह صبح m. dawn, daybreak, morning (sometimes written *suba* सुब) (cf. *prath sub^ah*, p. 769a, l. 34) (El. *subah*, *subh*, morning from sunrise to 9 o'clock) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 275, 1113, *suba*; Rām. 92, 119, 1257; H. x, 8; xii, 9; K.Pr. 176, 204).

sub^aha सुवह adv. from the morning (e.g. in *sub^aha tā shām*, from morn till eve, Rām. 259).

sub^ahai सुवहै adv. very early in the morning (Gr.Gr. 22).

sub^ahuk^u सुवहुकु । प्राभातिकः gen. (f. *sub^ahuc^u* सुवहूचू), of, or belonging to, the early morning (Śiv. 1360, Rām. 439).

sub^ahan सुवहन । प्रभातम् m. the early dawn (El. *subhan*, *subhān*); adv. at early dawn (cf. *az su^o*, p. 74a, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Rām. 884, 1636; H. x, 11).

sub^ahanuk^u सुवहनुकु । प्रातःकालिकः gen. (f. *sub^ahanuc^u* सुवहनूचू), of, or belonging to, the early dawn.

sub^ahanas सुवहनस् । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; H. xii, 12). —bögⁱ —वागि or —bögin —वागिन् । प्रातःकालप्राये adv. at about early dawn.

sub^ahas सुवहस् । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; Śiv. 332; Rām. 143; H. xii, 5). *prath sub^ahas*, adv. every morning (Gr.M.). —bögⁱ —वागि or —bögin —वागिन् । प्रभातप्राये adv. at about early dawn.

sabakh सबख سبق m. (sg. dat. *sabakas* सबकस्), a lesson, a lecture, a recitation of lessons (Rām. 97; H. iv, 4; v, 5, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11).

sabīl सबील سبيل f. a way, road, path, mode, manner of procedure; water, or other drink, given as a pious duty. —karūn^u —करजू । सर्वसाधारणेन निमन्त्रणम् f. inf. to prepare, arrange; (in Ksh.) as a compliment, or pious duty, to issue a general invitation to all and sundry to a dinner or the like.

sāban साबन् (= صابون) । चालनी f. (sg. dat. *sābūn^u* साबून्), soap. (According to El., two kinds of soap are manufactured in Kashmir; one kind from oil, called *tīla-sāban*, which yields a coarse soap, and another kind from fat, called *supēda sāban*) (cf.

sēki sāban gaṭhūn^u, s.v. *sēkh*) (El. *sābun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 190, 202).

sābūn^u-gor^u साबून्-गुरु m. a soap-maker (El. *sābinyigur*). —poṣh^u —पछू । चालनीफेनः m. soap foam, lather, soapsuds. —wōn^u —वोन् । चालनीजलम् m. soapy water.

sōbun-sāz साबुन्-साज़ (? sōbun^o सोबुन्^o) m. a soap-maker (El. *sābunsāz*).

sabar सबर् or sab^ar सबर् صبر । चान्तिः m. patience, self-restraint, endurance, patient suffering, resignation (cf. *be-sabar*, p. 132a, l. 35) (Gr.M.). sab^ara-kinⁱ सबर-किनि adv. patiently (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m. inf. to exercise self-restraint, to practise patience, to be patient, to wait (Rām. 408); to endure, bear up patiently. —karanwōl^u —करन्वोलु n. ag. (f. —karanwājēñ —करन्वाज्यञ्), patient (El.).

sabūr सबूर صبور । सहनशीलता adj. e.g. patient, enduring; (in Ksh. subst. m.) patience, endurance (K.Pr. 84, 183).

sībūr^u सीबूर । रुचाचरणा f. a woman of unpleasing or disgusting appearance or conduct (unpleasing in form, dress, manner of speech, and so on), a hag, a harridan.

sōbir साबिर् صابر adj. c.g. patient (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 85, *sābirah*, as proper N.).

sōbith साबिथ् (= ثابت) proved, established (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m. inf. (Gr.M.).

subūth सबूथ् (= ثبوت) m. (sg. dat. *subūtas* सबूतस्), proof, testimony, conviction (Gr.M.).

sōbāv खवाव । शीलः m. nature, innate or peculiar disposition, personal character (Gr.M.; Śiv. 513, 736, 740, 997, 1080, 1144, 1546, 1712, 1904; Rām. 1768; K. 15, 231, 239). kathini sōbāwa-sost^u, possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature (Gr.M.).

sōbāwa-kinⁱ खवाव-किनि adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.). —vyot^u —व्यतु । सुशीलः adj. (f. —vēṣ^u —वैष्), full of (a good) nature, good-tempered, amiable, of a lovable character.

sabawan sāy सबवन् साय् । साधारणोपकारकः m. that which is generally useful, that which is of public benefit.

sabaz सबज़, sabūz^u सबज़ू or sab^az سبز adj. e.g. green, verdant, fresh (El.; L. 459; W. 21; Śiv. 500, *sabaz*; 1908, *sabūz^u*; Rām. 569, 1097); (as subst. m.), green grass, vegetation (Rām. 1098). —cāhⁱ —चाहि or —cāy —चाय् f. brick tea (imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb) (K.Pr. 39).

sabza سبز m. an emerald (El.).

sabzī सब्जी f. greenness, verdure; greens, potherbs, vegetables (Rām. 1007, 1098, 1495).

sōbōz^u खबूज़, see sōbōd and sōbōd^u.

sabzār सबज़ार (=سبززار) m. a place abounding in verdure, a verdant mead, meadow, lawn, greensward, green (Śiv. 1797).

sāca साँच । आकृतिनिष्पत्त्युपकरणम् m. a mould, matrix.

suc^u सुचू, see sukun.

sōch खक् । सुमूल्यता m. (sg. dat. sōchas खक्स्), cheapness, plenty and cheapness, cheapness and abundance (El. suchh; YZ. 402, sōchah, obl. sg.; K.Pr. 204, suchh). —gathun —गकुन् । परितः सौलभ्यसंभवः m.inf. cheap abundance to occur, general cheapness and plenty to take place.

sōchas-kyut^u खक्स्-कितु । सौलभ्यकाले adv. at a time of cheapness and plenty.

sōch सोक् or sōch सोक् । विचारः, विमर्शः m. (sg. dat. sōcas सोचस् or sōcas सोँचस्), thought, reflection, consideration.

sōcun सोचुन् । विचारणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sōcyōv सोच्योव), to consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate.

sucyōv सुच्योव, see sukun.

sad सद صد card., a hundred (used in Persian phrases).

sad āpharī सद आफरी صد آفرین interj. a hundred praises! bravo! well done! (Rām. 706, 792).

sada 1, see sadāh 1.

sada 2 सद in the following:— sada-mond^u सद-मँदु । सद्यो मथितः adj. (f. -münz^u -मँजू), recently or just now churned, or recently produced (as butter etc.) by churning; cf. mandun. -mār -मार् । सद्योमृतिशोकः m. a very recent death; hence, lamentations or condolences proffered very soon after death. -mor^u -मर् । सद्यो मृतः m. very recently dead. —marun —मरुन् । सद्यो मृतिः m.inf. to be very recently dead; lamentations or condolences to be offered immediately after a death. -pyāv -प्याव । प्रथमप्रसवानुवृत्तकर्माचरणम् m. the festival on which presents are made to a woman on the occasion of the birth of her first child. -pyāv bōg^u -प्याव बोगु । प्रथमप्रसवसुदायः m. the present made on such an occasion. -pyāv ladun -प्याव लदुन् । प्रथमप्रसवार्थसुदायवितरणम् m.inf. to make these presents. -pyāwal -प्यावल् । प्रथमप्रसूता f. a woman who has just brought forth her first child. -pyāy -प्याय । सद्यः प्रसवः f. a very recent delivery of a child, a recent confinement; a woman who has just been delivered of her first child (L. 258, sadh piāi); the festival on the occasion of a woman's first child being born. -pyāy karūn^u -प्याय करँजू । प्रसवार्थमक्षयविभाजनम् f.inf. to distribute sweetmeats

on the occasion of a woman's recent delivery (esp. of her first child). -zāv -जाव । सद्यो जातः adj. e.g. very recently born (of a child).

sadā 1 सदा adv. always, ever, at all times (Śiv. 422; K. 521, 527). -shiv -शिव m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Skt. Śiva) (Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, 600, 633, 658, 727, 880, et passim; Rām. 35, 49, 55, 567, 790, 936, 1153, et passim). —sarwadā —सर्वदा । नित्यदा adv. always, perpetually; continually, without cessation, everlastingly.

sadōy सदाय् or sadōyⁱ सदायि । नित्यमेव adv. even continually, perpetually, ever, at all times (El. sadāi; L.V. 7, sadōyⁱ).

sadā 2 सद, see sadāh.

sadā 3, for sād 2 in the phrase syod^u sadā, s.v. syod^u, q.v.

sād 1 साद । आस्वादः m. taste, flavour (cf. pot^u sād, p. 787b, l. 44) (El., Gr.Gr. 146); relish (for anything), enjoyment (in anything), taste (for anything) (L.V. 45, 90; K.Pr. 94); cf. swād 1. sādas pyon^u सादस् प्यनु । स्वाद्वारचिन्तनम् m.inf. to fall into relish, to acquire a taste (for); met. to acquire a relish (for good things), (of one careless in religion, dissipated, or the like) to take to a religious life, to become concerned for one's salvation, to experience conversion.

sād 2 साद (or, K. 435, sādu सादु) । सत्पुरुषः m. a holy man, a saint, ascetic, devotee, sage, sādhu (Śiv. 178, 205, 238, 256, 270, 553, 585, 588, 596–7, 812–3, 1305, etc.; Rām. 1492, 1684; K. 435, 1097–8, 1174).

sāda-biṭh साद-बिट् । साधुसमाश्रयः f. an assembly of such pious men; the place of their assembly. -prakrēth -प्रक्रेथ् f. a holy nature, a virtuous disposition (Śiv. 1350, 1570, 1836). -sang -संग m. association with the holy, virtuous company (Śiv. 245).

sād साड् or (q.v.) dāy डाय । सार्धाः adj. pl. (f. sāda साड), together with (its) half, with one half more. It is used with numerals, beginning with three, and is always prefixed. Thus:— sād trēh āna, three and a half annas; sād tōr warihy, four and a half years; sāda shēh mōhara (fem.), six and a half mohars (W. 105, sādā). Cf. dāy.

sāda-sātⁱ साड-सति । दुर्दशा f. a period of seven and a half years (being that occupied by the planet Shēnashear, or Saturn, in his revolution); (hence) the evil influence of Saturn; grievous calamity or distress; misfortune, adversity, ill-luck.

sāda साद ساد । चित्रादिहीनः, सरलस्वभावः adj. e.g. plain, pure; white; unadorned, unmixed; without writing or impression, blank (as paper); candid,

sincere, artless, guileless, open, frank (Rām. 681, K.Pr. 208); senseless (El. *sādah*); simple, ignorant (Rām. 222). —*khraṇv* —खाव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. a patten which is not painted (but ornamented only by carved designs).

sādē साद्य m. that which is to be accomplished, a task (borrowed from the Skt. *sādhyā*). Used —° in *sidda-sādē* सिद्ध-साद्य, He whose task (whatever it may be) is (always) accomplished, He who is omnipotent, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 153).

said सैद्, see *söd*.

saudā سودا, see *sōdā*.

sēd 1 स्यद् । सिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. *sēz*^u स्यञ्जु), accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, success (cf. *karma-s*^o, p. 471b, l. 43) (K. 321, 1040); success, prosperity, welfare (cf. *būta-s*^o, p. 141b, l. 12) (Śiv. 1714, 1830); the outcome or result (of a charm or the like) (K. 878); a superhuman power or faculty (there are eight of these) (pl. *sēz*^u) (in Skt. *siddhi*).

sēd 2 स्यद् (also written *siddh* सिद्ध, *sēdd* स्यद्, and *sidd* सिद्ध) । संपन्नः, सिद्धः adj. e.g. accomplished, effected, performed, achieved (Śiv. 1220, 1239, 1335, 1470, 1835, (*sidd*) 153; K. 269, 718, 1010); proved, established (in a court of justice) (Gr.M.); succeeded, successful (Gr.M.; Śiv. 388, *siddh*); perfect, entire, complete (Śiv. 370, 432, 1263); perfected, sanctified (Śiv. 182, 669, 755, 1000); (as subst. m.) a man believed to be of great purity and holiness, and to be characterized by the possession of the eight *siddhis* (see *sēd* 1) (L.V. 91, *siddh*; Śiv. 428, 434, 1337, 1591; (*sēd*) 205, 819; (*sidd*) 597, 1152; Rām. 1491, 1681, 1684; K.Pr. 140, proper N.).

sēda स्यद् । सम्यक्संमुखः adj. e.g. facing, in front of (another); an exact match (to another), a pair (to another); (as adv.) straightly; hence, with straight mind, attentively, heedfully, carefully (L.V. 91); cf. *syod*^u. —*sēda* —स्यद् । अभिमुख्येन adv. as an exact match, exactly matching; face to face (El.). —*syod*^u —स्यद् । सम्यक्संमुखीनः adj. (f. —*sēz*^u —स्यञ्जु), face to face (with another).

siud, see *syod*^u.

söd खद् । सुशीलः adj. e.g. virtuous, good, well-behaved; (of an animal) quiet, tame, gentle.

*söd*ⁱ खदि in *söd*ⁱ *wōn*^u खदि वोनु m. N. of a merchant (in Skt. *Sudarśana*) who was granted a vision of the child Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 240, 1876 ff.).

sōdā सोदा سودा । पण्यद्रव्यम् m. goods, wares (of trade), merchandise (esp. such articles as salt, oil, spices, or the like) (H. viii, 9; YZ. 58, *saudā*; K.Pr. 78, 218); trade, trafficking, marketing (El. also *sauda*)

(H. iii, 1; v, 10; K.Pr. 153 (*s*^o *nyun*^u, to buy goods), 70, 94).

(With suff. of indef. art.) *sōdāh* सोदाह, a transaction, traffic, bargain or agreement between two or more parties (cf. *dāp*ⁱ *dāp*ⁱ *sōdāh*, p. 233b, l. 44; *prish*ⁱ *prish*ⁱ *sōdāh*, p. 771a, l. 42) (Gr.M.).

söd^u सोदु in *dūn*^u-*söd*^u, p. 223b, l. 27, i.q. *swād* 2, q.v. *söd* साद् or *said* सैद् (=سيد) m. a *Saiyid*, a descendant of Muḥammad, a holy man, a saint (El., Gr.Gr. 22).

suda सुद् सद । विड्डुलिका m. an obstruction in the nose, coryza; (pl.) *scybalā*, small hard balls into which the faeces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon (in the sg. a single one of these balls).

sūd सूद् سود । फलम्, कुसीदम् m. profit, gain (L. 459, *sud*; Śiv. 375, 1812; Rām. 1576; K.Pr. 146, 245, (*sud*) 109); interest, usury (El.). —*nērun* —नेरुन् । फलोद्भवः m.inf. gain to issue, profit to come from anything.

sūda-dyār सूद-द्यार् । कुसीदधनम् m.pl. wealth of usury, money earned by lending money at interest; money increased by lending at interest. —*rost*^u —रस्तु । लाभहीनः adj. (f. —*rūsh*^u —रूहू), not resulting in any great profit; one whose business is without profit, owing to working on borrowed capital or the like.

sadbarg सद्बर्ग صدبرگ m. 'centfoil', N. of a certain flower (El. ? *Senecio*, also *sadbarg*); the Indian marigold.

sadbargī सद्बर्गी صدبرگی f. *Tagetes erecta* (El.).

sadbāv सद्वा(द्वा)व् m. pure devotional love, loving trust (L.V. 45).

sēdd स्यद्, *sidd* सिद्ध, see *sēd* 2.

sēddī स्यद्दी or *siddi* सिद्धि । सिद्धिः f. success, prosperity (Gr.M.).

siddi-dātā सिद्धि-दाता । सिद्धिदाता m. a giver of prosperity (Śiv. 1).

siddh सिद्ध, see *sēd* 2.

sādagī सादगी سادگی । آर्जवम् f. plainness, absence of ornament, absence of coloured pattern; artlessness, simplicity, openness, frankness, sincerity.

sadgōn सद्गुन् m. (in Hindū philosophy) the constituent of goodness (in Skt. *sattra-guṇa*), see *gōn*, p. 288b, l. 5, and *razō-gōn*, p. 857b, l. 24 (Śiv. 1019, 1056, 1483, 1865).

sadgōr सद्गूर् or (Śiv. 1175) *sath-gōr* सथ्-गूर् m. an excellent spiritual preceptor, a polite form of *gōr*, q.v. (Śiv. 15 ff., 109, 236, 248, 1752, etc.).

saudāgar سوداگر or *sōdāgār* सोदागार् । फलविक्रयिकः m. a trader, a merchant (El. *sōdāgar*, *saudāgar*; Gr.M. *saudāgar*; Śiv. 1809, *sōdāgar*; H. iii, 1, 3; v, 11; viii, 9, 10, *sōdāgār*; iii, 3, 4, *sōdāgar*; YZ. 112, *saudāgār*); (in Ksh. esp.) a fruit-seller.

saudāgarī سوداگری or sōdāgōrī सोदागारी f. trade (El. *sodāgarī*, Gr.M. *saudāgarī*).

sadāh 1 सदाह or sadā 2 सदा صدا । शब्दः m. (pl. dat. (Rām. 1195) sadahan सदहन), voice, tone, cry, call (Śiv. 938); (in Ksh.) a sound, noise (esp. when not articulate) (cf. *khrāvi-s°*, p. 416b, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Rām. 123, 1195, 1287; H. viii, 9).

sadāh 2 सदाह । सप्तदश card. (sg. abl. sadāhi सदाहि), seventeen (cf. El. *sadah*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sadāhi phiri सदाहि फिरि, seventeen times, on seventeen occasions (K. 570, 999). sadāhan-hond^u सदाहन-हन्दु । सप्तदशमूल्यादिनियमः adj. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, seventeen; costing seventeen (rupees, etc.), paid at the rate of seventeen, and so on.

sadōhⁱ सदाहि f. a group of seventeen, a seventeen, the form taken by sadāh, seventeen, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in *kāh sadōhⁱ akh hath ta satashīth*, eleven seventeens (are) a hundred and eighty seven (Gr.Gr. 86).

sōdāh सोदाह, see sōdā.

sōdōh स्वदह । शोभनदिनम् m. a lucky day, a day suitable for a festival; a great day, a festal day occurring at regular intervals (e.g. Christmas day, New Year's day, the *Śivarātri*, and so on). Cf. sōdūsh^u.

sadahan सदहन, see sadāh 1.

sadōhyum^u सदाहिम् । सप्तदशः ord. (sadōhim^u सदाहिम्), seventeenth (El. *sadāhyum*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sādājⁱ सादजि, sādūj^u सादजू, see sādul^u.

sadakh सडख । सुदृढमार्गः f. (sg. dat. sadaki सडकि), a road, highroad, highway (Śiv. 1859). —nērūn^u —नेरून् । मार्गाविर्भावः f.inf. a road to emerge, an ancient road to be discovered (on a journey), to find an old obliterated road.

sādakh सादख । उपासकः m. (sg. dat. sādakas सादकस), a magician, one possessed of supernatural powers; esp. of powers gained by worshipping a deity or uttering charms.

sōdikh सादिख صادق adj. e.g. sincere (El. *sādik*).

sudakshēn सुदक्षन् m. N. of a son of the King of Kāśī (Skt. *Sudakṣiṇa*) (K. 875, 882).

sādul^u सादुल । अत्याखादः adj. (f. sādājⁱ सादजि or sādūj^u सादजू), sweet, pleasant to the taste, savoury, tasty (Gr.Gr. 146); pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming.

sōdīl सादिल् । साधुता f. the conduct of a holy man or saint, or devotee (cf. sād 2).

sōdām स्वदाम् or sudām सुदाम m. N. of a Brāhmaṇa, a friend of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Sudāmā*) (Śiv. 702, 1434, 1474; K. 423, 1075–1175; K.Pr. 204).

saidmakār m. a fortune-teller (El.).

sādan सादन । साधना, लेखनीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. sādani सादनि), accomplishment, completion, performance, fulfilment; means, contrivance, expedient; a kind of wooden stylus used in former days for obliterating words or making alterations in rough notes or the like; a flux (for melting refractory metals) (cf. *nav-s°*, p. 664b, l. 32) (Śiv. 983, 1726).

sādun सडुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sād^u सडु; 2 p.p. sājyōv सज्योव्), to bear, endure, suffer patiently (abuse or the like).

sadun सडुन् conj. 1, to wish for (El.).

sādun सादुन् । संसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōd^u सोदु, f. sōz^u साजू; 2 p.p. sājōv साजोव्), to accomplish, carry out, make perfect (cf. *phor^u s°*, p. 702b, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 129; Śiv. 554, 556, 1062, 1578, 1591, 1656). sōd^u-mot^u सोदु-मंतु । साधितः, विमृष्टः perf. part. (f. sūz^u-mūṣ^u साजू-मंजू), accomplished, perfected, carried out; considered, reflected, pondered over (in this sense, confused with sūd^u-mot^u, s.v. sōdun). sōdith mot^u सादिथ मंतु । उन्नतताभिनेता adj. (f. —mūṣ^u —मंजू), 'accomplished mad,' a sane person who pretends to be mad.

sēdun स्यदुन् । ऋज्वीभवनम्, लाभः, सिद्धीभवनम्, प्रसन्नीभवनम्, संसिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sēdyōv स्यदोव्), to be or become straight, direct, even (El., W. 113, *sidun*); to gain one's object, succeed, become successful (Gr.Gr. 128); success to be obtained; to be freed from disease, recover (from illness); (of an angry person, one excited, or the like) to recover one's temper, become normal, satisfied; to become trained, polite, well mannered. sēdyō-mot^u स्यदो-मंतु । ऋज्वीभूतः, प्राप्तः, संसिद्धः, प्रसन्नीभूतः (f. sidyē-mūṣ^u सिद्ये-मंजू), become straight; become successful, and so on, as ab.

sōdānⁱ सोदनि or sōzūn^u सोज़ून् । यन्त्रविशेषः f. a mason's square (the *sādhani* of Hindōstān).

sōdun सोदुन् । विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sūd^u सूदु, f. sūd^u सूदू (not sūz^u)), to consider, reflect on, ponder over, scrutiny (e.g. opposing arguments, etc.), come to a decision after mature consideration. sūd^u-mot^u सूदु-मंतु (sometimes wrongly written sōd^u-mot^u सोदु-मंतु, see sādun) । विचारितः perf. part. (f. sūd^u-mūṣ^u सूदू-मंजू), considered, reflected, pondered over. (The f. is sūd^u-mūṣ^u, not sūz^u-mūṣ^u, apparently to avoid confusion with sūz^u-mūṣ^u, sent, see sōzun.)

sādanay सादनय । साधनसामग्री f. materials or the collection of tools for accomplishing any work (Gr.Gr. 129).

sadôr^u सदोर् । अतिधीरः adj. (f. sadôr^u सदोर्), endowed with fortitude, full of gravity, constant, firm. Cf. dör 1.

söd^ar ख्दर or (Gr.M.) sudar सुदर । समुद्रः m. (sg. dat. södras ख्दस्), the sea, ocean (Gr.M.; Śiv. 5, 1191, 1551; K. 491; K.Pr. 46, 155).

söd^ara-(sudara-)both^u ख्दर-(सुदर-)बठु m. the sea-shore (Gr.M.). -könz^u -काङ्ग । काञ्जिकम m. a certain spiced dish made from rice water or congee (see könz^u) mixed with mustard-seeds, cumin-seeds, ginger, pepper, grape-juice, and other condiments, fermented in the heat of the sun (K.Pr. 14).

-könz^u (or -kānz-)pōw^u -काङ्ग-(-काङ्ग-)पोव । काञ्जिककुम्भम् m. the jar in which this congee is prepared (K.Pr. 26); see könz^u. -pav -पव ।

सामुद्रमार्गः m. a sea-channel, a narrow channel (suitable for boats) in the sea, a narrow strait.

södārⁱ सोदरि । नालिकाविशेषः f. a drain through a wall (e.g. for carrying off the waste water of a cook-room, etc.).

södôr^u ख्दोर् or södur^u ख्दुर् । सुसंपन्नः, सुस्थितिकः adj. (f. södôr^u ख्दोर् or söd^ur^u ख्दुर्), prosperous, affluent, rich (of a person, or, met. of a work, crop, etc.).

sūd^ar सूदर । कुसीदिकः m. (f. sūdareñ सूदर्यन्, q.v.), a usurer, money-lender. -bāy -बाय । कुसीदिकस्त्री f. his wife.

sūd^argī सूदरगी । कौसीद्यम् f. the practice of usury.

södarm ख्दर्म m. good virtue, perfect virtue (Rām. 1711).

sadārun सदारुन । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sadôr^u सदोर्), (of things disarranged) to arrange in order, put in order. Cf. sandārun.

sūdareñ सूदर्यन् । वृद्धाजीविनी f. a female usurer (cf. sūd^ar).

södārshēn सुदर्शन or sudārshēn सुदर्शन m. the N. of Viṣṇu's discus (Śiv. 710; K. 881-2, 1059); N. of a Vidyādar (Skt. Vidyādhara) who was cursed by Aṅgiras and changed to a serpent (K. 347).

söd^arwār सोदर्वार adj. e.g. fresh, not stale (Gr.M.).

sūdārōz^u सूदराङ्ग । वृद्धिजीविका f. the profession of usury.

södūsh^u ख्देषू । शोभनावसरे adv. on a lucky day, on a day suitable for a festival. Cf. södōh.

sadāshiv सदाशिव, see p. 863b, l. 5.

sēdasta स्यदस्त سدهسته adj. e.g. three-handed. N. of a certain game (Rām. 1351).

saādath सआदथ سعادت m. (sg. dat. saādatas सआदतस्), prosperity, good fortune, happiness, felicity; saādath chum, there is good fortune to me, i.e. I am happy and ready (to do something) (Śiv. 637).

sēdath स्यदथ । कार्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. sēdūth^u स्यदथू), success, complete attainment (cf. dēka-s°, p. 204b, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 730, 1092, 1632, 1708, 1718-19; Rām. 1510, 1598); the eight *siddhis* (see sēd 1) (Śiv. 1494).

sadvēṣār सद्ब्यचार m. discrimination as to that which is good, good discrimination (Śiv. 331, 1612).

sāday सादय f. accomplishing, carrying out (cf. mārⁱ-sāday, p. 588a, l. 27). To be distinguished from sāday (Rām. 222), the emph. form of sāda.

sōdyum^u सोडिमु । सार्धात्मा ord. (f. sōdim^u सोडिमु), 'one-and-a-halfth', of, or belonging to, one and a half (e.g. the word might be used in counting units, each divided in half).

sāf صاف, see sāph.

sāfa صافه, see sāpha.

sōfī صافي, see sōphⁱ.

sūfī صوفي, see sūphⁱ 1 and 2.

safēd سفيد, see saphēd.

safēda سفيده, see saphēda.

sefeda, see sēphēda.

sufēdar, see saphēdār.

safha صفحه, see sapha.

safar سفر, see saphar.

sifr صفر, see siphar.

sifat صفت, see siphath.

sag 1 सग् । सेकः m. irrigation, watering, scattering or sprinkling water (on a plant or the like) (cf. atha-s°, p. 62a, l. 37; krīrⁱ-s°, p. 475b, l. 37; mūlan drōt^u

paṭran sag, p. 567a, l. 49; nātⁱ-s°, p. 660a, l. 1; papa-s°, p. 748b, l. 23) (El. sag, water; Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 929, 1532, 1853; K.Pr. 146, 229). —dyun^u

—दिनु । भरणम् m.inf. to water (Śiv. 1430); met. to support, foster, supply with necessities. —lagun

—लगुन । निश्चिन्तम् आजीवाप्तिः m.inf. watering to be experienced; met. to be well supplied with all the necessities of life, to live in comfort and without care.

—thawun —थवुन । आजीवनियमनम् m.inf. the fix watering; met. to put (some helpless or friendless person) in the way of earning a secure livelihood.


saga-bor^u सग-बर् । सेकद्वारम् m. the irrigation door, the opening in the side of a garden watering channel, admitting the water to a particular bed.

-jōy -ज्वय । सेकनालिका f. (in a garden or the like) the irrigation rivulet, channel, or pipe, for conveying water to the various beds. -nōr^u -नोर् । सेचननालिका

m. (in a garden or the like) a wooden pipe for conveying water underground, or across low ground.

-nōr^u -नोर् । सेकनालिका f. a pipe for conveying water from a well to a field or garden; a kind of

bowl for sprinkling water attached to such a pipe. -nōrij -नोरिज् । सेचननालिका f. a pipe or drain for conveying water from high to low ground. -row^u -रवु । आलवालम् m. the basin or trench dug round a tree for holding water; a basin or cistern in a garden into which water is led by the irrigation channels. -wōr^u -वोरु । आसेचनकुम्भम् m. a watering-pot.

sag 2 सग  m. a dog (K.Pr. 146).

sāg साग m. vegetables (El.) i.q. hākh 1, q.v. The Hindī word borrowed (cf. *karm sāg*, p. 471a, l. 35 and L. 72, 346) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

saga, see saka.

sāga-lar साग-लर् । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a necklace composed of beads and pieces of glass or stone at intervals (El.; cf. sōnⁱ-sāga-lar, s.v. sōn 1).

sāg साँग । अनुरूपकरणम् m. imitation, acting, mimicry, disguise, impersonation (Śiv. 1455); (esp. in Ksh.) (for purposes of deception) imitating sickness, poverty, affliction, fainting, helplessness or the like. —lāgun —लागुन् । रूपकाभिनयनम् m.inf. to act a part in a dramatic performance; to imitate sickness, etc., as ab. —wahārun —वहारुन् । दम्भसामग्रीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to publish (or spread about) impersonations, to scatter abroad materials for dishonest impersonations; (in order to raise a riot or the like) to display opposition, loss, affliction or the like.

sōg^u स्वंगु or (q.v.) srōg^u स्रुगु । समूह्यः (f. sōj^u स्वजू or sōjⁱ स्वजि), cheap, costing a low price. sōg^u shuph^u ta panādār स्वंगु शुफु त पनादार् । समूह्यदार्ढ्यदैर्घ्याद्युपेतः adj. e.g. cheap, strong, and wide and long (of something for sale).

sōgi mōluk^u स्वगि म्वलुकु । समूह्यकः gen. (f. —mōluc^u —म्वलचू), cheap, low-priced.

sōjⁱ (or sōj^u) milawan स्वजि (स्वजू) मिलवन् । अतिसुलभता f. (sg. dat. —milavūn^u —मिलवचू), great cheapness. —molawan —म्वलवन् । अतिसौलभ्यम् f. (sg. dat. —mōlavūn^u —म्वलवचू), id.

sōgi साँगि । अभिनयनशीलः m. a mimic, actor, player; one who (with the object of cheating) pretends sickness, etc. (see sāg).

sāgal साँगल् । अभिनेता e.g. an actor, mimic.

sōgam स्वगम् । सुगमः adj. e.g. easy, not difficult.

sagun 1 सगुन् adj. e.g. and subst. m. that which has properties; the material (as opposed to pure spirit), the material universe (L.V. 1).

sagun 2 सगुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sog^u संगु, f. sūj^u संजू), to water, irrigate (a field, garden, etc.) (Śiv. 1853). The causal of this word is sag^arun or saj^arun, qq.v.; cf. also saganāwun, sag^arāwun, and sagawun. sog^u-mot^u संगु-मंतु । आसेचितः perf.

part. (f. sūj^u-mūts^u संजू-मंतू), (of a plant or the like) watered, irrigated.

sōgun स्वगुन् or (q.v.) srōgun स्रुगुन् । समूह्यी-(सुलभी-) भवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sōgyōv स्वग्योव्), to become cheap, to fall in price. sōgyō-mot^u स्वग्यो-मंतु । समूह्यीभूतः perf. part. (f. sōgyē-mūts^u स्वग्ये-मंतू), become cheap.

sōgand 1 स्वगन्द् or sōgand सोगन्द् or saugand सौगन्द् । सुगन्धः f. (sg. dat. sōgiinz^u स्वगिन्ज्), fragrance, odour, perfume (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47; K. (sō^o) 114, 583, 924); scent, things giving forth scent (K. 973).

sōgand 2 स्वगन्द् । शोभनगन्धोपेतः adj. e.g. scented, full of odour, fragrant (El. *sogandar*, Gr.M.).

saganāwun सगनावुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saganōw^u सगनोव्), to sprinkle, or water, plants; cf. sagun, sag^arun, sagawun and saj^arun. Sagun is to irrigate a field or the like, but saganāwun, sag^arun, sagawun, and saj^arun mean to water plants etc.; cf. also sag^arāwun. saganōw^u-mot^u सगनोव्-मंतु । आसेचितः perf. part. (f. saganōv^u-mūts^u सगनाव्-मंतू) (of a plant) sprinkled, irrigated.

sōganzār स्वगजार् । सौगन्ध्यम् m. fragrance, odour, perfume.

sōg^anār स्वग्नार् or (q.v.) srōg^anār स्रुग्नार् । वृष्टिनिरोधेनाभ्रप्रसन्नता m. clearness of the sky on the stoppage of the rain and snow (resulting in cheapness of food).

sāgar सागर् m. the ocean, the sea (cf. bawā-s^o, p. 146b, l. 12; gangā-s^o, p. 292a, ll. 21, 23) (Śiv. 1774; dayā-s^o, an ocean of mercy, 189, 628, 1585; gangā-s^o, 1096, 1150; vīda-s^o, the ocean of the Vēdas, 50, 109, 851, 1169; K., khīra-s^o, 14).

sag^arun संगरुन् । सेचनम्, प्रोत्साहनम् m. (1 p.p. sag^or^u संगर्), to sprinkle, irrigate (plants in a garden, or the like); met. to encourage, give help, reassure, incite, stimulate, urge on; cf. sag^arāwun. sag^or^u-mot^u संगर्-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. sag^ur^u-mūts^u संगर्-मंतू), sprinkled, irrigated (by some one); encouraged, reassured.

sāgaran साँगरुन् । श्यानतया काठिन्यापत्तिः f. (sg. dat. sāgariūn^u साँगरचू), the condition of having become congealed, congelation, coagulation, petrification, being frozen solid.

sāgarun साँगरुन् । श्यानतया कठिनीभवनम्, विशरणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sāgaryōv साँगयोव्), to become congealed, petrified, to be frozen solid; to become dry and hard (by neglect or the like) and so to become useless. sāgaryō-mot^u साँगयो-मंतु । श्यानीभूतः, विशीर्णः perf. part. (f. sāgaryē-mūts^u साँगये-मंतू), congealed, frozen solid; gone dry and hard as ab.

sōg^aran खंगरन् । समुल्लीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōg^arūn^ū खंगरन्), the making a thing cheap and plentiful; making (something) a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, or by making it unfashionable, etc.), depreciation, disparagement.

sōg^arun खंगरन् । अल्पमुल्लीकरणम् conj. 1 (sōg^or^u खंगरु) to make a thing cheap and plenty; to cause a thing to become a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, making it unfashionable or the like), to depreciate, disparage. Cf. sōg^arāwun.

sōg^aran सौंगरन् । काठिन्यापादनम् f. (sg. dat. sōg^arūn^ū सौंगरन्), the causing a thing to become congealed or coagulated; letting a thing (by neglect) become dry and hard.

sōgrīv खग्रीव् or sugrīv सुग्रीव् m. 'well-necked', N. of a monkey-chief (in Skt. *Sugrīva*). He was cruelly treated by his brother Vālī. Rāma killed Vālī and installed Sugrīva on his throne. In return Sugrīva, with his army of monkeys helped Rāma to recover Sitā (Śiv. 704; Rām. 39, 452 ff., 477, 481 ff., 747, 749, 833, 856, 916, 925, 928, etc.).

sag^arāwun संगरावुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (sag^arōw^u संगरोवु), met. to incite, animate, stimulate (to an action), encourage, urge on; cf. sagun, saganāwun, sag^arun. sag^arōw^u-mot^u संगरोवु-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. sag^arōv^ū-müṣ^ū संगरोवू-मंचू), incited, encouraged, etc., as ab.

sōg^arāwun खंगरावुन् or (q.v.) srōg^arāwun स्रंगरावुन् । सुलभीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōg^arōw^u खंगरोवु), to make cheap, to cheapen, to fix a fair price; to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage; cf. sōg^arun and sōj^arāwun.

sōg^arāwun सौंगरावुन् । काठिन्यापादनाद्विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōg^arōw^u सौंगरोवु), to cause a thing to become congealed; to cause it to become dry and hard (by neglect, or the like).

sagawun सगवुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sagow^u सगवु), to sprinkle water on (a plant, or the like), to water (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. sagun, sag^arāwun, etc., as there quoted. sagow^u-mot^u सगवु-मंतु । आसिक्तः perf. part. (f. sagiuv^ū-müṣ^ū सगवू-मंचू), irrigated, watered, sprinkled with water (on a plant).

sōgay खगय् । समुल्लेखम् f. cheapness; (of something formerly expensive) the becoming cheap, the becoming a drug in the market.

sh श्, ष् ش, see s.

shā शा interj. indicating great respect, and used only to a superior, i.q. shāh 1, q.v. (Śiv. 329, 599; Rām. 1396).

shāi in chapān-shāi (p. 164a, l. 20), i.q. shāy q.v.

shāi, see shēy.

shē- श्- or shi- शि- in shē-(shi-)khor^a, shē-(shi-)trok^a, etc.; see shēh.

shō शा, see shēkar-shō, s.v. shēkar.

s^ah सह, sometimes written s^ūh सूह । सिंहः m. (f. sīmiñ सीमिञ्, q.v.), a lion (cf. dāngⁱ-s^ah, p. 226b, l. 44; khar-s^ah, p. 407a, l. 31; pādar-s^ah, p. 682b, l. 7; shīnuw^u-s^ah, s.v. shīnuw^u) (Śiv. 1854; Rām. 16, 96, 807, 862, 971, 1108d, 1301, 1332, 1630; K. 222, 661, 673-4, 678; K.Pr. 30, 49, 64, 172, 215); a tiger (El. *sah*, *suh*; Gr.M.); a leopard (Gr.M.; L. 109 *suh*, *Felis pardus*; K.Pr. 249). In modern Ksh. the word apparently means only 'leopard', lions or tigers not being found in the Valley. In Rām. the word probably means 'lion'. Cf. simh.

s^aha-gōph सह-खफ् । सिंहगुहा f. (sg. dat. gōphi खफि), a lion's den. -grazun -ग्रजुन् । सिंहगर्जितम् m. (sg. dat. -grazanas -ग्रजनस्), a lion's roar. -gōṣh गोष् । सिंहमुखकेशः f. (sg. dat. gōṣhi गोष्कि), the lion's whiskers; met. the bristly bitter leaves of a certain plant. -musla -मुसल । सिंहचर्म m. a lion's skin (Śiv. 816, 894 (in both -*musala*)). -nam -नम् । सिंहनखः m. a tiger's claw. -pūt^u -पूतु । सिंहशावः m. a tiger's whelp; met. a brave intelligent boy.

sahā सहा । सहायः adj. e.g. a helper, that which helps (whether person, thing, thought, quality, or what not) (Śiv. 1898, Rām. 1062).

sahī सही (or sahih صحيح) adj. e.g. healthy, sound; whole, entire, perfect; real, true, genuine; right, just, proper; correct, accurate, authentic; (as subst. f.) attestation, signature (El., Gr.M.); (as interj.) all right! yes! (K.Pr. 194, *sahih*). —gathun —गछुन् । निश्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to become confirmed, substantiated, certain. —karun —करुन् । सिद्धान्त-विषयीकरणम् m.inf. to make well, cure, set right; to complete, finish, perfect; to render valid, substantiate, verify, establish. —pōthⁱ —पांठि or —pōthin —पांठिन् । निश्चयेन adv. exactly, precisely, certainly.

sēh सह سه card. three (K.Pr. 176), a borrowed Persian form.

sih सिंह । गोसंचारणशब्दः onomat. m. the cry used in tending or driving cattle.

sōh सह, suh सुह, see tih.

soh^u सहु m. a banker, a money-lender (L.V. 27).

shēb शब् شب m. night (cf. nēsph shēb and nēsph shēban, p. 658a, ll. 29, 30) (Śiv. 198, K.Pr. 176).

-nam -नम् شبنم m. dew (El. *shabnam*; L. 459; Śiv. 167, 255, 267, 325, 334, 367, 1848; K.Pr. 180); cf.

lav 3. -rang -रंग شبرنگ । अतिपटुः adj. e.g. dusky, dark-coloured; (of a horse) black; (in Ksh.) very

smart, very cunning, very artful (esp. applied to a boy).
-rangī-रंगी شبرنگی । अतिपाटवम् f. smartness, cunning, artfulness (esp. of a boy).

shēban शबन् adv. at night (Śiv. 1661).

shēbī शबी f. a small band adorned with beads and worn by Musalmān women (El. *shabī*).

shōb शब् । शुभम् m. auspiciousness, good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 496); (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation, tranquillity; merey (El.).

—gaṣhun —गङ्गुन् । शान्तिसंभवः m.inf. good fortune to happen; (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation to be experienced. —karun —करुन् । आरोग्याप्तिः m.inf. to experience recovery from severe illness, to become completely well.

shōba-sost^u शब्-सस्तु । शुभसंपन्नः adj. (f. -sūṣh^u -सङ्कृ), full of good fortune, producing fortunate results.

shōba शब् adj. e.g. auspicious, fortunate, giving happiness (Śiv. 224, 228, 238, 242, 782, 979, 1038, 1045, 1410, 1748; Rām. 38; K. 3, 55, 58, 932, 970, etc.). —dōh —दह । उत्सवाहः m. a lucky day, a day on which undertakings will be successful; the date of some great festival or the like, the date on which it occurs (e.g. our 25th December or Christmas day). —kōm^u —काम् । मङ्गलकर्म f. a propitious action, an action having fortunate results. —ṣaran —सरन् m. a foot that brings prosperity (used in humble address to its owner) (Śiv. 156, 987).

shūb शूब् or shūbā शूबा । शोभा f. splendour, elegance, grace, loveliness (Śiv. (*shūb*) 581; (*shūbā*) 839, 944, 1242; K. (*°bā*) 1047, (*°b*) 1115); a piece of beauty, a beautiful thing (K.Pr. 17). —anūn^u —अनून् । सुशोभापादनम् f.inf. to bring elegance (to a person, thing, or action), to render elegant, beautify, make refined. —niñ^u —निञ् । शोभाहानिः f.inf. elegance or beauty to be lost, to lose refinement. —yiñ^u —यिञ् । शोभाधिगमः f.inf. elegance or beauty to come, to become beautified, to become refined.

shūba-wōn^u शूब-वोन् adj. (f. shūba-wōn^u शूब-वाञ्), possessing beauty, adorned (L.V. 52); cf. shūbawun^u. shūbi-ros^u शूबि-रसु or -rost^u -रस्तु । शोभारहितः, अयोग्यतया adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रङ्कृ), wanting in beauty, inelegant, wanting in refinement; as adv. unsuitably, unfairly (u.w. vbs. of arranging, dividing, etc.). -sos^u -ससु or -sost^u -सस्तु । शोभासंपन्नः adj. (f. -sūṣh^u -सङ्कृ), full of beauty, full of elegance, refined.

sāhēb साह्यब् or sōhib साहिव् صاحب m. a companion, associate, comrade; possessor, owner, master (YZ. 380); a lord, a great man; a person spoken of with respect, a gentleman, a European gentleman (Gr.M.; H. xi, 20);

a title of respect equivalent to the English 'Mr.' (Gr.M.; H. xi (*title*)); the Master, the Supreme Deity, God (Śiv. 1796; H. iv, 4, 5; ix, 3; K.Pr. 48, 183, 210). sōhib-ē-āgāh साहिवि आगाह् آگاه m. an intelligent master, a master of recondite learning, a profound magician (H. ii, 9). sōhib-ē-hōsh साहिवि-होश् صاحب هوش a master of discrimination, a rational person (Śiv. 1720). sōhib-kār साहिव्-कार (= صاحب کار) m. a master of work, (of God) He who has uncontrolled authority, the Omnipotent (Śiv. 1796); sōhib-ē-kitāb साहिवि किताब् کتاب m. a master of books, a famous author (H. x, 13). sōhib-zāda साहिव्-ज़ाद زاده m. a young gentleman; a prince, a son of a king (Rām. 447, K.Pr. 184); a spoilt child, a greenhorn (Rām. 487).

sōhibī साहिवी صاحبي f. rule, command, sway, influence (cf. cashma-sō°, p. 177a, l. 10).

shēbd शब्द m. a sound (cf. gumbaz-sh°, p. 287a, l. 34) (Śiv. 736, 986, 998, 1389, 1439, 1526; K. 56, 111, 493-5, 562, 1009); a word (El. *shabid*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 307, 782-3, 1263, 1655-6, 1660, 1729, 1756, 1766, 1789, 1827, 1868, 1882; Rām. 1731); a word in a dictionary (Gr.M.); a short statement, phrase, formula (Śiv. 1814; Rām. 43, 180).

shēbda-brahm शब्द-ब्रह्म m. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit; the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1850).

shūbidār शूबिदार । सुशोभः adj. e.g. beautiful, elegant, refined (Śiv. 580, 1079, 1789).

shubān शबान m. a shepherd, pastor.

shubōnī शूबोनी f. a shepherd's functions (El. *shubānt*).

shūbun शूबुन् । शोभनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

shūbyōv शूब्योव्), to be beautiful, elegant, refined (El.; Śiv. 436, 467, 469, 475, 985, 1016, 1048, 1255, 1626, 1663; Rām. 1685; K. 59, 219, 590, 925, 927, 929; H. ii, 4, 5; vii, 5, 10; YZ. 11); to be fit, to be proper, to suit, to be worthy (El.; W. 87, *shobun*; Śiv. 581, 710, 909; Rām. 354, 849, 1218; K. 640-1, 672, 907, 1040; H. xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 246). shūbyō-mot^u शूब्यो-मंतु । शोभासुपगतः, योग्ययोगं गतः perf. part. (f. shūbyē-mūṣ^u शूब्ये-मञ्चू), become beautiful, become elegant, refined; become fit, proper, suited, become worthy.

shubanáwun (sic), conj. 1, to cause to be got ready, to cause to be prepared, to cause to be fitted (El.) ?cf. shūb^arāwun and shēranāwun.

shūb^aran शूबरन् । शोभादानम् f. (sg. dat. shūb^arūn^u शूबरञ्चू), making elegant, beautifying, refining.

shūb^arun शूबरुन् । शोभादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shūb^ar^u शूबर्), to make elegant, beautify, make refined.

shūb^arāwun शूब्रावुन । शोभायुक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shūb^arōw^u शूब्रोवु), to make elegant, to beautify, refine; to adorn; met. to adorn (a house) by a gracious visit (K. 520). shūb^arōw^u-mot^u शूब्रोवु-मंतु । शोभामधिगमितः perf. part. (f. shūb^arōv^u-müṣ^u शूब्रावु-मंचू), (of something inelegant) made elegant, beautified, refined (by some one).

shābāsh शाबाश् شاباش interj. well done! bravo! (El.; Gr.M.; W. 101, also shāhbāsh); Śiv. 656 (shābāsh, m.c.), 657 (shābāsh); Rām. 1338, 1647; K.Pr. 191, 196).

shēbit (? incorr. for shēbd) m. an echo (El. shabit).

sōhbath स्वहवथ صحت f. (sg. dat. sōhbūṣ^u स्वहवंचू), companionship, society, association (Gr.M.).

shūbawun^u शूबवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. shūbavūn^u शूबवंचू), beautiful, becoming (El.; Śiv. 1198; K. 85, 984, 927; YZ. 9); worthy, suitable, fit (El.). Cf. shūba-wōn^u (p. 869a, l. 38).

shūbay शूवय् f. splendour, beauty, elegance; a good reputation (cf. dīshē-sh^o, p. 253a, l. 22).

shūbāyēmān शूबायमान । सुशोभायुक्तः adj. c.g. splendid, beautiful; elegant, refined.

shōca शौच m. a wooden spoon (El.). This is the same word as cōca, q.v.

shēchⁱ शक्छि । संदेशवाक् f. (with suff. of indef. art. shēchāh शक्छाह, K. 855; sg. dat. shēchē 1 शक्छे), a message, news conveyed by a message, news conveyed by word of mouth (cf. kārⁱ-sh^o, p. 448b, l. 25) (El. shēch, shich, shichh; Gr.M.; Śiv. 631, 639, 722; Rām. 136, 166, 195, 262, 442, 720, 858, 893, 1103, 1596, 1780; K. 104, 358, 379, 402-3, 535, 582, 592, 640, 642-3, 646, 692 etc.; H. x, 3; YZ. 143, 489); a notice (e.g. issued by a court of justice). —anawun^u —अनवुनु n.ag. (f. —anavūn^u —अनवंचू), an apostle, messenger, prophet (El. shēch anawun).

-bōd -बूद् or shēchi-bōd शक्छि-बूद् । संदेशनियोगादिकम् f. (sg. dat. -bōz^u -बूञ्चू) news or instructions conveyed by message. —bōzūn^u —बोञ्जु । वार्ता-(शिचा-)ज्ञानम् f.inf. to listen to a message, to accept news or instructions by message (Śiv. 697, 802; Rām. 1678); to accept or grasp instructions given directly by a person present.

—karūn^u —करंचू । वार्ताप्रेषणम् f.inf. to send a message, to send news (Rām. 1143h; K. 404, 580, 645, 1002). —phērūn^u —फेरंचू । अपेक्षितवार्ताभिज्ञानम् f.inf. news to return, to receive expected information (from some messenger sent out to inquire). —pakūn^u —पकंचू । संदेशप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. news to be received gradually, or bit by bit. —thavūn^u —थवंचू । संदेशनिधानम् f.inf. to deposit a message, to communicate a message (sent by someone absent).

—wātūn^u —वातंचू । वार्ताधिगमः f.inf. a message, or instructions, to arrive (Rām. 147).

shēchi-bōd शक्छि-बूद् f., see shēchⁱ-bōd, ab.

shēchē 2 शक्छे, see shēth^u.

shīc^u-müṣ^u शीचू-मंचू, shēcyōv शैच्योव्, see shēkun.

shād शाद् شاد m. pleased, delighted, joyful, merry (El.; Śiv. 510; Rām. 69, 706, 792, 1303; K. Pr. 196).

shād-u-gamgīn शादु-गमगीन् شاد و غمگین joyful and (i.e. or) sorrowful (Rām. 24).

shād-mārgⁱ gashun शाद-मर्गि गक्कुन् (cf. شادي مرگ) । अतिहर्षोद्भवेन मोहापत्तिः to die of joy; (in Ksh.) to faint or become insensible through excess of joy.

shād शाद्, see shānd.

shēda शद् (? = شَد) in shēda-mada शद्-मद् । अतिगर्वः adj. c.g. very proud, very arrogant.

shēd शड् or षड् card. (one of the forms taken by the Skt. word ṣaṣ) six, used in the following compounds:— शड्-वल्, m. the power of the six, i.e. the influence of the six items (the planets, etc.) which according to astrologers influence the duration of a person's life. Hence, shēdbala-zātukh षड्वल-जातुख । संकलितायुर्दायजन्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -zātakas -जातकस्), a horoscope of the six powers (affecting a person's life), a horoscope in which is calculated the length of a person's life. -būlⁱ -बूलि । पञ्चिभाषितम् f. a language formed (at once) by all the six vocal organs, i.e. the language of birds (which is unintelligible to mankind); met. a secret language, an argot (e.g. thieves' Latin), jargon. -bāshē -बाश् । अस्फुटभाषणम् f.pl. infant's babbling, any similar talk. -mōs^u -मोसु । षाण्मासिकश्राद्धम् m. the śrāddha or obsequial ceremony performed six months after a person's death; the date of this ceremony.

shēda शड । विटः m. a dissolute fellow, a companion of a courtesan, a harlot's bully.

shōd 1 शूद । शङ्का m. apprehension, anxiety, suspicion; news, tidings, intelligence (esp. when anxiously expected) (K. 533). —dyun^u —दिनु । चेतनादानम् m.inf. to warn a person by a sign, to arouse suspicion (in a person's mind). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । गूढवार्तानिषणम् m.inf. to take suspicion, to occupy oneself in finding out the truth of suspicion. —pyon^u —प्यनु । चेतनेन शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. suspicion to fall, to be felt, to attack (a person). —rōzun —रोजुन् । अनुभवे अवस्थानम् m.inf. suspicion to remain, to become an object of suspicion, to become suspicious.

shōd 2 शूद । शुद्धः adj. c.g. pure, clean (Gr.M.); (of intellect) clear, acute, keen (K. 599); uncorrupt, unpolluted, pure, stainless, spotless (Śiv. 162, 1019, 1742, 1752, 1850); faultless, blameless, innocent (Śiv.

182, 239, 755, 1421, 1811); cf. *shōd^u*. —*karun* —करुन् m.inf. to make pure (Śiv. 1056); to correct (mistakes in something written), to edit (a book or the like), to correct (proofs or the like) (Gr.M.).

shōda शोद । मदीयत्तः m. a debauchee, a slave to intoxicating drugs, a drug-fiend, a sot (cf. *bangi-sh^o*, p. 113*a*, l. 11; *carsa-sh^o*, p. 176*b*, l. 19; *g^asa-sh^o*, p. 307*a*, l. 26; *lōda-sh^o*, p. 508*b*, l. 41; *nāsti-sh^o*, p. 659*a*, l. 12; *phrika-sh^o*, p. 704*a*, l. 15); met. intoxicated with delusion, mad (Śiv. 69); cf. Hindī *shuhadā*. —*būkh^ūr^ū* —बुखरू । मदमत्तप्रलपितम् f. a sot's babblings. —*tūt^ūr^ū* —तुतरू । मदीयत्तमोहः f. the delusions or delirium of a sot (esp. when caused by craving for his accustomed drug of which he is deprived). —*wān* —वान् । मदमत्तसमाजसंश्रयः m. a place where sots congregate, e.g. an opium-den.

shōdⁱ शादि (= شادي) । अत्युत्सवः f. rejoicing, festivity (*ba-shōdⁱ* بشادي, by means of festivity, in token of festival, with public rejoicing, Rām. 89, 1554); esp. the festivities at a wedding; joy, happiness (Rām. 24, K.Pr. 13). —*barūn^ū* —बरनू । परोत्सवे हृष्टीभवनम् f.inf. to enjoy rejoicings, i.e. to rejoice in sympathy with another's festivities or at the prospect of such (Rām. 673 ff., 1369). —*karūn^ū* —करनू f.inf. to do festivity, to exhibit joy, to rejoice publicly (Rām. 89, 453, 1001, 1679).

shādē karañē शाय करञ् । अत्यामोदप्रवर्तना f.pl.inf. to make festival, hold high festivity.

shādi-bōj^u शादि-बोज् । उत्सवसंसर्गो m. (f. *-bājēñ* —बाज्यञ्), one who joins heart and soul in another's festivities, a sharer in rejoicing.

shōd^u शूदु । शुद्धः adj. (f. *shōz^ū* शूज्), pure, clean (cf. *atha-sh^o*, p. 62*a*, l. 38); uncorrupt, unpolluted (cf. *hōṭha-sh^o*, p. 360*b*, l. 21; *sōna-shōd^u*, s.v. *sōn* 1); faultless, blameless, innocent (cf. *mana-sh^o*, p. 572*a*, l. 39). Cf. *shōd* 2.

shod^u शूदु m. news, intelligence (noted only in H. ii, 10).

shud शुद् شُد adj. e.g. become, past, gone, used in the following:— *shud gaṭhun* शुद् गहृन् । समाप्तिसंभवः m.inf. to be finished off, to be entirely expended, done away with.

shuda शुद । सुसमाधानः adj. e.g. prudent, foreseeing, circumspect, wisely cautious.

shūd शूद् । अनिष्टम् m. a misfortune, calamity (due to one's efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shēdād शदाद् شِداد । दुर्धर्षः adj. e.g. strong, violent, impetuous.

shōdagī शोदगी । मदीयत्तवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness.

shēdakshēr शडचर् adj. e.g. having six syllables (borrowed from Skt. *ṣaḍakṣara*, and u.w. reference to the six-syllabled Skt. *mantra*, or mystic formula, *Ōm namaḥ Śivāya*, Ōm, reverence to Śiva) (Śiv. 154, 517, 632, 1182, 1567).

shūdil शूदिल् । प्रमादिता f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness (cf. *phrika-sh^o*, p. 704*a*, l. 18).

shūdalad शूदलद् । अनिष्टव्याप्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *shūdaladīñ* शूदलदिञ्), overwhelmed by calamities (due to efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shādmōnī शादमानी شادمانی f. rejoicing, joy, delight, gladness (Rām. 99).

shōdun शूदुन् । शुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *shōdyōv* शूद्योव्), to become, or be, clean, pure, unsullied, unpolluted (Gr.Gr. 173); to be, or become, faultless, blameless, innocent. *shōdyō-mot^u* शूद्यो-मंतु । शुद्धिसुपगतः perf. part. (*shōdyē-mūṭ^ū* शूद्ये-मंचू), become clean, pure, unpolluted, etc., become faultless, blameless, free from passion, sin, and so on.

shūdanā शूदना । शुद्धिः f. purification, purifying, cleansing, refining (of metals).

shudun शुदुन् । अवश्यसंभवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. *shudyōv* शुद्योव्), to be, or become, inevitable, predestined. *shudyō-mot^u* शुद्यो-मंतु । संभूतिमुपयातः perf. part. (*shudyē-mūṭ^ū* शुद्ये-मंचू), destined, predestined, that which has been inevitable.

shēdur शडुर् m. in *shēdar gadar* शडर् गडर् । बालादिकुटुम्बवर्गः m.pl. (a jingle of *shēdar*, but cf. *gad^ara*), the total of child relations (on a pilgrimage, a family dinner or other festival).

shid^ar शिदूर् । शूद्रः m. (f. *shid^arōn^ū* शिदराञ्जू), a *Śūdra*, a man of the fourth or lowest of the four principal castes (traditionally fit only for service or selling mean articles, ignorant, and clumsy). Cf. *shūdr*.

shidur^u शिदुर् । अनभिज्ञः कार्यकृत् m. one, who being inexpert, engages in some handicraft (literally a *Śūdra*, who is traditionally ignorant and clumsy. See the prec.).

shūdr शूद्र or *shūd^ar* शूदूर् m., i.q. *shid^ar*, q.v. (the Skt. form of the word) (K. 982).

shid^arōn^ū शिदराञ्जू । शूद्री f. a woman of the *Śūdra* caste (see *shid^ar*).

shid^arōz^ū शिदराञ्जू । शूद्रवृत्तिः f. the condition, or habits, of a *Śūdra* (see *shid^ar*); the habit of engaging in a work when inexpert (cf. *shidur^u*).

shōdashē शोडश or षोडश card. sixteen (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1658).

sahadēv सहदेव m. N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍav (q.v.) princes (K. 1012, 1027, 1041, 1066, 1068).

shōdīyāna शादियान شاديان m.pl. marriage rejoicing, music and singing at marriages or on other festive occasions, a band of music on such occasions (Śiv. 725).

shafak شفق, see shēphakh. shifākhāna شفاخانه, see shēphākhāna. shafkat شفت, see shēphkath.

shig शिग् । शङ्का f. anxiety, apprehension, alarm (e.g. due to some bad omen, such as a sneeze or the like), timidity. —bōzūn^u —बोज़न् । शङ्कनम् f.inf. to feel apprehension (even when graciously treated, and amid one's intimate friends and relations), to be suspicious. —hēn^u —ह्यन् । शङ्कायहणम् f.inf. to feel anxiety (due to some bad omen or the like). —rōzūn^u —रोज़न् । शङ्कावशेषः f.inf. anxiety to remain (in spite, e.g., of an evil omen not having been immediately fulfilled).

shōga शोग । हारीतः m. the green pigeon, *Columba hurriola* (it is said to resemble a green parrot) (Śiv. 1782) (El. *shoga*, a parrot, and *shōgah*, a crow, the latter being the word in use towards Bārāmūla; L. 462, *shogh*, a parrot). —tut^u —तुत । हारीतोपहासः m. 'a green-pigeon long-face', a kind of joke played upon a person who has never seen the bird, and who wants to see it when it is not the season for its appearance. The joke consists in showing him something else (e.g. a green parrot) as the bird; hence, met. when a person is longing for something, as a joke to tell him untruthfully that it has come.

shagdar, see shēkh-dar, s.v. shēkh 1.

shēgōj^u शगाजू, see the next.

shēgōl^a शगोल । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. shēgōj^u शगाजू), rude, shameless, one who causelessly abuses or attacks others, a ruffian, bully. Cf. shigun.

shigal शिगल् । शङ्काशीलः adj. e.g. apprehensive, nervous.

shōgal शगल् (cf. شغل) adj. e.g. diligent (El.).

shōg^ala शग्ल (= شغل) । विनोदः m. business, occupation, employment (Gr.M.); diversion, pastime, amusement (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to employ (El.).

shēgan शगन् । षड्गुणितः adj. e.g. multiplied by six, sixfold (W. 105, *shēgun*).

shēgon^a शगन् । षड्गुणः adj. (f. shēgūn^u शगन्), sixfold (e.g. a cloth or string folded six times); sixfold, multiplied by six.

shēgūna शगून (cf. شگون) । निमित्तम्, उपायनम् m. an omen, augury; (in Ksh.) a present of money or the like; cf. shugūn. —pālun —पालुन् । सुशकुनप्रारम्भः m.inf. to carry out the conditions of a good omen (e.g. by giving charity or performing worship, and making a formal beginning of the intended action). Cf. shugūn pālun.

shigun शिगुन् । उपद्रवी adj. (f. shigūn^u शिगन्) a ruffian, bully, blackguard. Cf. shēgōl^a.

shugūn शुगून شگون । शकुनम्, आरंभः m. an omen, augury (consulted at the beginning of any action); the beginning (of anything), commencement. Cf. shēgūna and shēkun. —pālun —पालुन् । प्रथमत आरम्भणम् m.inf. to secure the (fulfilment of an) omen; i.e. after having consulted the omens and found them favourable, to make a formal beginning of the proposed action (e.g. to make a few steps of a proposed journey, as a beginning and to postpone the rest to a more convenient season). Cf. shēgūna pālun.

shigan-gī शिगन्-गी । दुर्दर्पः f. ruffianly conduct, bullying habits, blackguardism. Cf. shigun.

shēg^anun शगन्नुन् । षड्गुणीभवनम् अर्थतः अतिसौलभ्यादना-
दरविषयीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shēg^anyōv शग्न्योव्),
to become sixfold, to be divided into six; to become
scorned, despised, slighted, owing to extreme cheapness;
to be despised generally. shēg^anyō-mot^u शग्न्यो-मंतु ।
अनादरमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. shēg^anyē-mūts^u
शग्न्ये-मन्तू), divided into six; despised, scorned (on
account of uselessness, bad conduct, cheapness, unsuit-
ability).

shēg^anāwun शगनावुन् । षड्गुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
shēg^anōw^u शग्नोवु), to divide into six; to multiply
by six; to cause to be despised, etc. (see shēg^anun).

shig^anāwun शिगनावुन् । परेष्यादानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
shig^anyōv शिग्न्योव्), to be jealous (of another)
(Gr.Gr. lxxvi). Probably a variant of shēg^anāwun, q.v.

shiganōz^u शिगनाज़् । उपद्रविता f. the conduct of a bully
(see shigun).

shōgird शागिर्द شاگرد m. a pupil, a disciple (El.).

shēgardan शगरदन् । धृष्टप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. and subst. m.
(esp. of a boy) impudent, rude, shameless, saucy.

shāh 1 शाह شاد m. a king, prince, monarch (cf.
badshāh, p. 81b, l. 35; dubari-shāh, p. 184b, l. 5)
(El. *shah*; Śiv. 1230; Rām. 508; H. i, 1; vi, 1; K.Pr.
68, 173, 191); the king (at chess or cards) (Rām.
1314, *shāh-rukḥ*, the king and the castle); used as an
interj. indicating respect (in this meaning often spelt
shā, q.v.) (W. 100-1). In Ksh. more often shēh 1,
q.v. —bāsh —बाश شادباش interj. i.q. shābāsh, q.v.
—gura —गुर । धान्यविशेषः m. 'King Tawny', a kind of
rice with a plump white grain in a soft skin. —zāda
—ज़ाद شادزاده or shēh-zāda शह-ज़ाद شهزاده m. a
king's son, a prince (El. *shahzādah*; Gr.M.; Śiv.
(*shāh*^o) 964, 1836; H. (*shāh*^o) viii, 5, 11, 13; YZ.
262; K.Pr. 208); met. a spoilt darling son (cf.
mōnda-sh^o, p. 574a, l. 45).

shāh 2 शाह । श्वासः m. breath, the breath of life (El.
shah; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.); respiration (Śiv. 1211,
1827); cf. shōshⁱ, a fem. form, and shwās.

—band gaṣhun —बन्द् गक्कुन् m.inf. the breath to become bound, breathlessness to occur (to a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —dar^arun —दर्रुन् । प्राणनिरोधाभ्यासः m. to train the breath by practice of suppression (a Yōga exercise). —hyon^u —ह्युन् m.inf. to breathe (El.). —kadun —कडुन् m.inf. to draw breath (El.). —khārun —खारुन् m.inf. to breathe up or out, to perform expiration, as opposed to inspiration (El. to breathe) (Śiv. 1753). The opposite is —wālun —वालुन्, to breathe down, or in (Śiv. 1753). —khasun —खसुन् । प्राणवाय्वारोहः m.inf. the breath to rise, i.e. the breath to come to the mouth, to be at the point of death. —thikun —ठीकुन् । जीवितानुभवः m.inf. the breath to stand firmly (e.g. of a healthy baby), (of a sick person) to become convalescent.

shāha-khāray शाह-खारय् । प्राणोच्छ्वासनम् f. breathing out, expiration (esp. after stoppage of breath). -l^ath -लथ् । ईषत्प्राणशेषः f. (sg. dat. -l^ati -लति), a trace of breath, a mere flicker of breath (e.g. at the point of death) (Gr.Gr. 162). -phyur^u -फिरु । पुनरुज्जीवनम् m. return of breath, return to life (of one at the point of death, or of one in a faint). -phyur^u gaṣhun -फिरु गक्कुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासापिः m.inf. return of breath to occur, revival to take place (e.g. of one at the point of death, or in a faint, or paralyzed by fear, grief, or the like); to revive, to be consoled, confidence to be inspired (of someone sunk in despair or the like). -phyur^u karun -फिरु करुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाधिगमः m.inf. to revive (a person); to console, revive, inspire with confidence (someone overwhelmed by despair or the like).

shēh 1 शह m. a king, i.q. shāh 1 (H. i, 1, 7) and used in the following:— -mār -मार شهرمار m. a king-serpent, snake (El. shahmār); esp. a huge, terrifying, or poisonous snake, a python (H. viii, 6, 7, 13; YZ. 48, 66, 169). -māth -माथ شهرمات m. checkmate (El. shahmāt). -nishin -निशीन् شهرنشین m. a gallery or balcony from which a king shows himself to the people; (in Ksh.) a dormitory with trelliswork for walls (El.). -par -पर شهرپر m. the largest or strongest feather in a bird's wing (YZ. 558). -pōsh -पोश m. a quilted coverlet, made of cotton-cloth, and stuffed with cotton wool. -sawār -सवार شهرسوار c.g. an expert horseman, a good rider (El., YZ. 50); a horsebreaker (W. 140, K.Pr. 41). -tūl -तूल m. a kind of mulberry, the fruit of which is said to be large, acid, and deliciously flavoured (El. s.v. tūl; L. 348, shah tūt, using the Indian word tūt for tūl). -tarra -تره m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, fumitory (used internally in skin diseases, and for

preparing a cooling sherbet in fevers) (L. 76, shahṭarr, fumaria officinalis). -zāda -ज़ाद, i.q. shāh-zāda, p. 872b, l. 42.

shēh 2 ग्रह or (among Paṇḍits) ग्रह (sometimes written shē ३ card. (pl. dat. shēn ३(ष)न्, ag. shēyau ३(ष)यौ), six (El. shih; Gr.Gr. 76, 82; Gr.M.; L.V. 13, (shē) 25; Śiv. (shē) 706, 1443; (shēyau) 1443; K. 913, (shēn) 41, 111). Cf. shēsh.

In Hindū literature there are many groups of six. Thus, there are six attributes of the Deity, viz. (in Skt.) (1) sarvajñatā, omniscience; (2) tripti, contentment; (3) anādibōdha, having perception from eternity; (4) svatantratā, absolute self-sufficiency; (5) nityam-aluptaśakti, having potency that is incapable of being diminished; (6) anantaśakti, omnipotence. There are six enemies, or sins which impede union with the Supreme, viz. (1) kāma, sexual desire; (2) krōdha, wrath; (3) lōbha, desire; (4) mada, arrogance; (5) mōha, delusion of mind; (6) matsara, jealousy. There are six ūrmis, or human infirmities, viz. (1) śōka, grief; (2) mōha, delusion; (3) jarā, old age; (4) maraṇa, death; (5) kṣudh, hunger; (6) pipāsā, thirst. There are six avasthās, or periods of human life, viz. (1) śīśutra, babyhood; (2) bālya, childhood; (3) kaumāra, youth; (4) yauvana, puberty; (5) tārūnya, young manhood; (6) vārdhakya, old age. There are six vikāras, or changes of condition, in a man's life, indicated by the six verbs, (1) asti, he exists; (2) jāyatē, he is born; (3) vardhatē, he grows up; (4) vipariṇamatē, he is developed; (5) apakṣiyatē, he declines; (6) naśyati, he is destroyed (cf. L.V. 13, 82). There are six seasons of the year, viz. (in Skt.) (1) Śīśara, or the cold season, comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna (January–March); (2) Vasanta, or the spring, comprising the two months Caitra and Vaiśākha (March–May); (3) Grīṣma, or the summer, comprising Jyēṣṭha and Āṣāḍha (May–July); (4) Varṣāḥ, or the rainy season, comprising Śrāvaṇa and Bhādra (July–September); (5) Śarad, or the autumn, comprising Āśvina and Kārttika (September–November); and (6) Hima, or the winter, comprising Agrahāyaṇa and Pauṣa (November–January); (cf. Rām. 423, 573, 661, 665, 908). In Yōga philosophy there are six cakras, or mystic circles, in the human body. These are (1) mūlādhāra, (2) svādhiṣṭhāna, (3) maṇipūra, (4) anāhata, (5) viśuddha, and (6) ājñā. These are fully described in L.V. pp. 12 ff., to which the student is referred.

shē-hath ३-हथ, shē-hatyum^u ३-हत्युम्, see s.vv. shē-khor^u ३-खर् or shi-khor^u शि-खर् ।

षड्भागोत्पत्तिकः m. an area or plot of land producing six *khôr^u* (see *khôr^u* 3) of grain or the like. -*khôr^u* -खोर् । षट्खारीकः adj. (f. *shikhôr^u* शिखाँरू), an area or plot of land capable of producing six *khārs*, or ass's loads (see *khār* 3), and therefore equal to about 24 British acres (p. 408a, l. 34); a receptacle capable of containing that amount of grain; a pile of grain of this amount. -*mōkh^u* -मखु m. he who has six faces, a name of the War-god (in Skt. *Kārttikēya*) (Śiv. 517). -*moñ^u* -मञ्जु । षडाढकिकः adj. (f. -*mūñ^u* -मञ्जू), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *mans*, of three pounds each (see *man*), of grain; a receptacle capable of containing this amount of grain; anything measuring or weighing six *mans*. -*mōs^u* -मोसु । षाणमासिकः adj. (f. -*mōs^u* -माँसू), of, or belonging to, six months or six months ago; aged six months; continuing or lasting six months. -*ryot^u* -र्युतु adj. (f. -*rēṣ^u* -रैषू), lasting six months, six months long (K. 295). -*syūr^u* -स्यूर् । षट्हेटकमितः adj. (f. -*sīr^u* -सीरू), weighing six seers of 2lb. each; a receptacle capable of containing (or cooking) that amount; a weight for weighing six seers, a six-seer weight. -*trok^u* -त्रकु । षड्द्रौणिकः adj. (f. -*trūc^u* -त्रचू), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *trakhs*, of about 11 (or according to El. 9½) pounds each of grain; a receptacle capable of containing that amount; (anything) weighing that amount. -*wuhur^u* -वुहूर् । षड्दार्षिकः adj. (f. -*warish^u* -वरिशू), of, or belonging to, six years; six years old; lasting, or continuing, for six years. -*wōr^u* -वोर् । षडावरणः adj. (f. -*wōr^u* -वाँरू), sixfold, folded six times, in six layers, strands, or the like, sexto, 6to.

shēn andar शन् अन्दर् । षड्दार्षिकः adj. e.g. six years old. -*hond^u* -हन्दु । षट्द्वन्धी adj. gen. (f. -*hūnz^u* -हँज्जू), of, or belonging to, six.

shēnaway शनवय् । षडेव card. (pl. acc. *shēnawani* शनवनि), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85).

shēshēway शश्वय । समयषडेव card. (pl. acc. *shēshēwani* शश्वनि), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85, K. 758).

shēy शय् pl. e.g. only six (Gr.Gr. 82).

shēhī शहि । वलयविशेषः f. N. of kind of large round bracelet or armlet worn by women, and usually made of gold or silver. -*bōng^{ar}* -बुंगर् । वलयविशेषः f. a similar armlet made of gold, silver, or glass, and engraved in patterns.

shōhī शाहि in *shutrā-shōhī*, see *shutrā*.

shōhī शाही شاهی adj. e.g. imperial, royal, regal, princely (cf. *khal^{at}-ē-shōhī*, p. 399b, l. 31; H. x, 4); as subst. f. sovereignty, reign, royalty (*ōkar-shō*,

p. 21b, l. 42; *cashma-shō*, p. 177a, l. 10). —*zāfrān* (= شاهی زعفران) f. saffron of the first quality (L. 344, *shahi zāfran*).

shuh शुह or *shuh^u* शुहु । आश्यानहिमम्, शीतरोगविशेषः m. ice frozen solid, solid ice; frost-bite of the feet. —*gaṣhun* —गह्नुन् । शीतरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. frost-bite to occur, to be frost-bitten. —*karun* —करन् । आश्यानीभवनम् m.inf. to become frozen solid (e.g. food). —*lagun* —लगुन् । दुःशीतसंयोगः m.inf. to become frozen solid, or (of a living being) to be frozen to death.

shuhⁱ-dath शुहि-दथ् । आश्यानहिमगोलः f. (sg. dat. -*dati* -दति), a large lump or block of ice. *shuhⁱ-tūjⁱ* शुहि-टुजि or -*tūj^u* -टुजू । आश्यानहिमखण्डम्, दृढ-विस्फोटात्मशीतरोगविशेषः f. a small round ball of ice; a frost-bite.

sahīh سحیح, see *sahī*.

shēhid शहीद شهيد m. a witness; a martyr. —*gaṣhun* —गह्नुन् । पशुमारं मरणापत्तिः m.inf. to have one's throat cut (see the next). —*karun* —करन् । पशुमारं मारणम् m.inf. to make a martyr; to kill a man as if he were a beast, to cut a man's throat.

shōhid शाहिद شاهد m. a witness (El.).

shōhidī शाहिदी شآددي f. evidence, testimony, witnessing (El.).

shēhajyār शहज्यार् । शीतलत्वम् m. coolness (e.g. of the shade under a tree) (Śiv. 1013, 1611; K.Pr. 137, *shajār*); reduction of temperature (e.g. of fever) (cf. *atha-shō*, p. 62a, l. 41) (Śiv. 122, 1855); coolness (after wrath, or the like).

shēhal शहल् । शान्तिसुखम् f. cooling, comfort (after fever, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 128); (of a wrathful person, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down. —*pēñ^u* —पँञ् । निर्वाणापत्तिः f.inf. (of wrath, hate, fever, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down to occur.

shēhol^u शहलु, *shēhul^u* शहलु or *shihol^u* शिहलु । शीतलः, छाया adj. (f. *shē(i)hājⁱ* श(शि)हजि, *shē(i)hūj^u* श(शि)हँजू or *shē(i)hāj^u* श(शि)हँजू), cool (as, e.g., the shade of a tree in sunshine); cooling, coolth-producing (cf. *ada-shō*, p. 11b, l. 50; *atha-shō*, p. 62a, l. 44) (El. *shihul*, *shuhul*; K.Pr. 102); (of rage, hate, or the like) cooled, calmed; (of sleep) cool, refreshing (H. v, 6, with double meaning, 'cold sleep', meaning 'wakefulness'); as subst. m. shade, shadow (cf. *bōñē-shō*, p. 115b, l. 27) (W. 133; K.Pr. 250); a cool place, a shady place (K.Pr. 165); the cool of the day, (in the hot season) the evening (cf. *ad-shō*, p. 10b, l. 3; *pot^u-shō*, p. 787b, l. 47) (H. i, 11).

—karun —करुन् । विद्यमणम् m.inf. (of a wearied person) to take rest under the cool shade (of a tree, or the like) (K.Pr. 102); met. to take rest, compose oneself, become calm and at peace.

shihāj¹ kath शिहजि कथ् । शीतमधुरा वाक् f. a cool word, soothing, calming, gentle language.

shihāl¹-būn^ū शिहलि-बून् । शीतापादिमहाशाखी f. a plane-tree with (its) cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. —kuj¹ -कुजि or -kuj^ū -कुजू । शीतकायलता f. a small tree (e.g. a vine) with

cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. —kul^ū -कुलु । शीतलकायवृक्षः (इव) m. a tree with a cool shade; met. a kindly, generous,

comforting man. —tēg -टैग् । प्रोन्नतशीतलसंश्रयः, चैत्रस्थानविशेषः m. a high place of coolth; N. of a

sacred site in Śrīnagar, on the right bank of the river Jehlam, close to the second bridge. The adjoining

ghāt is known as Sōm^ayār, the ancient Skt. name being ‘Sōmatirtha’ (see RT.Tr. viii, 3360).

According to Hindū tradition, in a former age, when the Valley of Kashmīr was still a lake, the god

Śiva was once roaming in the Himālaya. By accident a digit of the moon slipped from his head, and fell at this spot; met. the abode of some noble and generous person.

shēhalēn शहलन् adv. in the late cool of the day (cf. ad-sh^o, p. 10b, l. 6). —bög¹ -बागि or -bögin -बागिन् adv. at about this time (cf. ad-sh^o, p. 10b, l. 7).

shuh¹lad शुहिलद् । शीताश्यानतोपेतः adj. e.g. frost-bitten, suffering from frost-bite, frozen through and through.

shēhalun 1 शहलुन् । दुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. shēhalanas शहलनस्), an evil smell like that of rotten fish, a

stink. —lārun —लारुन् । दुर्गन्ध-(दोष-)संसर्गापत्तिः m.inf. to become tainted by contact with such a

stink; met. to become contaminated with vice through association with vicious persons. —yun^ū

—यिनु । दुर्गन्धसंभवः m.inf. a stink to come, (of food or the like) to go bad and emit a bad smell; a charge or reputation for viciousness to be incurred; the power of attracting others to be acquired.

shēhalan-dār शहलन्-दार् । दुर्गन्धाक्तः adj. e.g. stinking, full of the smell of rotten fish; contaminated by bad repute, abuse, or the like.

—phakh -फख् । पूतिगन्धः (sg. dat. phakas फकस्), (affecting food or the like) an evil stink like that of rotten fish.

shēhalun 2 शहलुन् । शीतलीभवनम्, शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3

(2 p.p. shēhalyōv शहल्योव), to be or become cool, to become cold (Gr.Gr. 128); (of fire) to become

extinguished; (of rage, agitation, despair, or the like) to become cooled, calmed, composed, at peace. shēhalyō-mot^ū शहल्यो-मंतु । शान्ति(शीततां) समुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. shēhalyē-müts^ū शहल्ये-मंतू), cooled, become cold; (of fire) extinguished; cooled, calmed, composed, at peace.

shēhalath शहलथ् । शीतलतासुखम् f. (sg. dat. shēhalüts^ū शहलत्तू), rest, calmness or the like resulting from becoming cool (Gr.Gr. 128); the comfort of release from anxiety, rage, or the like.

—pēn^ū —पैन् । शान्तिसुखावाप्तिः f.inf. coolness, calmness, consolation, to be experienced. —shunūn^ū

—कुनन्तू । शान्तिसुखोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause coolness (by consolation or the like), to calm (disease, distress, agitation, terror, or the like).

shēhalāwun शहलावुन् । शीतलीकरणम्, शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shēhalōw^ū शहलोवु), to cool, make cool (L. 459

shaelun); to extinguish (fire) (Rām. 1633); to cool, calm down, console one enraged, agitated, terrified).

shēhalōw^ū-mot^ū शहलोवु-मंतु । शीतीकृतः, शमितः perf. part. (f. shēhalōv^ū-müts^ū शहलोवु-मंतू), cooled, made cool (by someone); (of fire) extinguished (by someone); (of one enraged, etc., as ab.) cooled, calmed down, consoled (by someone).

shēhañē शहञ् । निरन्तरधारासंपातः f.pl. a heavy continued torrent of rain.

shēhr شهر or shēhar शहर m. a city, town (El. shahr; Gr.M.; Śiv. 953, 1012, 1030, 1107, 1682,

1798; Rām. 182, 554, 855, 1037, 1188, 1442, 1555, 1559; H. v, 1, 9, 11; viii, 4, 11; x, 3,

5, etc.; xii, 2, 3; K.Pr. 64, 138, 224, 253); a kingdom, country (Gr.M.; Śiv. 170; Rām. 121,

1782; H. ii, 1; YZ. 2, 18, 158). —bāsh -बाश्

شهر باش m. an inhabitant of a city, a townsman (as opposed to a villager or country-man) (L. 272),

shēhar-i-Lankā शहरि लंका m. the country or city of Lankā (Rām. 416, 567).

shēharuk^ū शहरुकु gen. (f. shēharüc^ū शहरचू), of, or belonging to, a city; a citizen, an inhabitant of a city (Rām. 202).

shēhār शहार (= شهر) । नगरम् m. a capital city (the residence of a king); a country (Rām. 46, 743); N.

of a village in the Vēhī pargana, where iron and flints are found (El.). shēhārük^ū शहारुकु । नागरिकः

adj. gen. (f. shēhārüc^ū शहारचू), of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shēhōr¹ शहोरि । नागरिकः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shuhrath शुहरथ شهرت f. fame, rumour, report (El., L. 463 shhurat).

shēhath ग्रहथ् card. six hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

shēhaith ग्रहेठ् or shihaith शिहेठ् । षट्षष्टिः card. (pl. dat. shē(shi)haithan श्(शि)हेठन्), sixty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. *shehet*, *shihéth*).

shēhaithyum^u ग्रहेठिमु, shihaithyum^u शिहेठिमु, or shē(shi)hūthyum^u श्(शि)हृठिमु ऋ षष्टितमः ord. (f. shē(shi)hai(hū)thim^u श्(शि)हे(हृ)ठिमु), sixty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 79).

shēhatyum^u ग्रहतिमु ord. (f. shēhatim^u ग्रहतिमु), six hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80).

shōjⁱ शोजि or shōj^u 1 शोजू (for 2, see shōl^u 2) । शिवा f. a she-jackal (cf. *dimba-sh*^o, p. 218b, l. 23) (El. *shāj*, W. 17). Cf. *shāl*.

shajār, see shēhajyār.

shēka शक or (among Paṇḍits) षक । षड्गुणितः collective num. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); the form which the cardinal number shēh, six, takes in multiplication, as in *sath shēka dōyētōjih*, seven sixes are forty-two (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). Cf. *shēh* 2 and *shēkhāh*.

shēkā शैका f. fear, apprehension, fear of danger, i.q. *shēkh* 2 with suff. of indef. art., q.v. (Gr.M.).

shēkⁱ शकि (= شكي) adj. c.g. doubtful, perplexing; sceptical; suspicious. —*gaṣhun* —गह्नुन् । शङ्कोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to become doubtful, to become suspicious, to be filled with hesitation. —*karun* —करन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम् m.inf. to fill with doubts, make suspicious.

shōk^u शोकु adj. stupid (El. *shók*).

shukadēv शुक्रदेव m. N. of a certain Indian saint (Skt. *Śukadēva*) famous for his rigid continence. He is said to have narrated the Bhāgavata Purāṇa to King Parīkṣit. He was the son of Vyāsa, who compiled the Vēdas and who was the author of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, (*shukadēva*) 1433; K. 8-11, 300, 332, 487, 1176).

shākh 1 शाख् شَاخ m. (sg. dat. *shākhas* शाखस्) a bough, a branch (H. vii, 10); a shoot, sprout (Rām. 1197); a dilemma, difficulty, objection, obstacle. —*kaḍun* —कडुन् । गुणदोषान्वेषणम् m.inf. to raise a difficulty, to raise an objection, to carp, cavil (at); (in Ksh.) to discuss the good and bad points (of), to criticize (a person or thing, esp. when he or it is absent, and his qualities have been forgotten; e.g. a discussion about some absent person's real caste). —*nērānⁱ* —नेरनि । स्थितिगुणख्यातिः m. pl. inf. young sprouts to make their appearance; after criticism, a person's or thing's true character to be established, as ab. —*shumōrī* شَاخْ شَمَارِي f. a tax on buffaloes giving milk (L. 360 *shākh shumāri*). —*sāz* سَاز m. a basket maker (L. 458 *shāksaz*).

shākha-shēmshād शाख-शंशाद् شَاخْ شَمَشَاد, a beautiful limb (of a mistress) (slender as) a tree branch (Rām. 1494).

shākh 2 शाख् । शाखा f. (sg. dat. *shākhi* शाखि), a branch (issuing from the main stem of a tree, or the like), a bough, a shoot, sprout, twig; a branch of a family, tribe, or the like; a branch issuing from a river or the like; a section of a country, town, or the like.

shākhā शाखा । शाखा f. a branch; a branch in a family tree; (according to El.) a lock of hair on the top of a Hindū's head (? a mistake for *shikhā*, q.v.).

shēkh 1 शख् شَخ m. a large division of country Used in the following:—*-dar* -दर् (= شَقْدَار) । रचकविशेषः m. (f. *-dariñ* -दरिन्, his wife) an officer appointed to collect the revenue of this tract; (in Ksh.) a field-watcher, a guardian of the crops (El. *shagdar*, *shakhdar*); a spy over the shawl-weavers (El. *shakhdar*, L. 402 *shakhdar*). —*dōrⁱ* -दरि । रचकविशेषवृत्तिः (वेतनं वा) f. (in Ksh.) the duty or profession of a crop-guardian, etc. (El.); his wages.

shēkh 2 शख् (= شَك) m. (sg. dat. *shēkas* शकस्). doubt, suspense, uncertainty, hesitation, vacillation, anxiety, suspicion (El. *shakk*, Gr.M., Śiv. 886); incredulity, scepticism; cf. *shēkh*. —*dār* -दार् । शङ्कोपेतः adj. c.g. suspicious, of a doubting nature, distrustful; suspect, questionable, that of which the existence or non-existence is doubtful. —*gaṣhun* —गह्नुन् । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. doubt, hesitation, suspicion to be experienced (H. v, 8; xii, 15). —*hyon^u* —ह्यनु । शङ्कायहः m.inf. to entertain doubt, feel doubtful. —*kaḍun* —कडुन् । संशयापनयनम् m.inf. to remove doubt. —*karun* —करन् । शङ्कोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause doubt in another; to make (another) suspicious (of someone). —*kāsun* —कासुन् । शङ्कापनोदनम् m.inf. to remove, or dispel, doubt, etc. —*nērun* —नेरन् । संदेहापगमः m.inf. doubt or suspense to disappear, doubt or hesitation to be dispelled. —*pāwun* —पावुन् । शङ्कोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to be filled with suspense. —*pyon^u* —प्यनु । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. doubt to fall (to a person), to entertain a doubt, to feel doubtful. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । संशयावशेषः m.inf. doubt to remain, doubt to linger (after it should have been dispelled). —*thawun* —थवुन् । शङ्कावशेषणम् m.inf. to cause doubt to linger (as ab.). —*ṣalun* —जलुन् । शङ्कापगमः m.inf. doubt to flee, doubt to disappear (e.g. after inquiry).

shēka-rost^u शक-रस्तु । निःशङ्कः adj. (f. *-rūṣh^u* -रूष्), free from doubt or anxiety, secure, fearless; (as adv.) fearlessly.

shēkan rot^u-mot^u शकन् रटु-मत्तु । शङ्काक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. —rüt^u-müt^u —रटु-मत्तु), attacked by doubt, anxiety, fear, or the like.

shēkas gaṣhun शकस् गह्नुन् । शङ्कावलम्बः m.inf. to go into suspense, to fall into a state of hesitation. —karun —करन् । संदेहाश्रयीकरणम् m.inf. to throw a person into hesitation or suspense.

shēkh शेख شيخ m. (sg. dat. shēkhas शेखस्), (among Moslems) a venerable man, an elder; the head of a village tribe, or religious community; N. of a class of Moslems, a common title for respectable Moslems (K.Pr. 194).

shēkh 1 शैख् । शङ्खः m. (sg. dat. shēkas शैकस्), the conch-shell (used in worship as a trumpet) (Śiv. 1847); cf. shēkh. —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to sound a conch, to sound a trumpet (Rām. 609).

shēka-hār शैक-हार । काकिणीविशेषः f. a kind of cowry-shell, shaped like a conch-shell.

shēkh 2 शैख् or (L.V. 73-6) shōkh शौख् । शङ्का f. (sg. dat. shēki शैकि), doubt, uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 125, Gr.M., K.Pr. 28); suspicion, distrust, misgiving (Gr.Gr. 21, Gr.M.); hope, expectation (Gr.M., Rām. 657); fear, apprehension (Gr.Gr. 246, L.V. 73-6); a mistaken belief, a wrong impression (Rām. 890); cf. shēkh 2 and shēkā. —gaṣhūn^u —गह्नुन् । अन्यथासंभावनोद्भवः f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to arise (Rām. 1294); a mistake, or wrong impression to occur (K. 598). —hēn^u —ह्यन् । असंभवेऽपि शङ्काग्रहणम् f.inf. to take (i.e. feel) apprehension (even when there is no cause for it). —karūn^u —करन् । इतरथावृद्धिः f.inf. to make a mistake, to form a wrong impression. —niñ^u —निन् । शङ्काविधानम् f.inf. to take doubt, to feel that one has reason for being suspicious, to become suspicious (about) (El. to doubt). —pēn^u —प्यन् । शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. doubt or suspicion to come to a person. —rōzūn^u —रोज़न् । आशया प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. expectation to continue (in spite of disappointment, or the like). —thavūn^u —थवन् । आशावलम्बः f.inf. to feel hope, to be expectant. shēkh-tōkh शैख्-टौख् or shēkhā-tōkhā शैखा-टौखा । शङ्कादिवृत्तिः f. a confused combination of fear, hope, doubt, suspicion, effort, regrets, etc. (either all at once, or one after the other).

shēki-ros^u शैकि-रसु or -rost^u -रस्तु । निःशङ्कः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), free from doubt, hesitation, etc.; without expectation; not an object of doubt, not (or no longer) open to suspicion. —rostuy -रस्तुय । निःशङ्कम्, निराशम् adv. fearlessly, without hesitation; hopelessly, without expectation. —rōzun —रोज़न् ।

आशया प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to wait hopefully or expectantly.

shikhā शिखा f. a crest, topknot, lock of hair on the crown of the head; a top, summit, peak (cf. barg-sh^o, p. 120a, l. 47) (Śiv. 1163); a crest, plume, diadem. Cf. shikhāh and shākhā.

shōkh शोख् (= شوق) । अत्यभीप्सा m. (sg. dat. shōkhas शोखस्), desire, yearning, deep longing, predilection (for) (El. shauk, Śiv. 181); fancy, pleasure (in); happiness, possessing all that one desires (K.Pr. 198); ardour, zeal, eagerness, avidity; (as adj. e.g.) daring, bold, audacious (Rām. 826). —gaṣhun —गह्नुन् । अभीप्सोद्भवः m.inf. ardent desire, etc., to occur. shōkh ta pōnasond^u शोख् त प्वनसन्दु । दिव्याभाषितविशेषः m. a formula of blessing, or auspicious compliment, uttered by female relations and friends to a mother shortly (usually on the 6th day) after the birth of a boy, on the occasion of her formal bathing. Cf. pōnasond^u.

shōkha anun शोख अनुन् । इच्छातिशयोच्चावनम् m.inf. to induce (a person) to do any work with eagerness and energy. —yun^u —यिनु । अत्युत्सुकीभूय प्रवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. eagerly and energetically to engage in any work.

shōkh शौख्, see shēkh 2.

shūkh शूख् । शोकः m. (sg. dat. shūkas शूकस्), sorrow, grief, distress, affliction (cf. pōtra-sh^o, p. 799b, l. 26) (Śiv. 1452; Rām. 1755, 1760; K. 472, 489, 535, 542, 622, 724, 855, 902, 1159). —hyon^u —ह्यन् । दुःखासक्तिः m.inf. to take grief, to become overwhelmed with grief, to feel utterly miserable with grief. —pyon^u —प्यन् । दुःखापातः m.inf. grief to fall (upon a person).

shūkas gaṣhun शूकस् गह्नुन् । शोकाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to go to grief, to become filled with grief (Rām. 1759).

shēkhāh शखाह् । षट्कम् m. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); cf. shēka. —khandā —खंडा m. a group of about six, or of a little less than six (Gr.Gr. 83).

shikhāh शिखाह् । चूडा f. a crest, topknot; a lock of hair on the crown of the head; a crest, plume, diadem. Cf. shikhā and shākhā.

shēkhar शेखर् m. a crest, chaplet, tuft; a diadem, crown (cf. kāla-sh^o, p. 434a, l. 29) (Śiv. 1174, 1586); a peak, summit.

shikhor^u शिखर्, shikhôr^u शिखोर्, see p. 873b, l. 50 ff.

shikhur^u 1 शिखुर । शिख्यम् m. a network of strings or cords to hang anything in (as food, pots, a burden at either end of a yoke or pole, etc.), a swinging shelf (K. 148, 151, 154).

shikhur^u 2 शिखुर । जीर्णशीर्णम् m. a worn out, ragged cloth, mat or the like (cf. dastār-sh^o, p. 256b, l. 29; lōgi-sh^o, p. 512a, l. 7; phēran-sh^o, p. 705b, l. 28). shikh^ur^u शिखर or shikhūr^u शिखर । जीर्णवस्त्रम् f. an old, ragged, worn out garment or the like (cf. dajē-sh^o, p. 203a, l. 44; lōgi-sh^o, p. 512a, l. 9; paizār-sh^o, p. 820b, l. 37).

shōkh^ar शखर or shōkhur शखर (also spelt shu^o शु^o) । शुक्रः m. (sg. dat. shōkras शक्रस् or shukras शुक्रस्), (in Hindū legend) N. of the preceptor of the Asuras or demons (Skt. *śukra*) (Śiv. 480; Rām. (*shōkhur*), 954); the planet Venus (Rām. (*shōkhur*) 421, 1278; K. (*shōkr*) 131); semen virile (in this sense shōkh^ar). Cf. shōk^arwār.

shukra-pōlikh शुक्र-पालिख f. (sg. dat. -pōliki -पालिकि), 'Śukra's palankeen', N. of a child's game, in which one boy rides on another's shoulders (K. 221).

shukharwār, see shōk^arwār.

shēkh^ath शखथ, shakht (El.), see shēktⁱ.

shēkh^ath शखथ (= شخص) m. (sg. dat. shēkh^athas शखथस्), a person, individual (Gr.M. ; H. x, 1, 2, 6; xii, 3).

shakuk, shakūk (? spelling) m. the European cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus* (L. 138, 459). Cf. kukyul^a.

shēkakōl शककल شقائق m. N. of a certain plant, (?) a wild carrot or turnip (El. *shakakol*, ? *Sium*).

shākal शाकल । अनेकखण्डभागयोगः adj. e.g. divided into (so many) parts, sections, compartments, or the like; used —° as in tr^a-shākal, made up of three parts; ts^a-shākal, made up of four parts, and so on.

shēk^al शकल شکل । रूपम्, प्रबन्धः, मूर्तिः f. likeness, resemblance, semblance, image; arrangement in proper form; model, pattern, mode, manner; shape, form, figure (cf. bad-sh^o, p. 81b, l. 22) (El. *shakl*; Śiv. 914, 1102 (*shēk^al-i*, with *izāfat*); H. x, 7). —gandūn^u —गंडून् । प्रबन्धविधानम्, आयहोद्भवः f. inf. to bind one's form, i.e. to be or become obstinate; to put in order that which is in disorder (lit. or met.).

shēkal शैकल । शङ्कनशीलः adj. e.g. timid, hesitating, irresolute.

shukl शुक्ल adj. e.g. white, pure, bright; shukla-rang शुक्ल-रंग adj. e.g. of a white colour, pure white (Śiv. 1258).

shikam शिकम شکم । कुचिः m. (sg. dat. shik^amas शिकमस्), the belly, stomach (cf. nau-sh^o, p. 656a, l. 23) (El.; Rām. 157; H. x, 7; K.Pr. 225); met. the womb (Rām. 1386, 1523); met. the inward parts, the heart (Rām. 1516, *dar sh^o*, in the inmost heart).

shik^ama-gōb^u शिकम-खव । धृतगर्भा f. 'belly-heavy', a pregnant female, esp. when approaching the time of

delivery. -phot^u-mot^u -फटु-मंतु । औरसात्मजः perf. part. (f. -phūt^u-mūṭ^u -फटू-मंतू), 'burst from the belly', a begotten (as contrasted with an adopted) son, or (f.) daughter.

shikamdār शिकमदार شکمدار adj. f. pregnant (El.).

shūk^u-mot^u शूकु-मंतु, see shēkun.

shēkun शकुन m. (sg. dat. shēkunas शकुनस्), an omen, augury (cf. kō-sh^o, p. 480b, l. 38). Cf. shugūn.

shēkun शैकुन । शङ्कनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shyūk^u श्यूकु, but generally written shūk^u शूकु, f. shīc^u शीचू; 2 p.p. shēcyōv शैच्योव), to doubt, hesitate, be of two minds (Gr.Gr. 125, L.V. 70); to be suspicious.

shēkan-hār शैकन-हार । शङ्कनीयः m.ag., e.g. doubtful, an object of doubt, questionable, uncertain.

shēkani rōzun शैकनि रोजुन m.inf. to remain in suspicion, to stay watching suspiciously (K. 811).

shūk^u-mot^u शूकु-मंतु । शङ्कितः perf. part. (f. shīc^u-mūṭ^u शीचू-मंतू), doubted, distrusted, an object of doubt.

shikan शिकन شکن m. one who breaks, crushes, overthrows (cf. buth-sh^o, p. 141a, l. 24).

shēkar शकर شکر । शर्करा m. sugar (cf. nay-sh^o, p. 669b, l. 45) (El.; K.Pr. 191); (in Ksh.) treacle, molasses. Cf. shērkar. -kāndⁱ -कैन्दि شکر قند ।

मिष्टमूलकविशेषः f. the sweet potato, *Convolvulus batatas* or *Batatas edulis*.

-lab -लब لَب شکر f. a sugar-lip, a lip sweet as sugar (YZ. 213); a sweet-lipped girl.

-mujⁱ -मुजि or -muj^u -मुजू । मिष्टमूलकविशेषः f., i.q. -kāndⁱ ab., q.v. -mēkarāz -स्यकराज् (= شکر قراض) ।

आखादोपलब्धिता मर्महेदनी वाक् f. 'sugar scissors', language which is sweet yet cutting to the quick, a polite sneer; a person who customarily uses this kind of language. Cf. -shrākh, bel. -phol^u -फेलु ।

शर्करासमुदायः m. a mass of sugar, a heap of sugar; a lump of crystallized sugar. -pāra -पार پاره شکر ।

मिष्टभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat (made of flour, butter, and sugar). -shō -शा । शकारः m. the name

used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī character श. -shrākh -आख ।

शर्करावन्मिष्टवृत्तिर्मर्महेदिप्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. -shrāki -आकि), 'sugar-knife', language which is sweet yet cuts to the quick, a polite sneer; a woman who

customarily uses this kind of language; cf. -mekarāz, ab. -wōn^u -वोन् । शर्करासंसृष्टजलम् m.

sugar-water, sweetened water, sherbet. -wuth -वुठ ।

मृदुभाषी, अन्तःकुटिलः adj. e.g. a man or woman whose language is sweet, but who is insincere in heart (Śiv. 539).

shikār शिकार شکار m. hunting, the chase (El.; Gr.M.; W. 114; Rām. 767; K. 992; H. ii, 4, 8;

viii, 7); prey, game (El.; Rām. 1270, 1301; K.Pr. 65, 237, 263). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to hunt (El.).

shikörⁱ 1 शिकारि شکاری । व्याधः m. a hunter, sportsman, fowler, angler (Gr.M., L. 256). —**bāy** -वाय् । व्याधस्त्री f. his wife.

shikörⁱ 2 शिकारि । लघुनौका f. a kind of light swift sailing-boat (El. *shikāri*; L. 381 *shikāra*; Śiv. *shikārē-kēth*, in a boat, 245).

shikārē-dokh^u शिकार्य-डखु । नौकापटलम् m. the mat roof of this boat. —**damb** -डम् । नौकाधारपट्टिका m. the hold of such a boat. —**hönz^u** -हान्जु । नाविकः m. (f. —**hānzan** -हाजन्, means both 'a woman who acts as a boatman' and 'a boatman's wife'), the boatman of this boat. —**pash** -पश् । नौकापार्श्वभागः m. the high sides including the elevated bow of this boat; the boards used for this purpose.

shōkr शक्र, **shukra** शुक्र, see **shōkh^{ar}**.

shukr, shuk^{ar} शुक्र شکر m. thanks, gratitude (K.Pr. 199); praise (El.). —**guzār** شکر گذار adj. e.g. thankful (El., Gr.M.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to praise (El.). —**karawun^u** —करवुनु n.ag. (f. —**karavün^u** —करवन्), thankful (El.).

sahākār सहाकार m. an oblation, in *lādⁱ-s^o*, p. 509a, l. 7, q.v.

shōk^{ar}wār शक्रवार । शुक्रवासरः m. Friday (El. *shukharicār*; W. 106, *shukaricār*). Cf. **shōkh^{ar}**.

shikas शिकस् (= شکست) । दुर्गतिः m. breakage, fracture; defeat, rout; (in Ksh.) reduction to poverty, destitution, indigence. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । अभिभवेनापयापनम् m.inf. to give poverty (to), to reduce to poverty; to defeat an armed opponent and deprive him of his entire possessions, so that he has to flee the country. —**khyon^u** —ख्यनु । अभिभवान्निः m.inf. (in a quarrel, gambling, or the like) to be defeated, ruined, and brought to contempt. —**küt^u** -कटू f. (sg. dat. —**kacē** -कच्य), 'a daughter of destitution', a woman in great distress, a woman overwhelmed by misfortune (Rām. 1319). —**yun^u** —यिनु । दुर्गतिसमागमः m.inf. poverty to fall upon a person.

shōkshōk शक्यक m. paper (El. According to El., this is a Ladakhī word. Cf. Ladakhī *shokskhang*, a sheet of paper).

shikaslad शिकस्लद् । दुर्गतिव्याप्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shikasladīn** शिकस्लदिन्), in a condition of extreme indigence, unlucky, unfortunate (El.); (of an animal, e.g. a horse, a thing, or a place, etc.) one which reduces to indigence, unlucky, that which impoverishes.

shukāsōr शुकास्वर् m. N. of a demon (Skt. *śukāsura*) who was sent by Rāvan (Rāvaṇa) as a messenger to Sugrīv (Rām. 832).

shikast शिकस्त شکست m. i.q. **shikas**, q.v. defeat; weakness, debility (El. v, 5); absolute dejection, reduction to sore straits, a condition of calamity (Rām. 346).

shikasta शिकस्त شکسته adj. e.g. broken; defeated, routed; reduced to straits; bankrupt; sick, weak, wounded, infirm; broken-hearted (K.Pr. 196).

shēktⁱ शक्ति, **shēkh^{ath}** शख्थ or **shēkth** शक्थ f. (sg. dat. **shēk^uth^u** शक्थू), ability, power, strength, might, capacity (cf. *dātru-sh^o*, p. 259a, l. 46) (El. *shakht*; Gr.M.; Śiv. *shēkth*, 1224, 1292, 1505, 1535, 1553, 1555, 1823; Rām. 71 (*shēktⁱ*), 1449 (*shēkth*); K. (*shēk^{ath}*), 1146, 1173); the energy or active power of a deity, personified as his wife, (as *Dēvī* of Śiva or *Lakṣmī* of Viṣṇu) (cf. *parama-sh^o*, p. 760a, l. 11; **shiwa-sh^o**, s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 2, 68, *shēk^{ath}*; Śiv. *shēkti*, 1511, 1526; *shēkti*, 11, 39, 84, 94, 100, 103, 115, 495, etc.; *shēkth*, 53, 665, 1143, 1199, 1242, etc.; Rām. 6 (*shēkth*); K. (*shēk^{ath}*) 344).

shēkti-nāth शक्ति-नाथ m. the lord of the Energetic Power, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1204, 1262, 1556). —**pāth** -पाथ m. a shedding of power; hence, divine graciousness, divine favour (Śiv. 1012, 1036, 1219, 1492, 1535, 1551, 1553, 1556, 1683, 1748, 1823).

shēktimān शक्तिमान् adj. e.g. possessing power, powerful (Gr.M.).

shēktimōnī शक्तिमानी f. power, might (Gr.M.).

shāl शाल् । सृगालः m. (f. **shōjⁱ** शोजि or **shōj^u** 1 शोजू, q.v. For **shōj^u** 2, see **shōl^u** 2) a jackal (cf. *badā-sh^o*, p. 82b, l. 28; *mōnga-sh^o*, p. 578b, l. 13) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 110; W. 3, 17; Śiv. 1758, 1797; Rām. 94, 1108d, 1191, 1306, 1630; K. 661; K.Pr. 83, 119, 172, 192, 248). —**güb^u** **hāka-ṭsar sāmⁱ** —गवू हाक-त्सर संमि । सृगालाविशकयन्त्रिसमस्थितिः m.pl. the jackal, the ewe, the bundle of greens (are all) equal, i.e. a realm in which all warring objects are at peace, a well-managed kingdom. —**ṭsalith bathēn lōrē** —त्सलिथ् बथन् लोर्य । सृगालापयानमनु दण्डैस्तटविभेदनम् f.pl. sticks on the bank after the jackal has run away, i.e. trying to drive him out of his hole, when he is no longer there; met. (while waiting for some much desired result), to neglect the right moment for action, to let opportunity slip through the fingers, *quasi*, to lock the stable door after the steed is stolen.

shāla-hēng शाल-ह्यंग् । सृगालविषाणम् m. the horn of a jackal (according to tradition, when a jackal utters a cry a horn appears on its forehead, and,

when the cry ceases, disappears. If anyone can catch hold of this horn, he will secure longed-for great wealth); met. something which is very rarely seen, and which it is almost impossible to obtain.

-hār -हार् । पार्वतशङ्खविशेषः f. 'a jackal's cawry', a kind of small shell found on the hills. -hōr^u

-होर् । ईषच्छ्वलः adj. (f. -hōr^u -होर्), 'jackal-brindled', speckle-patterned. -khalish -खलिश् ।

अपमानना f. jackal-anxiety; met. disrespect, dishonour, despising (due to loss of honour, ruining of some work, public abuse, or the like). -kāth -काथ m.

(sg. dat. -kātas -कातस्) *Myricaria Germanica* (El. *shālakāt*). -kyow^u -क्यवु । ब्रीहिविशेषः m. a certain

kind of rice-plant, with a fat, ruddy, plenteous grain (see *kyow^u*). -mār -मार् f., see s.v. *shālamār*.

-pōr^u -पोर् । सृगालगुहा f. a jackal's hole, a jackal's den. -thōkh -थुख् । जले प्रवहत्संहतफेनपिण्डम् f.

(sg. dat. -thōki -थुकि), 'jackal's spittle', clots of foam carried down the rivers in flood time, and believed to

come from the hills. -t^akh -टख् । त्वरितगतिः f. (sg. dat. -t^aki -टकि), 'jackal's running', very quick running

by a man; met. a short cut (in a route), an up and down and difficult road, but quicker for arriving at

one's destination. -wung -वुङ् । सृगालविरावः m. a jackal's single howl. -wungun -वुङ्गुन । सृगालरुतम्

m. (sg. dat. -wunganas -वुङ्गनस्), jackal's howling. -zag -जङ् । धान्यभेदः m. a kind of rice-plant with a

plump, sweet, ruddy grain (cf. *zag* 1). -zag^ur^u or -züg^ur^u -जङ्गर् or -zag^ar -जङ्गर् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind

of rice-plant with a small long-shaped well-flavoured grain.

shāla शाल (= شال) m. a shawl (cf. *jōri-sh^o*, p. 377b, l. 8) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

shālī शाली f. unhusked rice, or rice growing in the fields (the word is borrowed from Hindī) (L. 245, 272, 402).

shail शैल् m. a rock, a big stone (Śiv. 749 *shailāh*, with suff. of indef. art.); a mountain. shailā-tsakr

शैला-चक्र m. 'the circle of rocks', a N. of Hāra-parbuth, see p. 344a, l. 44 (Śiv. 108).

shēl शैल् । शल्यम्, विस्फोटमूलम्, गूढद्वेषः m. the sharp metal point of an arrow, an arrow-head; (in a

ripened boil or tumour) a string of clotted pus (looked upon as its root) (cf. *pāka-sh^o*, p. 725b, l. 14); poignant

hidden hatred or jealousy. —kāsun —कासुन् । रोष-(खेद-)अपनयनम् m.inf. to pull out the arrow-

head; hence, to remove a cause of hatred or jealousy; to take away (a person's) anxiety (e.g. when after

long and continued efforts without success, a friend comes and helps him to complete his work).

—rōzun —रोजुन् । अन्तर्द्वेषावस्थानम् m.inf. the arrow-head to stick; hence, to be filled with lasting jealousy or hatred; to be filled with anxiety as to the success of some work.

shēl शैल् । स्थूलशिला f. a huge stone, a rock (usually one which has fallen from the hills on to the low ground) (El. m.; L.V. 52, f.).

shēlā शैला । शिला f. a stone (of any shape or size) (El. *shela* m.).

shil शिल् (? gend.) scum on water (L. 463).

shīl शील् । सदाचारः m. good disposition or nature, right conduct, propriety, amiability, good behaviour (L.V. 24).

—rachun —रकुन् । सदाचारपरिपालनम् m.inf. to maintain good behaviour, to live a good life.

shīla-rost^u शील-रस्तु । सदाचार(शील)हीनः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रकु), devoid of good behaviour. -raṣhar

-रक्षर । सदाचारहीनता m. absence, or want, of good behaviour. -vyot^u -व्यतु । सदाचारसंपन्नः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u

-व्यच्), full of good conduct, well conducted.

shōla 1 शोल شول m. a certain dish consisting of rice, flesh, and condiments (El.).

shōla 2 शोल (= شعله) f. flame, blaze, light, flash (Śiv. 166, 1047); fire, energy (K. 984). —dīnē —दिन् ।

सर्वतो द्योतनम् f. pl. inf. to shine out in all directions, to shine forth (K. 926, 1007).

shōlⁱ-tārukh शालि-तारुख् । असंभवत्संभावनम् m. (sg. dat. -tārakas -तारकस्), (showing) a star in

bright (day) light, or in fierce sunlight; met. to cause (a person) to imagine (the existence of) something

non-existent.

shōl^u 1 शोलु । अणुः m. a certain grain, a certain panic or millet, *panicum italicum* (El. *shōl* and *shālī*; Gr.Gr. 12; L. 330, 337, *setaria italica*; Śiv. 1020; Rām. 1504; K.Pr. 193).

shōlⁱ-pāy शालि-पाय् । बन्धुर-कुल्याकुलपद्धतिः m. a road cut up by numerous artificial

water-channels, and hence uneven and not easily passable. -tūj -तूज् । आणवतण्डुलम् f. the tiny

grain of this millet. -wāth -वाट् । आणवभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाटस्), a porridge made of this

millet.

shōl^u 2 शोलु adj. (f. shōj^u शोजू), used —°, endowed with, possessed of, possessing (Śiv. 1844, *tīza-sh^o*).

sahal सहल् (= سهل) । सुकरः adj. o.g. easy, simple (El. *sāhil*, ease, *sahal*, *sihal*, *suhul*, easy; Gr.M.; Rām. 63, 824; K.Pr. 183); facile; soft (El.). —hol^u

—हलु adj. (f. —hūj^u —हजू), easily bent, pliable (El. *sahul-hul*). —pōthⁱ —पांठि or —pōthin —पांठिन् ।

सुगमतया adv. easily, with facility (Gr.M.).

sihul सिहुल् m. (sg. dat. *sihalas* सिहलस्), N. of a game formerly played by Kāshmīrī children. It is

somewhat on the lines of backgammon. There are five dice, each consisting of a strip of wood, with one surface rounded and the other flat. The board consists of a circle marked on the ground with five or more radii, according to the number of players. One hundred and eighty small holes are dug in the circle, and eleven in each radius. A larger hole is in the centre where the radii meet. Each player moves his piece, starting from the centre, from hole to hole along one radius, round the circumference, and back along the same radius to the centre, its progress being regulated, as in backgammon, by throwing the dice. All five dice are thrown at once, and only those that fall round side up count. When all the players but one have got round and home, the remaining player has to pay his forfeit. This is done by each of the others putting his own five dice into the central hole and kicking them as far as he can. He then rides the loser as far as the most distant die; so also for the others.

The pieces are either cowries or pice or bits of potsherd. They are liable to capture as in backgammon, and the captured piece has to start again from the central hole. If all five dice fall round side up, it allows a move of 28 holes, and the player can play again. If fewer fall round side up the scores are of course much less, e.g. if there are four, the score is ten, and so on.

sōhil साहिल् ساحل ? m. seashore, shore, beach, coast (K.Pr. 46).

sah^alāb सहलाब् (= سيلاب) । जलविस्त्रवः, सर्वनाशः m. a flood, torrent, stream, deluge, inundation (cf. pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 6; sārⁱ pēthⁱ s°, s.v. sar 2) (El. sailāb; Gr.M. id.; Śiv. 1778; Rām. 722, 1603; YZ. 34 (sailāb); K.Pr. 188 (sailāb); met. utter destruction (of one's property, family, and everything)). —yun^u —यिनु । जलविस्त्रवोपसर्गः, सर्वनाशापत्तिः m.inf. a flood or inundation to come; utter destruction to overwhelm (a person) (Rām. 906, 1198).

sah^alōbⁱ सहलाबि (= سيلابي) । जलविस्त्रवयोगी adj. e.g. of, or relating to, or depending on a torrent, stream, or flood; (land) liable to be flooded; (a crop) spoilt by inundation. —ga^ashun —गकुन् । जलविस्त्रवेन नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. (of a growing crop, a village, or the like) to become destroyed by flood.

shālbāf शाल्बाफ m. a shawl-maker, a shawl-weaver (El.).

sah^alāblad सहलाब्लद् । जलविस्त्रववाधितः, सर्वनाशदुःखितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. sah^alābladiñ सहलाब्लदिञ्) (of a field, or crop) spoilt by flooding; (of a person)

one whose whole property and family have been destroyed.

shilighā (? spelling) m. *Chrysopogon glaucoptis* (El.). According to El. the sieves used in paper making are made of the stems of this plant.

shālākⁱ शालकि । (कम्बल)प्रच्छदपटविशेषः f. a kind of warm shawl woven from *pashmāna* wool.

shēlak^h शलख् شک । आघातः m. (sg. dat. shēlakas शलकस्), a beating with a whip, scourging (cf. kamca-sh°, p. 444b, l. 31; lōri-sh°, p. 531a, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 5); (in Ksh. also) a beating with the hand or fist, a slap, a blow of the fist (cf. atha-sh°, p. 62b, l. 1); abuse, invective, threatening (cf. lēka-sh°, p. 518a, l. 38). —khyon^u —ख्यनु । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to get a drubbing, to be beaten. —pyon^u —यणु । अभ्याघातापत्तिः m.inf. a beating (or punishment) to fall (upon a person), to be beaten.

shalūkh, see shrūkh.

shalkyun (? spelling and gend.) a certain kind of hardy rice, growing at a high elevation (L. 463). ? cf. shālī.

shālamār शालमार । विशालवृहन्निवासस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. shālamör^u शालमारु, Śiv. 1821) N. of a famous royal palace and garden on the shores of the lake near Śrīnagar (El. shālimār; RT.Tr. II, 456; Śiv. 972, 1363, 1797, 1821). shālamör^u-hond^u शालमारु-हन्दु । महोद्यानसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजु), of, or belonging to, this garden.

shaelūn, see shēhalāwun.

shōlun शोलुन् । द्योतनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shōlyōv शोल्योव्), to shine, beam, glow, glisten, glare, be bright (H. vi, 6).

sah^alangörⁱ सहलंगारि । उपेक्षा f. neglect, carelessness, (causing delay, etc.) in any work.

shōlanāwun शोलनावुन् । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōlanōw^u शोलनोवु), to cause to shine; to make famous; to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. shōlawun. shōlanōw^u-mot^u शोलनोवु-मंतु । प्रख्यापितः perf. part. (f. shōlanōv^u-mūṣ^u शोलनावु-मंजू), published, made widely known.

shēlaph शलफ् । शिल्पः f. (sg. dat. shēlapi शलपि), art, skill, accomplishment, ingenuity (Gr.M., shēlph); (in Ksh.) trade (El. shālpa). —āsūn^u —आसंजू । कलाभिज्ञता f.inf. skill to exist, to be expert in an art. —lārūn^u —लारंजू । कलास्वभ्यस्तीभवनम् f.inf. skill to adhere (to) (cf. lārun 3), to become accomplished in some art.

shālpūt (? spelling) m. a shawl-weaver (L. 463, 464). Cf. shāla and shālbāf.

sholra (? spelling and gend.) N. of a certain medicinal herb, used for bringing boils to a head, *Selria* sp. (L. 75).

shēltōk^u शल्लतोक (cf. شلتاق) । अतिपटुबुद्धिः adj. (f. shēltōc^u शल्लताचू), (as subst. m.) contention; (in Ksh., adj.) (esp. of a youth, m. or f.) very sharp, shrewd, acute, cunning (esp. for one's own benefit).

shēltāk^h शल्लताख शلتاق । अतिपटुबुद्धिः adj. e.g., i.q. shēltōk^u, q.v., but used more with ref. to grown-up people.

shōlawun शोलवुन । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōlow^u शोलवु), to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. shōlanāwun. shōlow^u-mot^u शोलवु-मंतु । प्रख्यापितः perf. part. (f. shōlüv^u-mü^h शोलवू-मचू), published, etc., as ab.

shōlawun^u शोलवुनु । द्योतमानः n.ag. (f. shōlavün^u शोलववू), shining, beaming, glowing, glistening.

shālyun^u शालिनु । शोभमानः, यामविशेषः adj. (f. shālīn^u शालिनु), beautiful, handsome, pleasing (of a person, conduct, or act); (subst. m.) N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

shām 1 शाम । पशुरोगविशेषः m. N. of a disease of cattle (cows, horses, or other domestic animals) (marked by intumescence and poisonous boils on the lips, throat, flanks, and other fleshy parts of the body). —pyon^u —प्यनु । रोगविशेषापत्तिः m.inf. this disease to attack an animal.

shām 2 शाम شام (sometimes written shyām शाम) । सायंकालः m. (for gend. see W. 18) evening (cf. sari shām, sari-shāma, s.v. sar 2) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; W. 18; Śiv. 275, 1113, 1722; (shyām) 332; Rām. 185, 1023, 1145; YZ. 127); subahatā shām, from morn till eve (Rām. 259). In Hindōstānī this word is f. —tān —तान् । सायंकालावधि adv. till evening, up to evening. Cf. shāmas tāmāth, bel.

shāma-gür^u शाम-गुरू । सायाहवेला f. evening time. -gaṭa -गट । सायंतनतामिस्रम् f. evening darkness, the shades of evening. -laṭi -लटि adv. at eventide, in the evening (Rām. 217). —pātⁱ —पति । सायाहानन्तरम् adv. after evening (El. shāma pata). —shām —शाम । सायाहान्तमेव adv. even on the (coming) evening, i.e. by this very evening, not beyond this very evening; hence, very quickly, immediately, before the evening, not kept over for the next day. -ṭatur^u -चतुर् । सायाहचतुरः adj. (f. -ṭat^ur^u -चतृ), clever at evening; (after working slackly all day) to display smartness and cleverness when it is nearing time to stop. -ṭat^ur^uer -चतृर्यर् । सायाहचातुर्यम् m. the display of such smartness.

-vil -विल् । सायंतनकालः f. evening time (used in phrases indicating immediateness and the like, cf. shāma shām, ab.).

shāmuk^u शामुक । सायन्तनः adj. gen. (f. shāmiuc^u शामिचू), of, or belonging to, the evening (cf. sari-sh^o, s.v. sar 2).

shāman शामन् adv. in the evening (cf. sari-shāman, s.v. sar 2) (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 119). -bögiⁱ -वागि adv. at about evening, at eventide (H. v, 5).

shāmas शामस् । सायस adv. at evening (cf. az shāmas, p. 74a, l. 25; sari shāmas, s.v. sar 2) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (shyāmas) 1009, 1439, 1465, 1662; Rām. 1085). —bögiⁱ —वागि or —bögin —वागिन् । सायाहप्रायकाले adv. at about evening, at, or about, evening. —tāmāth —तामथ । सायाह्रावधि adv. up to evening, by evening. Cf. shām-tān, ab.

shām 3 शाम adj. e.g. black, dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown (cf. shôm^u and shyām). Used in the following:— shāma-rāngⁱ शाम-रंगि । शामवर्णः adj. e.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown; cf. shāmi-rānga, s.v. shôm^u.

shēm शम् । शान्तिः m. quiet, tranquillity, quiet of mind; self-restraint, absence of passion, indifference, stoicism, quietism (L.V. 71, Śiv. 334); (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) allayment, mitigation, appeasement (Śiv. 1844); abasement, humiliation (Rām. 980).

-dam -दम् m. tranquillity (or quietude) and self-restraint (L.V. 63; Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811). —gaṭhun —गहनु । शान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. allayment, etc., to occur. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । शान्त्यवलम्बनम् m.inf. to take allayment, i.e. to become appeased, to become tranquillized, assuaged. —karun —करुन् । शान्त्यवलम्बनम् m.inf., id.

shēmā, see shēmāh.

shom^u शमु । शान्तः adj. (f. shüm^u शमू), calm, naturally tranquil-minded (of a human being); tranquil, undisturbed, calm, quiet (of mind, conduct, or the like).

shôm^u शोमु । शामवर्णः adj. (f. shöm^u शामू), dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown; cf. shām 3. shāmi-rānga शामि-रंग । शामवर्णः adj. e.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown. Cf. shāma-rāngⁱ, l. 20 ab.

shömⁱ शामि شامي । सूदविशेषः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, Syria, Syrian; as subst. m. a kind of kabāb made of cakes of pounded meat cooked with clarified butter and spices. —ṭakul —चकुल् । सूदविशेषखण्डम् m. one of the round cakes of pounded meat in this dish.

shum शुम् for shūm, q.v. in shum gēv शुम् ग्यव् ।
अतिप्राचीनघृतम् m. 'miser's *ghī*', i.e. old long-kept
clarified butter, i.e. clarified butter buried in a jar
underground and kept to ripen. It is used for the
preparation of a medicine.

shūm शुम् شوم m. a miser, a niggard (El.). Cf.
shumur^u.

shūmī शुमी شومي f. avarice, stinginess (El.). Cf.
shum^arēr.

saham सहम् । करुणा, सहनम् m. compassion, pity,
tenderness; bearing, enduring (hard work or the
like). —yun^u —यिनु । करुणोद्भवः, सहनम् m.inf.
compassion, tenderness, pity to be felt; to endure
bravely (some hard work or the like).

seham m. a tiger (El.). Cf. the next.

sihūm^u सिंहम् f. N. of a sign of the Zodiac, Leo (El.
sihim m.). Cf. s^ah and the preceding.

sōham सोहम्, a Sanskrit phrase (in Skt. *sō 'ham*)
meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God' or
'God and I are one'; cf. hams 2. It is much used
by Śaiva Hindūs as a *mantra*, or mystic formula
(Śiv. 1019, 1378, 1488, 1578, 1681, 1769, 1780,
1805, 1841).

sōhamsa सोहंस, i.q. sōham (Śiv. 1222). Cf. the
next.

sō-'ham-sō सो-हं-सो, i.q. sōham (Śiv. 984,
1882).

shēmba शंब شنبه m. Saturday (cf. panj-sh°, p. 740b,
l. 15).

shēmbu शंबु or shēmbū शंबू(भू) or (as written by
Pāṇḍits) शंभु m. (sg. dat. shēmbus शंबु(भु)स्), a N.
of Śiva, in Skt. Śambhu (L.V. 45; Śiv. shēmbu, 503,
782, 1722; shēmbū, 835, 918, 1128, 1814; Voc.
shēmbō, 155, 266, 1011, 1014, etc. In all these
written शंभु, -भू, -भो). shēmbu-nāth शंबु(भु)-नाथ
m. the Lord Śambhu, i.q. shēmbu (Śiv. 1552).

shēmbor^u शंबर् m. N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna
(in Skt. Śambara) (K. 736-7, 744-5, 751).

shēmādāna शमादान (= شمعان) m. a candlestick
(Gr.M.).

shēmāh शमाह (= شمع) । प्रदीपज्वाला a candle, lamp
(El. shama; Rām. 883, 1068, 1071; K.Pr. 193,
shēmā); (in Ksh.) the light given out by a lamp (Śiv.
1775, 1777; YZ. 148); the flame, or flare, of a lamp
(H. vi, 6; viii, 13; x, 7).

shēmōkh^u शमेखु, see p. 874a, l. 8.

shēmāl शमाल or shimāl शिमाल شمال m. the North
(El. shamāl, shimāl; Rām. 582 (shī°)).

shēmala शमल شمله m. the embroidered end of a turban
(Rām. 976) or cummerbund.

shēmanā शमना m. the act of appeasing, allaying,
soothing, conquering, alleviating (Śiv. 94).

shēmōn^u शमोनु m., i.q. shēmanā, q.v. (Rām. 1776).

shēmūn शमुन् । शान्त्वापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. shēmyōv
शम्योव्), (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) to be or become
allayed, calmed, pacified (L.V. 27); (of a person) to
be calmed, be at peace, become peaceful (Śiv. 156,
315, 385, 754, 976, 1017, 1170, 1268, 1398, 1751,
1811; Rām. 11, 37, 171, 992, 1756); (of blazing
fire, etc.) to be abated, extinguished (cf. nār sh°,
p. 647a, l. 12); (of water) to become at rest (and
gradually soak away) (L.V. 106). shēmyō-mot^u
शम्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. shēmyē-mūts^u
शम्ये-मंतू), calmed, allayed, pacified; (of fire or the
like) extinguished; and so on for the other meanings
of the verb.

shēmūn^u शमुनु adj. (f. shēmūn^u शमंतू), one who
practises calmness, etc. (see shēmūn), used in the
phrase shānta-sh°, p. 886b, l. 28.

sihmin, see sīmin.

shāmēr शाम्यर् । श्यामकान्तियुतत्वम् m. swarthinness,
sunburntness, a nut-brown complexion.

shūmri, see shum^arēr.

shumār शुमार شمار f. counting, reckoning, numbering
(bē-sh°, countless, H. xii, 20-1, 24); calculation,
amount, number; account, note, estimation.
—bōzūn^u —बोज़नू f.inf. to hear counting, to hear a
roll-call, to call a roll (H. xi, 16).

shumōrī शुमारी شماري f. numbering, counting,
enumeration; esp. the counting (of sheep for
purposes of taxation) (cf. shākh-shumōrī, p. 876a,
l. 48) (L. 361).

shumur^u शुमुर् । अतिरूपणः subst. m. and adj. (f.
shumur^u शुमूर), a miser, niggard (El. shūmir); adj.
avaricious (Gr.M.). Cf. shūm.

shēm^aran शेमरन् or shom^uran शमुरन् । शमनम् f.
(sg. dat. shom^urūn^u शमुरंतू), quelling, allaying,
appeasing, soothing, alleviating (anger, thirst, grief,
or the like); extinguishing (a blazing fire, or the
like).

shēm^arun शेमरन् or shom^urun शमुरन् । शान्तीकरणम्
conj. 1 (1 p.p. shom^ur^u शमुर), to quell, allay,
appease, soothe, alleviate (a person, anger, fever,
thirst, grief, or the like) (Śiv. shēm°, 1817); to
extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. nār sh°,
p. 647a, l. 14). Cf. shēm^arāwun.

shēm^arēr शेमर्यर् or shom^urēr शमुर्यर् । शान्तता m.
quelling, allayment, appeasement, soothing, alleviation
(of anger, fever, grief, thirst, or the like);
extinguishment (of a conflagration or the like).

shum^arēr शुमर्यर् । अतिकार्षणम् m. miserliness, niggardliness (El. *shūmrī*).

shēm^arāwun शंमरावुन् or shom^arāwun शंमरावुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shom^arōw^u शंमरोवु), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like); to make quiet, tranquillize, pacify (Śiv. *shēm*^o, 521, 1793, 1882; Rām. (id.) 19); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. *nār sh*^o, p. 647a, l. 15); cf. shēm^arun. shom^arōw^u-mot^u शंमरोवु-मत् । शमितः perf. part. (f. shēm^arōv^u-müts^u शंमरोवु-मत्, not shom^arōv^u-, as we might expect), allayed, alleviated, appeased (or ab.); (of a conflagration) extinguished.

shēmshād शंशाद् شمشاد m. the box-tree, *Buxus sempervirens* (cf. *shākha-sh*^o, p. 876b, l. 1); any tall and upright tree; met. the graceful figure or limb of a mistress (Rām. 1494).

shimshān शिमशान् or shumshān शुमशान् । रमशानम् m. the place where Hindū corpses are burnt, a burning ground (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshān*; Śiv. 90, id.).

shumshāna-bal शुमशान-बल् । रमशानक्षेत्रम् m. a burning ground, the locality in which a burning ground is situated (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshāna-bal*). -bōrav -बोरव् । रमशानाधिपतिदेवः m. the tutelary deity or Bhairava (cf. *bōrav*) of a burning ground.

shēmshēr शमशेर شمشیر f. a sword (El. *shamsher* m.; W. 129; Śiv. 1631f.; Rām. 37, 411, 648, 825, 842, 919; H. iii, 9; YZ. 51; K.Pr. 72, 92, 258), *ba-shēmshēr*, on a sword, under the stroke of a sword (Rām. 299); with, by means of, a sword (Rām. 365, 371, 1186). —kadūn^u —कडुन् f.inf. to draw a sword (H. viii, 13; x, 7). —lāyūn^u —लायुन् f.inf. to give a blow with a sword, to strike with a sword (H. viii, 6). —tulūn^u —तुलुन् f.inf. to raise a sword (in order to strike) (H. ii, 7; iii, 9; x, 7).

shēmshēri-hond^a tēg शमशेरि-हन्दु तेग् m. the blade of a sword (H. viii, 6, 13). -hūnz^u hūnd^u -हंज् हंडू f. a blow of a sword, a sword-out (H. iii, 5, 6).

shāmāth शामथ شامت m. (sg. dat. *shāmātas* शामतस्), a spot, blemish (El.).

shēmāth शमथ । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. *shēmüts^u* शमत्तू), calmness, tranquillity of mind, quietude.

shōmⁱyāna शमियान شاميان । वितानम् m. a canopy, an awning on poles.

shāna 1 शान (= شان) m. state, condition, case; quality, property, disposition; degree, importance; rank, dignity, state, grandeur, glory, pomp (cf. *kō-shānuk^a*, p. 481b, l. 1). -bod^u -बडू । उदारः adj. (f. *būd^u* बडू), handsome, liberal, noble, generous, large-hearted. —dārun —दारुन् । आश्रयदानम् m.inf.

to give assurance, inspire confidence, to reassure, to encourage, show large-heartedness, liberality, or the like. —kadun —कडुन् । अत्युत्कर्षाप्तिः m.inf. 'to extract grandeur', to become exalted, attain dignity, rise in prosperity. —wōganānⁱ —वगननि । हर्षापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to rejoice at the spectacle of another's virtues, prosperity, or grandeur.

shāna 2 शान شان or (K.Pr. 24) shānda शान्द । स्कन्धान्तरम् m. the shoulder-blade (K.Pr. 24, *shānda*); (in Ksh.) the part of the back between the shoulder-blades, (El.) the shoulder (Rām. 237, 485, 1122, 1237); a comb. -hor^u -हर् । असाधोद्गुग्मम् m. the two shoulder-blades (*shāna-hor^u kadun*, to broaden out the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to happiness, freedom from care; so *shāna-hor^u mūsarāwun*, to split open the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to opposition, or the like). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to comb (the hair, dat.) (YZ. 164). -muran lagūn^u -मुरन् लगन् । आहतिकण्डूयोगः f.inf. itching or tickling of the shoulder-blades, due to a beating, to be experienced, to feel as if one had such an experience; met. to suffer from another's evil conduct.

shēn 1 शन् or षन्, see shēh.

shēn 2 शन् m. the planet Saturn; Saturday (W. 107).

shēna शन् in shēna shēna शन् शन् । शनिः शनिः adv. slowly, by slow degrees, gradually.

shin शिन् in shin-nō शिन्-ना । षट्ख्यालिप्याकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the numeral figure 6.

shīn शीन् । हिमम् m. snow (cf. *chot^a shīn hyuh^a*, p. 166a, l. 37; *nav shīn khārun*, p. 664b, l. 36; *nav shīn khasun*, ib. l. 39; *pā-sh^o*, p. 748a, l. 8), (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; L. 464, *shīn*; W. 139; Śiv. 349, 590, 1234, 1256, 1259, 1261, 1301, 1463, 1538, 1540; Rām. 1089, 1459; K.Pr. 130, 196, 254); cf. *shōn^u*. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । पटलेभ्यो हिमप्रक्षेपः m.inf. to clear away snow (off the roofs) (cf. *pashē-pēthⁱ sh^o tr^o*, p. 777b, l. 8) (K.Pr. 167). —wālun —वालुन् । समुच्चिततुषारनिक्षेपः, तुषारवृष्टिपातः m.inf. to throw down piled up snow (from a roof or the like) (Śiv. 1245); '(rain) to bring down snow, sleet to fall. (It will be observed that snow is not represented as 'falling', *wasun*, but as being brought or thrown down) (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 863).

shīna-gāsh शीन-गाश् । हिमप्रकाशः m. the sheen of snow (as seen on a dark night). -mōn^u -मोन् । हिमानी f. a snow-drift, a pile of snow on an elevated place, such as the top of a mountain (Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579). -pīpī -पीपी or -pīpīn -पीपिन् or pīpīn पीपिन् । वृद्धपक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of small bird (the cry

of which is supposed to indicate the approach of winter snow); cf. *pīpiñ*. -*pör^u* -पाँरु । तुषारपालिका f. a hole or hollow used as a refuge or shelter in mountainous or other wild country during a snow-storm. -*pěwan* -प्यवन् । तुषारपातावसरः m. a time of snowfall, an occasion on which snow falls. -*raza* -रज़ । निरन्तरतुषारवृष्टिः f.pl. a heavy continuous fall of snow, a snowstorm. -*thōsⁱ* -थ्वसि । स्थूलहिम-विन्दुसमूहः m.pl. a pile of lumps of snow, or of snow congealed in lumps. -*tul^u* -टुलु । हिमगुलिका m. a hard lump of compressed snow, a snowball. -*shath* -क़ठ । हैमदुर्वातः f. (sg. dat. -*shatī* -क़टि), a cold blast coming from the snow mountains, a freezing wind, a blizzard (Rām. 206). -*wālanay* -वालनय । पटलादेसुषारनिपातनम् f. the throwing down of snow (from the roofs of a house), clearing off snow (from the roofs). -*wālay* -वालय । तुषारसंपातः f. a snow-fall; an occasion on which snow falls. -*wōn^u* -वोन्नु । तुषारजलम् m. snow-water, water the result of melting snow (Gr.Gr. 73).

s^ahun सङ्गन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *s^oh^u* संहू; f. *s^uh^u* संहू), to bear patiently, endure, suffer; cf. *sahun*, of which the 2 p.p. is *sashyōv* सश्योव्. *s^oh^u-mot^u* संहू-मंतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. *s^uh^u-müts^u* संहू-मंतू), borne patiently.

sahun सङ्गन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *soh^u* संहू, f. *süh^u* संहू or (Gr.Gr. 210 = I.K. VIII, iii, 75) *süsh^u* संशू; 2 p.p. *sashyōv* सश्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to bear patiently, endure, suffer (Gr.Gr. 210, 225; Gr.M.; K. 860); to tolerate, put up with (Rām. 1363, K. 407). Cf. *shēshun* and the preceding.

soh^u-mot^u संहू-मंतु । चान्तः perf. part. (f. *süh^u-müts^u* संहू-मंतू or *süsh^u-müts^u* संशू-मंतू), borne patiently, endured.

sahan-wōl^u सहन्-वोलु । सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. -*wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), one who (by nature) endures, one who is patient (by disposition) (Gr.M.).

shīnc^u शींचू, see *shēkun*.

shōnca शोंच, see *shōca*.

shanachar, see *shēnashcar*.

shānd शान्द । उपधानम् (आश्रयः) m. a pillow, a bed-cushion for the head (cf. *akiy-sh^o*, p. 20b, l. 12; *khōra-sh^o*, pp. 409b, l. 29 and 410b, l. 10) (El., Gr.Gr. 10, K.Pr. 43); the head-end of a bed (H. v, 5). —*dith bēhun* —दिथ् व्यङ्गन् । परद्रव्यमाक्रम्य सुस्थितिः m.inf. to sit (with the back) supported by a pillow; to put something under a pillow and sit, hence met. quietly to appropriate another's property (of which one has obtained possession, e.g. as a trust, or dishonestly). —*dyun^u* —दिनु । उपधानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to lay one's

head on a pillow; to put (something) under a pillow (H. x, 7). —*lagun* —लगुन् । अधीनीभवनम् m.inf. a pillow to be applied (to the head); to become a pillow, hence met. to become dependent, subservient.

shānda-gond^u शान्द-गंडु । उपधानम् m. a pillow, a cushion (El.). -*kür^u* -कूरु । सुदायविशेषः f. a present of clothes and the like sent to a bride after the marriage. -*sār* -सार f. a mosquito-curtain (Gr.M.).

shōndⁱ lagun शान्दि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (e.g. to stop an epidemic).

shānda शान्द, see *shāna* 2.

shōnda शंड । मुखम् m. the face.

shindar शिन्दर् m. *Pyrus variolosa* (El.).

shōng शंग् । निद्रा f. sleep. —*trāvūñ^u* —त्रावञ्जू । कार्योपेक्षणम् f.inf. to go to sleep, to sleep; met. to neglect urgent work (so as to delay it).

shōngun शंगुन् । शयनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *shōng^u* शंगु, f. *shōnj^u* शंजू. The causal of this verb is *sāwun*, q.v.; Gr.Gr. 176; also *shōngahāwun*, W. 65) to lie down, recline (Gr.Gr. 125); to go to sleep (Gr.Gr. 176, 204; L. 456; Śiv. 753; H. x, 7; K. 592); met. to die (L. 456); to sleep (Gr.Gr. 125; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1718; K. 607; YZ. 118; K.Pr. 25, 95).

shōng^u-mot^u शंगु-मंतु । सुप्तः perf. part. (f. *shōnj^u-müts^u* शंजू-मंतू), lain down to sleep (Śiv. 1029); asleep.

shōngith शंगिथ् conj. part. having lain down to sleep; hence (as adj.) asleep (Śiv. 1631; Rām. 339, 486; K. 598; H. viii, 7; YZ. 79). —*shāph rōzun* —शाफ् रोजुन् । अन्तरायानापत्तिः m.inf. 'a curse to remain asleep' (i.e. in any virtuous act) expected or likely impediments not to occur.

shōnganāwun शंगनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *shōnganōw^u* शंगनोवु), to cause to lie down, put to sleep. According to W. 65 this is a causal of *shōngun*, as well as *sāwun*, q.v.

shēng^ur^u शंगूरु । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. liquorice root.

shingrafī شنگرفی adj. e.g. of the colour of vermilion, crimson (L. 459).

shōng^arañē शंग्रञ्ज । पादशृङ्खलः f.pl. fetters (on the feet).

shōng^araph शंग्रफ् (= شنگرف) । गेरिकधातुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *shōng^arapas* शंग्रपस्), cinnabar, vermilion, red sulphuret of mercury. *shōng^arapa-tham hyuh^u* शंग्रप-थम् हिहु । प्रज्वलन्मुखी adj. (f. —*hish^u* —हिशू), like a pillar of vermilion; met. glowing-faced, with glowing or ruddy countenance.

shōnj^u शंजू, see *shōngun*.

shēnkā शंका f., i.q. *shēkh* 2, fear, apprehension (K. 80, 367, 696); a mistake, wrong impression. —*gashūñ^u*

—गह्वं f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to happen; a mistake, or wrong impression, to occur (Rām. 1267). —karūn^u —करं f.inf. to make a mistake, form a wrong impression (Rām. 1154).

shēnka शैक, see shēkh 1 and 2.

shēnkā, see shēkā.

shēnki शैकि, see shēkh 2.

shūnk^u शूंक, see shēkun.

shānukh शानुख । श्वा m. (sg. dat. shānakas शानकस्), a dog.

shēkh शंख । शंखः m. (sg. dat. shēkhās शंखस्), a conch-shell, a conch (used as a trumpet, i.q. shēkh 1, q.v.) (Śiv. 386, 709, 736; Rām. 77, 224; K. 59, 491-3, 495, 1009, 1031). —wāyun —वायुन् m.inf. to play the conch-shell, to blow a trumpet (Śiv. 732, 782, 796).

shēkh शंख, see shēkh 1 and 2.

shēnākh शनाख (= شناخت) f. knowledge, acquaintance (cf. shinās and lāl-shēnākh, p. 522a, l. 22).

shēkhāsōr शंखाखर m. N. of a demon who was killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 709, K. 491).

shēnkāl शैकल, see shēkal.

shēnkun शैकुन्, see shēkun.

shēnkar शंकर m. a N. of Śiva, in Skt. Śaṅkara (cf. parama-sh°, p. 760a, l. 17; shiwa-sh°, s.v. shiv) (L.V. 18, 25, 39, 40; Śiv. 155, 190, 197, 248, 355, 384, 379, 502, 599, 714, 931, 1157, 1161, 1235, 1634, etc.; K. 619); N. of a Yēksha (Yakṣa) or demon killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. Śaṅkhacūḍa) (K. 299). —pōrī -पोरी f. N. of a village in Kashmīr, near which Sītā is said to have disappeared into the earth (Rām. 1718).

shēnkarāṭṭār शंकराचार m. N. of a celebrated teacher of the Vēdānta philosopher (in Skt. Śaṅkarācārya) (Śiv. 1503); N. of a mountain in Kashmīr (Śiv. 953).

shēnkawun^u शंकवुन् n.ag. (f. shēnkavūn^u शंकवून्), fearful, full of apprehension (K. 149).

shēnamath शनमथ or shinamath शिनमथ । पञ्चवतिः card., ninety-six (Gr.Gr. 80).

shinamatan-hond^u शिनमतन्-हन्दु । पञ्चवतिसंवन्धी, पञ्चवतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हून्ज), of, or belonging to, ninety-six; receiving wages amounting to ninety-six (rupees, etc.), costing ninety-six.

shēnamatyum^u शनमतिमु or shinamatyum^u शिनमतिमु । पञ्चवतितमः ord. (f. shinamatim^u शिनमतिमू), ninety-sixth.

shinās शिनास् or shēnās शनास् شناس adj. c.g. understanding, knowing, acquainted with (cf. lāl-sh°, p. 522a, l. 26) (K.Pr. 123).

shānsh, see shōsh^u.

shēnashcar शनश्चर or shēnaishcar शनैश्चर । शनैश्चरः m. the planet Saturn. (He is said by Hindūs to be the son of the Sun, and is represented as of a black colour, or dressed in dark-coloured clothes) (El. shanachara, shanaschar) (Śiv. 481 shēna^o; Rām. (id.) 419, (shēna^o) 1277). shēnashcar-rang शनश्चर-रंग । अतिमलिनता m. 'Saturn-colour', dark colour, blackness, dirt.

shōnt^u शौन्तु । शान्तः, सदाचारः adj. (f. shōnt^u शौन्तू), calmed, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil; virtuous, good, honest, devout, pious (El. shōnt, shōnt, shunt).

shānth 1 शान्थ । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. shānti शान्ति, Śiv. 1012, 1017, etc.), pacification, calmness, tranquillity, ease, rest, repose (cf. gar-sh°, p. 296a, l. 13) (Śiv. 979, 1012, 1017, 1481, 1751, 1797, 1821, 1848; K. 435); an expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting or stopping a calamity (such as an epidemic) (K. 316-17, 319).

shōntⁱ-gōw^u शान्ति-गोवु । शान्ताचरणः m. (f. -gōv^u -गोवू), of a tranquil nature, free from passion; generous by nature; (fem. shōntⁱ-gōv^u) a quiet cow, a cow that does not give milk (K.Pr. 126).

shānth 2 शान्थ । शान्तचित्तः adj. c.g. allayed, calmed, pacified, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil (of a person, animal, bird, river, the sky, or the like) (Śiv. 1742; Rām. 1448, 1501).

shānta-shēmūn^u शान्त-शमुनु । शान्ताभासः adj. (f. -shēmūn^u -शमन्तू), one who dishonestly pretends quietude, etc.

shēnth शंठ । षण्डः m. (sg. dat. shēnthas शंठस्), a eunuch.

shōnth शौंठ, see shōth.

shēnthil शंठिल् । षण्डवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a eunuch; the conduct of a eunuch (such as dancing and singing at marriages, lamentations at funerals, cf. lāth); conduct, such as that of a eunuch.

shāntun शान्तुन् । शमनम् conj. 4 (2 p.p. shāntyōv शौन्त्योव्), to become appeased, allayed (e.g. fever or the like); to be extinguished of a fire (cf. nār sh°, p. 647a, l. 17); to come to an end, be destroyed, (of a man) to be at the point of death, to die (El. shāntun, death). shāntyō-mot^u शान्त्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. shāntyē-mūt^u शान्त्ये-मंतू), become appeased, allayed, become extinguished; at the point of death.

shōnitapōr शौनितप्वर m. the N. of the city of the demon Bān (Bāṇa) (in Skt. Śōnitapura) (K. 790, 818).

shōnt^u शौन्तु, see shōnt^u.

shāntar शांतर । शान्तता m. a tranquil nature, calmness, gentleness.

shōnt^aran शान्तरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. shōnt^arūn^u शान्तरन्), the act of appeasing, allaying, alleviating, calming; extinguishing (a fire).

shōnt^arun शान्तरन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōnt^ar^u शान्तरन्), to appease, allay, alleviate, calm (strife, rage, agitation, enmity, pain, or the like); to extinguish (fire) (cf. nār sh^o, p. 647a, l. 19); to render lifeless or helpless (by taking away life, wealth, etc.). shōnt^ar^u-mot^u शान्तरन्-मत् । शमितः perf. part. (f. shōnt^ar^u-mūt^u शान्तरन्-मत्), appeased, calmed (by someone); extinguished (by someone); rendered helpless or lifeless (by someone).

shōnt^arāwun शान्तरावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōnt^arōw^u शान्तरावुन्) i.q. shōnt^arun, q.v. (cf. nār sh^o, p. 647a, l. 19). shōnt^arōw^u-mot^u शान्तरावुन्-मत् । शमितः perf. part. (f. shōnt^arōw^u-mūt^u शान्तरावुन्-मत्), i.q. shōnt^ar^u-mot^u, q.v. s.v. shōnt^arun.

shīnuw^u शीनुव् adj. (f. shīnūv^u शीनूव्), made of snow, composed of snow. —s^ah hyuh^u —सह हिहु । तुषारमयसिंह इव अत्युद्धताकृतिः प्रकृत्या मन्दः adj. (f. —s^ah hish^u —सह हिशू), like a lion made of snow; met. one outwardly very haughty and ill-mannered, but really of a mild and gentle nature.

shēniwār शनिवार m. Saturday (cf. baṭawār, p. 145b, l. 36) (El. shanyicār).

shēnaway शनवय्, see shēh.

shinōyⁱ शिनायि । सर्वस्वनाशः f. utter destruction, devastation (e.g. of the entire ripe crop of a field, of the accumulated results of work, or the like); cf. shīn. —gaṭhūn^u —गह्नुन् । सर्वस्वविनाशापत्तिः f.inf. such devastation or destruction to occur. —mōgul —मगुल् । अतिकष्टसर्वस्वनाशः m. 'a destruction Mogul,' i.e. sudden entire destruction of the entire laboriously-acquired earnings of one's lifetime.

shināyilad शिनायिल्द । विनष्टसर्वस्वः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. shināyiladiñ शिनायिल्दिन्), one who is utterly crushed and driven to distraction by the destruction or devastation of his entire family and property.

shūny शून्य m. i.q. shīn, q.v. (Gr.M.).

shīn शिन् (sometimes written shīn^u शिन्, sh^un^u शून्, and shūn शून) । शून्यम् m. emptiness, a vacuum, void, blank; air (El. shīngi, f.); an empty space (e.g. a place, a house, or the like) (Śiv. 1599, 1600, 1603, 1619, 1700, 1867); the numerical figure 0, a cipher; met. that which causes emptiness, i.e. utter destruction; poverty (cf. ōrⁱ-shīn^u, p. 44b, l. 33; kōrⁱ-shīn^u, p. 467a, l. 14); (in Śaiva philosophy) the transcendental Void, the last stage of limited consciousness before

the soul becomes conscious of universal experience as one with Supreme (L.V. 1, 11, 30, 69). shīnā शिन्ना, shīnāh शिन्नाह, sh^unāh शून्नाह, or shūnāh शूननाह । सर्वनाशेन शून्यता m. (i.e. shīn with the suff. of the indef. art.) a void, blank, mere emptiness, a mere nothing (L.V. 11, 30, 69); a void waste (due to devastation and utter destruction) (El. shīngi f., a desert, and adj., desolate; Rām. 783, 844). shīnā gaṭhun शिन्ना गह्नुन् । सर्वस्वनाशापत्तिः m.inf. total or utter destruction of one's entire property to occur.

shōn शञ् । किङ्किणीशब्दः m. the tinkling sound of anklets; a sound like that made by anklets. shōn-shērāph शञ्-शरफ् । गणिका f. (sg. dat. -shērāpi -शरपि), a harlot, a dancing-girl who practises prostitution.

shōn^u शान् । हिमोपेतजलवृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain accompanied by snow, sleet (Śiv. 1309). Cf. shīn.

shūn शून, sh^unāh शून्नाह, shūnāh शूननाह, see shīn. shūnākār शून्नाकार् adj. c.g. having the form of the Void, reduced to becoming nothing but the Great Void (L.V. 50). See shīn.

shōndār शञ्दार् adj. c.g. (of anklets or the like) giving forth a tinkling sound (K. 147, 184).

shūnālay शून्नालय् m. he whose abode is the Great Void, the Supreme (L.V. 15). See shīn.

shup^u शुप् or shūp^u शूप । शूर्पम् m. a winnowing-basket (woven with leather strips on a withy frame), a kind of flat basket used in winnowing grain (cf. dā-sh^o, p. 231a, l. 2; kāwa-sh^o, p. 495a, l. 33) (El. ship, shup, shyūp; Gr.Gr. 17; K.Pr. 199, 254).

shupⁱ-khal^ur^u शुपि-खल्ह् । जीर्णशूर्पम् f. an old worn-out winnowing-basket. -kōn^u -कान् । शूर्पशाखा f. the withy used for making these winnowing-baskets. -wātul -वातुल् । शूर्पचण्डालः m. (f. -wāt^uj^u -वातज्), a low-caste man who lives by making and selling winnowing-baskets (K.Pr. 231).

shāph शाफ् । शापः m. (sg. dat. shāpas शापस्), a curse, an imprecation, anathema (cf. ali-ti-shāph, p. 23a, l. 1; pot^u-sh^o, p. 787b, l. 49; pēt^ara-sh^o, p. 802b, l. 50) (Śiv. 257, 415, 1162, 1171, 1889; Rām. 53, 215, 239, 275, 312, 724, 1321; K. 172, 174, 346, 1091-2, 1100, 1103); a curse (placed by oneself on oneself, dat.), a vow (to do such and such) (Rām. 160, 169).

—dyun^u —दिनु । शापभाषणम् m.inf. to direct a curse (against someone), to curse (a person) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 473, 1697; K. 137, 347); to utter an evil spell (on a person), to utter a charm (Rām. 436; H. xii, 15).

—lagun —लगुन् । शापावाप्तिः m.inf. a curse to be applied (to a person), to become the object of a curse, to be cursed. —tulun —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise a spell,

to take a spell off (a person), to relieve (him) from a spell (H. xii, 15).

shāpa-hot^u शाप-हंतु । शापाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -hūṣ^u -हृषू), afflicted by a curse, labouring under a curse, suffering from the effects of a curse. -kōm^u -कामू ।

शापजुष्टा क्रिया f. a work which is subject to a curse, a work which is under a curse (and therefore cannot succeed); work which meets with all kinds of impediments, and which cannot be accomplished (as though it were under a curse). -kār -कार । शापमूलकमिव कर्म m. any

good or auspicious work (e.g. a festival) which suffers throughout from misfortunes and impediments (as though it were) under a curse. -karm -कर्म । शप्तभाग्यम् m. a fate or lot in life which is under a curse, or which is unsuccessful as though under a curse. -rost^u -रस्तु ।

शापहीनः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रृषू), free from curse, i.e. not spoiled by misfortunes or impediments, going on prosperously. -shur^u -शुर् । शापवालकः m. a curse-child, i.e. a thin, unhealthy, badly-behaved child (as though the result of a curse put upon the father).

shōpⁱ lagun शापि लगुन् । शापेनेव वशीभवनम् m.inf. to become (subject) to a curse; i.e. (of a virtuous person) to be, or become, under the authority of an evil master (as though cursed to undergo this fate).

shāpas nēnd^{ar} pēn^u शापस् न्यन्दर् प्यन् । अन्तरायापगमः f.inf. sleep to fall on a curse, in the course of a work subject to many impediments, all obstacles to clear themselves away (*quasi*, the curse has gone to sleep); cf. shōngith shāph rōzun, p. 885b, l. 29. -nishē -निश adv. owing to a curse (Rām. 29).

shoph^u शफु । समवृत्तिः m. equality of condition, succeeding another in exactly the same position, successorship, the condition of an inheritor (cf. pot^u-sh^o, p. 788a, l. 2).

shēphⁱ-dar शफि-दर । सहायकर्ता m. (f. -dariñ -दरिञ्), one who accepts another position; hence, a close friend (a sympathetic neighbour, helping in prosperity and sorrow, affectionate, and so on); a helper, an ally (with the above characteristics).

shēphi yun^u शफि यिनु । साह्यदानम् m.inf. to come in help, to come to a person's assistance.

shuph^u शुफु in the phrase sōg^u shuph^u ta panādār, q.v., s.v. sōg^u. Perhaps another spelling of the preceding.

shēphagath शफगथ् (= شفت) f. (sg. dat. shēphagūṣ^u शफगृषू), affection, tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 1426).

shēphakh शफख् شفق m. the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall, evening twilight (El. shafak, Śiv. 910). -bōng^{ar} -बुंगर् । अङ्गद्विशेषः f. a kind of large

armlet worn by women on the forearm, made of gold, silver, or the like.

shēphakh-dār शफख्-दार् شفقدار । प्रसरद्दीप्तियुक्तः adj. e.g. illumined by the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall.

shēphākhāna शफाखान (= شفاخانه) m. a hospital (Gr.M.).

shēphkath शफकथ् شفت m. (sg. dat. shēphkatas शफकतस्), affection, kindness, pity, compassion, mercy, clemency. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to forgive (El.).

shāpalad शापलद् । शापाहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. shāpaladiñ शापलदिञ्), suffering under a curse.

shēpar शपर् in lapar shēpar, p. 529a, l. 21, q.v.

shēpōsh शपोश् or shēpush^u शपुशु (= شپوش) । नीशारः m. night-clothes; (in Ksh. esp.) a kind of warm wadded quilt (W. 140, K.Pr. 146). shēpōshē- (or shēpushⁱ-)tol^u शपोश-(शपुशि-)तेलु । नीशारावरणपटः m., id. -wūr^u -वूरू । नीशारावरणवाह्यपटः f. an outer covering for such a quilt (to keep it clean).

shēpath शपथ् । दिव्यम् m. (sg. dat. shēpathas शपथस्), an oath, a solemn asseveration. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । दिव्यकरणम् m.inf. to eat an oath, i.e. to take an oath, make a solemn asseveration, swear to adopt a certain course of conduct. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । दिव्यकरणम् m.inf. to take a solemn oath as to the truth of one's statement, esp. (when charged with an offence) to take a solemn oath as to one's innocence.

shōpiṭh शापिट । शापोत्पादकः adj. e.g. that which causes a curse (e.g. something contact with which, or an action which is liable to bring down a curse), banned under a curse.

shri श्रि in shri-dōh श्रि-दुह । शुभदिवसः m. a holiday, a feast day (such as New Year's day, the Śiva-rātri, etc.); cf. shrī. shri-māl श्रि-माल् । पूषविशेषः f. a kind of cake, the same as shīr-māl, q.v., p. 889b, l. 14. shrī श्री f. wealth, riches, affluence; N. of Lakṣmī, the wife and energetic power of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Skt. श्री).

This word is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent human beings. Thus, shrī-bagawān, Śiv. 194, 237, 1332; Rām. 11437; K. 338, 480, 880; shrī-gangādar, Śiv. 45; shrī-har, Śiv. 210, 243, and so on *passim*; shrī-krushn, K. 174, 239, 406, 561, etc.; shrī-rām, Rām. 1724; shrī-vyāsa, K. 1038.

shrī-nagar श्री-नगर m. Śrīnagar, the capital of Kashmir (see RT.Tr. II, 439 ff.).

shār 1 शार् (= شعر) । कीर्तिपद्यम् m. poetry, verse; a verse, couplet; a poem (Gr.M.); (in Ksh. esp.) a narrative poem celebrating some person, country, or the like (H.

- xi, title). —gandānⁱ —गंडनि । गुणदोषकीर्तिपद्यवन्धः
m. pl. inf. to compose such a poem.
- shār 2 शार् m. N. of a well-known village about twenty
miles to the S.E. of Śrīnagar.
- shār 3 शार् شار m. a fall of water (as in āb-shār, a
waterfall) (Śiv. 1797).
- shā'ir, shōir شاعر, see shōyir.
- shēr 1 शर् । बाणः, अत्यभीप्सा m. an arrow, a shaft (K.
(shērāh) 630); met. longing; intense desire (cf.
dana-sh°, p. 222a, l. 10; dyāra-sh°, p. 270b, l. 45);
distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 50, 125, 1110; YZ.
23, 514). —gaṣhun —गङ्गुन् । उपतप्तीभवन् m. inf.
to become distressed, pained, tormented (by the non-
success or non-attainment of some longed-for aim or
object). —karun —करुन् । उपतापनम् m. inf. to
cause such torment. —thawun —थवुन् । ध्रुवोपतापे
योजनम् m. inf. to cause such torment to be felt all
one's life.
- shēr 2 शर् शर् । द्वेषः m. evildoing, wrongdoing, wickedness
(cf. atha-sh°, p. 62b, l. 3, and Rām. 230, accidentally
or ignorantly performing an improper action)
(K.Pr. 103); (in Ksh.) envy, malignancy, jealous
hatred.
- shēr 3 शर्, shēr 1 शेर, or shōr 2 शोर in mraga-shēr,
etc., see p. 590b, l. 6. Cf. sar 2.
- shēr 2 शेर । भर्ता m. a husband.
- shēr 3 शेर (=سر) । शिरः m. a head (of man or beast)
(cf. khōra-sh°, p. 410b, l. 12) (Śiv. 192, 197, 317,
453, 985, 1031, 1615; Rām. 274-5, 322, 990, 1127,
1172, 1645; K. 59, 398, 460, 465, 523, 610, 925, 931,
962, 1045, 1109); a top, pinnacle, tip, end, point;
the preface or beginning part of a book. —tāj —ताज
(=سرتاج) । शिरोऽवतंसः m. a crown, tiara, diadem
(K.Pr. 134); a man highly respected, and an acknow-
ledged head of his community.
- shēr 4 शेर شیر m. a tiger. —banun —वनुन् or
—gaṣhun —गङ्गुन् or —sapaḍun —सपडुन् ।
बलिष्ठीभवन् m. inf. 'to become a tiger', to get the
better of, overcome, succeed in triumphantly repelling
an attack, accusation, or the like.
- shēr 5 शेर । सद्यपार्श्वभागः m. (in a house of more than
one story) the northern or southern end (as distinct
from the front or back).
- shēra-dōr^u शेर-दाँरु । गृहपार्श्वद्वारम् f. a doorway
or door at one of these ends of a house, a side-door.
—kūt^u —कूटु । सद्यपार्श्वस्तम्भः m. the long beams running
right across these ends of a house, holding together
the perpendicular supporting beams. —lab —लब् ।
गृहपार्श्ववरणः f. one of the stone or brick walls form-
ing these ends of the house. —tākh —ताख् । गृहपार्श्वद्वारम्

- m. (sg. dat. -tākas -ताकस्), a small framed door or
window in one of these ends of a house. —byūn^u
—ब्यून । गृहपार्श्वभित्तिः m. (sg. dat. -ḥīnis -हीनिस्), a
wall at one of these ends of a house which supports
the main roof-rafters.
- shēr 6 शेर m. arrangement (El., W. 114). Cf. shērun.
- shēra शर شرع m. (sg. dat. shērahas शरहस्), the
Muslim law (K.Pr. 193). (Note that shēra may also
be an obl. case of shēr 1, 2, or 3, qq.v.)
- shīr शीर شیر m. milk (W. 155; K.Pr. 180, 197);
medicine (El.). —gujor^u —गुजेरु m. a man of the
Gūjur tribe, whose profession is to sell milk (L. 358).
—khār —खार شیرخوار m. a suckling, an infant, a babe
(Rām. 1035, 1336). —māl —माल شیرمال । अपूपविशेषः
f. (sg. dat. -māli —मालि), a kind of cake made of
wheaten flour, butter and spices, also called shri-māl,
see p. 888b, l. 35.
- shīra शीर شیر । फलसाररसः m. juice (of nuts or fruit)
(cf. badām-sh°, p. 86b, l. 22; bangi-sh°, p. 113a,
l. 12; dōn^u-sh°, p. 223b, l. 14; munka-sh°, p. 580a,
l. 38); sap; syrup; new wine; must. —aṣun —असुन् ।
भुक्ताखादसृहोत्कर्षः (आखादाधिगमः) m. inf. 'the juice
to enter', a flavour to be experienced; (after having
once tasted or experienced something) to be filled with
longing for the taste or experience again.
- shīrⁱ शीरि adj. e.g. milky, see shīrⁱ cāhⁱ, p. 158a, l. 2.
Cf. L. 254, K.Pr. 39.
- shīr^u शीरु, f. of shūr^u or shyūr^u, see shyūr^u and
shērun.
- shōr श्वर् । जलशब्दः m. the noise of the fall of a stream
of water, a splash. shōr shōr श्वर् श्वर् । निरन्तर-
निपतज्जलधाराशब्दः m. the continuous patter or
splashing of a falling stream of water.
- shōr शोर شور । कलकलः m. cry, noise, outcry, din,
clamour, uproar (cf. naḥla-sh°, p. 675b, l. 30) (Rām.
281, 819, 1331, 1722); general outcry, disturbance
due to a public calamity, to an attack, to onslaught, or
the like. —khyon^u —ख्युन् m. inf. to eat a roar,
to be roared at (Rām. 1780). —khyāwun —ख्यावुन्
m. inf. to cause (a person) to eat, i.e. experience, a roar,
to roar at a person (Rām. 828). —karun —करुन् ।
कोलाहलोद्भावनम् m. inf. to make a noise, create an
uproar (Śiv. 1638). —tulun —तुलुन् । कोलाहलोद्भावनम्
m. inf., id. —wōthun —वथुन् । कोलाहलोद्भवः m. inf.
an outcry, uproar, to arise (Rām. 404, 693, 740,
1761).
- shōra-gāh शोर-गाह (=شورگاه) m. a place of
outcry; hence, an outcry (H. vi, 12, 13).
- shōr 2 शोर, shēr 1 शेर, or shēr 3 शर् in mraga-shēr,
etc., see p. 590b, l. 6.

shōra शोर شور । ऊषः m. saltpetre (YZ. 394) ; gunpowder (L. 462). -gor^u -गर् । ऊषसाधनशिल्पी m. (his wife is shōra-gārⁱ-bāy शोर-गरि-बाय), a saltpetre-maker, a gunpowder-maker. -mēṣ^u -म्येषू । चारमृत्तिका f. earth abounding in salt, brackish soil. -tās -टास् । ऊषप्रस्फोटध्वनितम् m. the bang of an explosion of saltpetre (i.e. of gunpowder or a similar compound used as an explosive in mining or the like). shōr^u शोर । केकरः adj. (f. shōr^u 1 शारू), squint-eyed. shōrⁱ-kōn^u शारि-कोनु । केकरः adj. (f. -kōn^u -कात्रू), so squint-eyed as to be practically monocular. shōr^u 2 शारू । सुसमाधाना f. a woman who is clear-headed, sagacious, discerning, sapient (e.g. in speaking, in hearing, in learning, or in teaching).

shōir, see shōyir.

shūrⁱ शूरि or shūr^u 1 शूरु in ok^u-sh^o, p. 19b, l. 17, q.v. shur^u शूरु । बालकः m. (with suff. of indef. art. shurāh 1 शुराह (Śiv. 430, 1438) ; f. shur^u शूरु), an infant, baby, child (cf. dōda-sh^o, p. 190a, ll. 14, 16, 21) (Gr.Gr. 16, 17 ; Gr.M. ; L. 458 ; W. 7, 112 ; L.V. 70 ; Śiv. 340, 430, 1388, 1393, 1438, 1445, 1464 ; Rām. 510, 807, 1249, 1653 ; K. 37, 40, 87, 105-6, 127, 153, 179, 182, 185, 194, 196, 200-1, etc. ; K.Pr. 61, 131, 165, 199, 231, 260) ; a male child, a little boy (f. shur^u, a little girl, El. shuri) (cf. shāpa-sh^o, p. 888a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 163 ; Rām. 1363, 1438, 1566, 1594-5 ; K.Pr. 261). —kot^u —कटु । बालकाद्यपत्यसंघः m. children, the children of a family as a whole.

shurⁱ-bōch^u शुरि-बूक्कु । अपत्यबुभुक्षितः adj. (f. -bōch^u -बूक्कु), (of a childless person) hungry for a child, longing to have offspring. -bōd -बूद् । बालबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. -bōz^u -बूजू), a child's intelligence (characterized by thoughtlessness, obstinacy, tantrums, and the like) ; intelligence such as that of a child. -bāshē -बाश । बालभाषितम् f.pl. childish babbling (esp. of a suckling child) (Śiv. 157, 256 ; Rām. 1105, 1595, 1781 ; H. v, 2) ; childish pranks, baby sports (K. 220, 259, 275). -bōṣ^u -बावू m.pl. a person's family, the children of a house and other members (El., Gr.M.). -bāv -बाव m. the condition, or nature, of a child, childish ways (p. 146b, l. 29) (Śiv. 1015, K. 1078). -bōz^u gatshun -बूजू गक्कुन् । बालकसमत्यनुसरणम् m.inf. to go according to a child's intelligence, to follow a child's advice or opinion (naturally bad). -dōd^u -दोदु । बाललालसा m. grief for a child, longing for a child (by a childless person) ; the torment caused by the wayward conduct of a child. -gindun -गिन्दुन् । बालक्रीडा m. (sg. dat. -gindanas -गिन्दनस्), childish sport, the sport of a child ; childish sport by a grown-up person. -har -हर् । बालकलहः f. (sg. dat. -hūr^u -हूरू), a childish

quarrel, a child's squabble. -hūr^u thur^u khasūn^u -हूरू थूरू खसंजू । बालकलहमूलकोऽतिविरोधः f.inf. a shrub to rise from a child's squabble ; hence, a great quarrel (among elders) to arise from a child's squabble. -kath -कथ । बालभाषितम् f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), childish talk ; silly talk like that of a child. -kathan gatshun -कथन् गक्कुन् । बालभाषितानुवृत्तिः m.inf. to go according to a child's talk, to follow a child's remarks (which are naturally liable to lead to misunderstandings). -lāj -लॉज । बालवत्तान्तरायः f. child-calamity, (when a person is poor and has a great number of children) the children to form an impediment (e.g. to going to a far country, to earn a livelihood, or otherwise). -murⁱ -मुरि m.pl. children and the like, a man's family (Gr.M., K. 786). -pōth^{ar} -पाथर् । बालवृत्तिः m. the conduct of a child, or conduct such as that of a child (cf. dōda-sh^o-p^o, p. 190a, l. 21). -rēmph -रेम्फ f. (sg. dat. -rēmpi -रेम्पि), a poor little boy (Gr.Gr. 163). -vyot^u -व्यतु । बालकाकुलः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -व्येषू), one who, owing to the existence of a child, is distracted by the difficulties of supporting a family.

shūr^u 2 शूरु i.q. shyūr^u, q.v., see also shērun. For 1, see shūrⁱ.

shurū शूरु (= شروع) m. beginning, commencement (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to begin (Gr.M.). sahār सहार (= سحر) । कालविशेषः, भोजनविशेषः m. the time a little before daybreak, early dawn ; food eaten by Musalmāns a little before dawn during the fast of Ramazān. -khān -खान । रात्र्यवसानसंबोधकः m. the man whose duty it is to cry out and proclaim the time for eating this food. -vēla -वेल । रात्र्यवसानवेला m. the time of early dawn. -viz^u -विजू । रात्र्यवसानकालः f., id.

sahāran सहारन् । रात्र्यवसानकाले adv. at a little before daybreak, at early dawn. —bōgⁱ —बागि or —bōgin —बागिन् । प्रायो रात्र्यवसानकाले adv. at about early dawn.

sahāra सहार । आश्रयः, आशा m. association ; assistance, aid, help, recourse, resort ; reliance, confidence ; hope, encouragement. —āsun —आसुन् । आश्रयसंपत्तिः m.inf. assistance, support, aid to be available (to one engaged in something difficult). —dyun^u —दिनु । आश्रयदानम्, आशादानम् m.inf. to support, aid, back, help ; to encourage, promise help.

sahour (? spelling and gend.) *Aster diplostephoides*, the root of which is used in washing wool (L. 78).

sīhra सीहर in sīhra tōj^u सीहर टॉजू f. a kind of small pear (El.).

shērāb शराब شراب । मद्यम् m. spirituous liquor, wine

(YZ. 209, K.Pr. 228). -wān -वान् । मद्याश्रयः m. a wine-shop, spirit-shop, drinking shop, public-house.

shērāba-sān शराव-सान् m. a cup-bearer (El.), but ? (a person) 'with wine', see sām.

shērōbī शराबि (= شرابي) । मद्यासेवी m. a wine-bibber, a drunkard; a wine-seller, liquor-seller, wine-merchant.

shērbath शर्वथ شربت । ओषधिरसपाकः f. (sg. dat. shērbūṣ^u शर्वबू), a draught, drink, beverage (cf. kh^anē-sh^o, p. 405b, l. 6); sherbet, sugar and water, or the like (El.; L. 72, 271, 345; K.Pr. 146); a dose of medicine, potion. shērbūṣ^u-kosh^u शर्वबू-कशु । ओषधिरसपाकमलम् m. the lees or grounds remaining after preparing sherbet.

shrōcē श्रौच्य, see shrūt^u.

shrōcar श्रौचर् । अखण्डता m. the condition of being not divided, not cut up, unbrokenness, completeness in all parts, entireness, wholeness (e.g. of a fruit or the like). Cf. shrūt^u.

shrōcyōv श्रौच्योव्, see shrōkun 1.

shrād आद् । आद्धम् m. a Śrāddha or obsequial rite in honour of the departed spirits of deceased relations, and observed at certain fixed periods (cf. dīpa-sh^o, p. 232b, l. 37; kōbari-sh^o, p. 382b, l. 21; nūna-sh^o, p. 641a, l. 12; nānē-sh^o, p. 644a, l. 25; nawa-sh^o, p. 664a, l. 40) (L. 263, 266, sharadh; Rām. 308). —hāwun —हावुन् । आद्धविधानम् m.inf. to carry out this rite. —karun —करुन् m.inf., id. (El.).

shrāda-brōhmun आद्-ब्रोह्मुन् । आद्वात्रभुग्राहणः m. a Brāhman who attends at this rite, and who, before the piṇḍas are offered to the Manes (see pēnd), eats the consecrated food; N. of a certain Vedic verse. -bata -बत । आद्धभक्तम् m. the rice cooked before this rite for making the piṇḍas, and for the obsequial feast. -mēt^u -म्यट् । लघुआद्धम् f. a mere gobbit of a śrāddha, i.e. a śrāddha hurried through without the customary obsequial feast, etc. -phāka -फाक । आद्धव्रतम् m. the fast observed on the day of this rite. -tsārⁱ-wōr^u -चरि-वोरु । आद्धचरुः f. the rice cooked, in a special cauldron, for this rite. -wōl^u -वोलु । आद्धकर्ता m. the person who performs this rite.

shraddā अद्दा । अद्दा f. trust, faith, belief; belief in divine revelation, religious faith (Śiv. 1241, 1420, 1471, 1634).

shāradā शारदा । शारदा देवी, शारदादेवम् f. a N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. Under this name (Skt. Śārada) she is the patron goddess of Kashmir. Her chief shrine, also called Shāradā, Shāradā-pīṭha, Shāradā-sthāna, and similar names, is situated in the Kishangangā Valley. The name Shāradā is also applied to the country of Kashmir itself. On

the whole subject, see RT.Tr. II, 279 ff. N. of the written character allied to Nāgarī, in general use in Kashmir. -pīṭh -पीठ । शारदादेवम्, कश्मीरमण्डलम् m. (sg. dat. -pīṭhas -पीठस्), 'the throne of Shāradā', the shrine of Shāradā in the Kishangangā Valley; the country of Kashmir.

shāradā-bal शारद-बल् । शारदादेवम् m. the shrine of Shāradā.

shrīdām श्रीदाम् m. N. of a boy friend of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. Śrīdāman) (K. 223, 253).

sharaf شرف m. highness of rank, eminence, exaltation, rank, honour, dignity (K.Pr. 143, with suff. of indef. art., sharafā).

shur'igī शुरिगी । बालवृत्तिः f. conduct of, or like, that of, a child (cf. dōda-sh^o, p. 190a, l. 19) (W. 112); playfulness, foolishness, like that of a child (on the part of a grown-up person).

shērāh शराह, see shēr 1.

shurāh 2 शुराह (by Pandits also written पुराह) (for 1, see shur^u) । षोडश card. (pl. dat. shurāhan शुराहन्), sixteen (Gr.Gr. 77; El. also shorah; Śiv. 711, 1353, 1438, 1467; Rām. 122, 395, 545, 885, 1087; K. 765, 778, 785, 918, 960). -yār -यार् । चैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a tract to the east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of the Takht-i-Sulaimān, and close to the river Vēth or Jehlam. -yāra phiravith trēshē-hot^u अनुर-यार फिरविथ त्रेश-हंतु अनुन् । अतिकालखेदनमनु निराशीकरणम् m.inf. after leading (a person) round from Shurāh-yār to bring him back thirsty; hence, for a long time to keep giving continual hopes, and finally to disappoint.

shurāhan-hond^u शुराहन्-हन्दु । षोडशपण्यः, संवन्धी वा adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, sixteen; costing, or worth, sixteen (rupees, or the like); earning sixteen (rupees, or the like, a month, or the like).

shurāhway शुराहवय् emph. card. (pl. acc. shurāhwānⁱ शुराहवनि), even the sixteen, all the sixteen (K. 960).

shurōhⁱ शुराहि (by Pandits also written पुराहि), card., m.pl. the multiplicative form of shurāh, sixteen, q.v., as in kāh shurōhⁱ akh hath ta shēsatatath, eleven sixteens (are) one hundred and seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 86).

shurōhyum^u शुराहिमु । षोडशः ord. (f. shurōhim^u शुराहिमु), sixteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shruk^u शुक । ग्रन्थनम् m. a hard knot (in a string or the like) (El. binding, tying). —dyun^u —दिनु । ग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to make a hard or tight knot (e.g. in the string of a purse, or the like). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । ग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to tie tightly with a hard knot the ends of a binding string. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to tie

(El.). —lagun —लगुन् । दृढं ग्रन्थिग्रथितीभवनम् m.inf. to be, or become, very tightly tied up. —ta druk^u mēlun —त द्रुकु मेलुन् । मस्तिष्कनासिकारन्ध्रादिनिरोधविकारः m.inf. (owing to a cold) the nose (and, according to Kāshmīrī belief, the other orifices of the brain) to be blocked up. —shunun —कुनुन् । गलादौ दृढबन्धनम् m.inf. 'to throw a knot', to tie with a hard knot a string round a neck (e.g. of a man, of a jar, or of a bag).

shruka-pan श्रुक-पन् । ग्रन्थनडोरकम् m. the string used for securely tying up (a parcel, a bag, or the like).

shārikā शारिका । प्रद्युम्नपीठम्, तदधिष्ठितदेवताविशेषः f. i.q. hōrī 2, q.v. (Śiv. 1136, 1179, 1506). The word is also used to indicate the Hāra-parbuth. See hōrī 2.

shrākh आख् । बृहच्छुरिका f. (sg. dat. shrāki आकि), a large knife (such as is used as a weapon, or by butchers, or as a carving knife) (cf. shēkar-shr°, p. 878b, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 73; L. 461 sharāk; Rām. 242, 1489, 1608; H. x, 13; YZ. 146; K.Pr. 1, 27, 199, 206). —wāyūn^u —वायून् । परितश्छेदनम् f.inf. to ply the knife, to wield a knife and cut all round (lit. and met., attacking, through hatred, all one's relations, neighbours, and friends, or cutting all round something).

shrāka-puch^u आक-पुक्कु or shrāka-puṣh^u आक-पुक्कु । कुरिका m. a small clasp-knife, a pen-knife (El. shrākapūch; Gr.M. do.; L. 461 sharāk poch). See pōṣh^u 1.

shrāki-khünd^u आकि-खंडू । कुरिका f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खंज्य), the blade of a pen-knife. -khār -खार् । कुरिकाकारः m. a knife maker, a cutler. -khash -खश् m. a cut with a knife (Gr.Gr. 73). -shēn^ar -छन् । भिन्नकुरिका f. a worn out knife without its handle, a worn out blade of a pen-knife. shrūkh श्रूख् । श्लोकः m. (sg. dat. shrūkas श्रूकस्), a verse in a certain Skt. metre, called *anustubh* (El. also *shalūk*); a stanza or verse in general (Śiv. 393, 800, 1115-6, 1131, 1186, 1519, 1588). shrūka-ṣōram श्रूक-ञ्जोरम् । श्लोकचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. -ṣōrūm^u -ञ्जोरम्), a certain festival held by Hindū students on the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January-February) on which sacred verses are recited. The custom is said to be dying out.

shērīkh शरीख् شريك । समवृत्तिकः adj. c.g. and subst. m. (sg. dat. shērīkas शरीकस्; f. shēr'kiñ शरिक्किन् q.v.); confederate, united, joined, concerned (in); common, in common; (as subst.) a sharer, participator, partaker (with) (H. i, 10; K.Pr. 78); a partner, copartner, associate, colleague, ally, accomplice,

confederate. —sapidun —सतदुन् m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to).

shērīka-bod^u शरीक-बदु । बह्वनामेकद्रव्यविशेषे अंशाभागिता m. 'a sharer-handful', copartnership, coparcenership, sharing.

shir'khām शिरिखाम् । लुब्धः adj. c.g. craving, eager, avid, agog (esp. of a child incited by its parents).

shrōkun 1 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 1 श्रुकुन् । क्रन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^u श्रुकु; 2 p.p. shrōcyōv श्रुच्योव्. This verb is impersonal) to cry, weep, whimper (of some timid person who weeps on very small provocation) (Gr.Gr. 118).

shrōkun 2 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 2 श्रुकुन् । संकोचाग्निः conj. 3 (2 p.p. shrō(shru)kyōv श्रु(श्रु)क्योव्), to be pressed hard or jammed against something, and in consequence to be put out of shape, crushed together, wrinkled, contracted. shrō(shru)kyō-mot^u श्रु(श्रु)-क्यो-मंतु । संकोचमधिगतः perf. part. (f. shrō(shru)-kyē-müṣ^u श्रु(श्रु)क्ये-मञ्जू), jammed out of shape, crushed up, shrivelled up.

shrōkun 3 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 3 श्रुकुन् । बलात्पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^u श्रुकु or shruk^u श्रुकु; f. shrōc^u श्रुचू or shruc^u श्रुचू; 2 p.p. shrō(shru)cyōv श्रु(श्रु)च्योव्), to force something solid into a narrow space, to squeeze in, to jam against (something); to crush, put out of shape, crease, distort, cause to contract by such jamming, to squeeze small; cf. sukun. shruk^u-mot^u श्रुकु-मंतु । बलात्पूरितः perf. part. (f. shruc^u-müṣ^u श्रुचू-मञ्जू), forced in, jammed in, put out of shape (by someone) as ab.

shrōkañē श्रुकञ्ज or shrukañē श्रुकञ्ज । अतिरोदनम् f.pl. pouring forth torrents of tears, weeping excessively (Gr.Gr. 118). shrō(shru)kañēn atsun श्रु(श्रु)कञ्जन् अचुन् । रोदनसंतापे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter weepings, to begin silent weepings.

shēr'kiñ शरिक्किन् । समानवृत्तिका f. of shērīkh, q.v., a female sharer, etc.

shērkar शर्कर m. sugar (El.) i.q. shēkar, q.v.

shrōk^aran श्रुक्रन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. shrōk^arūn^u श्रुक्रञ्जू), the act of crushing, making out of shape, by forcing together (two things that do not fit), squeezing together, causing to contract (by squeezing), crushing up.

shrōk^arun श्रुक्रन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^ar^u श्रुक्रत्), to distort or squeeze out of shape (by jamming something into a narrow space or against something which it does not fit, or by crookedly joining); to crush (something) up.

shrōk^arāwun श्रुक्रावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^arōw^u श्रुक्रोवु), i.q. shrōk^arun, q.v.

shĕrākath शराकथ् شراکت f. (sg. dat. shĕrākūṭṣ^u शराकू), sharing, participation, partnership (K.Pr. 193).

shĕrⁱkuth शरिक्थ् । समभागित्वम् m. (sg. dat. shĕrⁱkatās शरिक्तस्), sharing, coparcenary.

shrōkawun^u 1 श्रुकवुन् । क्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. shrōkavūn^u श्रुकवू), one who weeps excessively (esp. for some small reason), a cry-baby.

shrōkawun^u 2 श्रुकवुन् । संकुचन् n.ag. (f. as in 1) one who, or that which, becomes compressed, contracted, squeezed up, crushed up, becoming shrivelled.

shrukawun श्रुकवुन् । एकश्वासवृत्त्या adv. in a single breath and with noise (u.w.vbs. of swallowing and the like), with a loud gulp. Cf. shrutun.

shĕrⁱkōz^u शरिकाजू । समवृत्तित्वम् f. the condition of sharing, coparcenary.

shuril शुरिल् । बालत्वम् f. the conduct of a child, childishness (W. 112); conduct like that of a child, obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person (cf. dōda-sh^o, p. 190a, l. 20).

shurⁱlōz^u शुरिलाजू । बालावस्थाधर्मः f. i.q. shuril, q.v., childishness, childish conduct; conduct like that of a child (Rām. 1727).

shram अम । अमः m. toil, labour (Gr.M.); weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. —aṣun —अचुन् । आन्तीभवनम् m.inf. fatigue to come (to a person), to be fatigued, wearied, exhausted. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to labour hard (Gr.M.). —ṣānun —चानुन् । आन्तीकरणम् m.inf. to cause fatigue to enter, to fatigue, weary, exhaust.

shĕrm शर्म شرم f. shame, bashfulness, modesty (W. 123; Śiv. 873; K.Pr. 29, 193); the modest feeling due to the receipt of favours, the being overwhelmed with gratitude, the being confounded with favours granted. —karūn^u —करून् । संतोषवृत्त्या वर्तनम् f.inf. to feel ashamed, be bashful, shy; to live modestly, in modest content, to pass one's time in solitary content.

shĕrmi-marm शर्मि-मर्म । अतिलज्जावाप्तिः f. 'the essential of modesty', the becoming full of modesty or shame. —vyot^u —व्युत् । लज्जाशीलः adj. (f. -vēṭṣ^u -व्येच्छू) modest by nature, diffident, bashful, shy.

shĕrmdār शर्मदार شرم دار । अपत्रपिण्युः adj. e.g. bashful, diffident, shy.

sheoramgās (? shĕrāmgāsa) (? gend.) N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Mentha* sp., good for sword wounds (L. 76).

shĕrmanda शर्मन्द شرمنده adj. e.g. ashamed, abashed, shamefaced, confounded, bashful, modest, blushing (cf. rum rum shĕrmanda thawānⁱ, p. 833b, l. 41) (El. sharminda; Śiv. 89, 323, 362, 712, 874; Rām. 745, 1337, 1610; K.Pr. 228).

shramāwun अमावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shramōw^u अमोवु), to make (anything) a cause of labour, to labour at (anything) (as in dōd shr^o, to labour at milk, i.e. at milking, L.V. 38).

shrān आन । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (Gr.M., K. 1155); ceremonial bathing (cf. kañē-sh^o, p. 460b, l. 6) (Śiv. 756, 1170, 1889); met. being bathed in something, suffused with moisture (cf. guma-sh^o, p. 287a, l. 20); cf. snān, srān.

—dyun^u —दिनु । स्नपनम् m.inf. to wash, bathe (another); esp. to bathe a corpse (a part of the last obsequies of a Hindū). —gaṣhānⁱ —गह्नि । स्वित्रीभवनम् m.pl.inf. 'bathings to happen'; hence, to be covered with sweat, to sweat, or perspire, profusely. —karun

—करुन् m.inf. to bathe oneself, to bathe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 239, 927, 1162, 1172, 1177, 1496, 1826; Rām. 305); to do bathing (to someone, dat.), to give a bath to (e.g. a child) (K. 942). —karanāwun —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause (a person, dat.) to bathe, to bathe (a person) (Śiv. 1309, 1315). —sōndar —खन्दर् । प्रसूतायाः स्नानार्चनाद्युत्सवः f. a bathing festival; e.g. the ceremonial (first) bathing of a woman after childbirth (usually on the sixth day after the birth); a festival in honour of the goddess Ṣaṣṭhī (a form of Durgā).

shrāna-dēg आन-देग् । स्नानजलस्थाली f. a washing basin, a bathing basin; the basin for the water with which a corpse is bathed in the course of funeral obsequies. —gor^u —गर् । मृतस्नापकः m. a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man as ab. —gūr^u —गूर । मृतस्नापिका f. a bathing woman; a woman who washes or bathes a helpless invalid woman; the woman who bathes the corpse of a woman as ab. —kuth^u —कुठु । स्नानगृहम् m. a bathing hut, a hut on the bank of a river for private bathing. —pūṭ^u —पूट । स्नानपट्टिका f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing as ab. —paṭh —पट । स्नानशाटी m. (sg. dat. —paṭas —पटस्), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress. —wōn^u —वोनु । स्नानजलम् m. bathing-water; the water with which a corpse is bathed; water which has been used for washing generally, dirty bath-water.

shrōn^u ओनु or (q.v.) srōn^u सोनु । आर्द्रः adj. (f. shrōn^u आनू), wet, moist, damp; succulent, not dry, green, juicy (cf. shrūṭṣ^u shr^o, p. 896a, l. 27); (of a story, or the like) soft, tender. Cf. srōn^u.

shĕran शरन् । रक्षावलम्बः e.g. protection, preservation, security (K. 585, 763); a protector, preserver, defender; a place of refuge, asylum, place of shelter (Śiv. 600–1); one who has taken refuge (Śiv. 1752).

—gathun —गकुन् । चाणार्थमन्वाश्रयणम् m.inf. to go to a place or person of refuge, to take refuge (with), fly (to) for protection, to seek refuge (Śiv. 75, 316, 484, 493, 605-6, 798, 1196; Rām. 32, 521, 725, 821, 829, 991, 1584, 1763; K. 767). —rōzun —रोजुन् । चित्तैकाग्र्येण चाणार्थमुपासना m.inf. persistently to remain under (a person's) protection. —sōpanun —सौपनुन् m.inf. to become a refugee, to take refuge (with so-and-so) (Rām. 75, 495, 591, 782, 817, 938, 940, 984, 1291, 1478, 1690; K. 876 (*sampanum*)). —yun^a —यिनु m.inf. to come to seek refuge, to take refuge (with a person) (Rām. 1184; K. 238, 243, 329, 584, 826, 880, 1172).

shērani yun^a शरनि यिनु । शरणाश्रयणम् m.inf. to come (to one) for protection, to seek the protection (of), to take refuge (with, or in) (Śiv. 29, 987, 1134).

shērun शेरुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shyūr^a श्यूर् (also written shūr^a शूर्); f. shīr^ū शीर्), to arrange, set in order (Gr.Gr. 15, 21; Gr.M.; L. 458, W. 114); to make ready, prepare (cf. kamān shērūn^ū, p. 445b, l. 10) (Rām. 572, 1420, 1452; H. x, 7; xi, 12, 17); to repair, mend (Gr.M.); to finish; to adorn (YZ. 167).

shīrith pūrith rōzun शीरिष् पूरिष् रोजुन् । विलाससज्जता m.inf. to keep oneself or remain dressed up in all one's best (e.g. a bride or bridegroom during the marriage ceremony, or a woman awaiting her lover). —thawun —थवुन् । समाधानेन स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in order, to put by carefully arranged and safely.

shyūr^a-mot^a श्यूर्-मंतु perf. part. (f. shīr^ū-mūts^ū), arranged, put in order; made ready, prepared; repaired, mended; finished; adorned.

shīrīn 1 शीरीन् m. *Colechicum illyricum* (El.).

shīrīn 2 शीरीन् شیرین adj. e.g. sweet (cf. bādām-sh°, p. 86b, l. 25) (L. 458). Cf. shirīn 1.

sahārun सहारुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sahōr^a सहोर्), to bear, endure, suffer, bear patiently. sahōr^a-mot^a सहोर्-मंतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. sahōr^ū-mūts^ū सहोर्-मंतू), borne, endured.

shrōncē श्रोच, see shrūt^a.

shrōncar श्रोचर्, see shrōcar.

shrandā श्रंड or (q.v.) srandā संड । उच्छृङ्खलमहिषः, अतिस्थूलः m. a bull set at liberty (as an act of piety, and allowed to wander about at will), a Brahminy bull; met. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow. -har -हर् । उद्धतमहिषयुद्धम्, उद्धतस्थूलमानुषायोधनम् f. a fight between such bulls; a fight between two strapping fellows.

shrūd^ū श्रूडू or (q.v.) srūd^ū संडू f. (sg. dat. shranjē श्रञ्ज्य), a tiny box or casket (cf. sōrma-sh°, s.v. sōrma).

shrang श्रंग । शृङ्गम्, प्रधानभूतः m. a horn; the top, peak, summit of a mountain; the head man or leading person in a village or the like.

shrōng श्रंग् or (q.v.) srōng संग् । सुरङ्गा f. a subterranean passage, a mine; a very narrow passage, lane, or the like.

shrangār श्रंगार् । शृङ्गारः, रसात्मा सामग्री m. the sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment; dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment.

shrangōrⁱ श्रंगारि । शृङ्गारयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who excites love, attractive, seductive, captivating, fascinating, bewitching.

shrīnagar श्रीनगर, see p. 888b, l. 46.

shēranāgath शरनागथ् । रक्षार्थमुपाश्रितः e.g. (sg. dat. shēranāgatas शरनागतस्), one who comes for protection or refuge, a refugee, fugitive (Śiv. 1673, 1740; K. 585).

shrūt^a श्रूट्, see shrūt^a.

shēranāwun शेरनावुन् । संस्कारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shēranōw^a शेरनोवु), to cause to be arranged, or set in order; to cause to be prepared, made ready; to cause to be repaired, mended; to repair, mend (K. 954).

shōranāwun शोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōranōw^a शोरनोवु), to make a loud confused noise, to twang loudly (Rām. 123).

shrānaway श्रानवय् । स्नानार्थदानम् f. the fee paid to the person who washes a corpse.

shranz श्रञ्ज् or (q.v.) sranz स्रञ्ज् m. a blacksmith's tongs (H. xi, 16).

shrōn^ū श्रोन्नू, see shrōn^a.

shirīn 1 शिरिन् । मिष्टभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat, sweets; esp. cardamoms coated with sugar, comfits; cf. shīrīn 2. shirīnē-phol^a शिरिन्-फेलु । मिष्टभक्ष्यसमुदायः m. a single comfit; a collection or quantity of comfits.

shirīn 2 शिरिन् । ओष्ठकाकली f. a whistle (formed with the lips), whistling (Gr.M.). —karūn^ū —करून् । ओष्ठकाकलीवादनम् f.inf. to whistle. —gathūn^ū —गकुन् । काकलीध्वन्यादिना अवबोधः f.inf. a whistle to occur, to be warned or informed by the sound of a whistle. —wāyūn^ū —वायून् f.inf. to whistle (Gr.M.).

shrāñēr श्राञर् or (qq.v.) sāñēr साञर्, srāñēr स्राञर् । सार्द्रता m. moisture; succulency, greenness, juiciness; (of a story) softness, tenderness.

sharpi, see shrapun.

shēraph शरफ् شرف, see shōñ.

shrapun श्रपुन् । जरणम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. shrop^a श्रप्), to be digested (cf. phēkēn-hond^a shrapun phyārēñ, p. 721a, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204-5; Śiv. 1121; K.Pr. 171, 222, (*sharpi* for

shrapī) 225); to have an appetite (L. 458); to be evaporated, to evaporate, disappear by evaporation (Gr.Gr. 204); to be soaked up (Gr.Gr. 204); (of some thin liquid) to be boiled down to thickness; (of an opinion or the like) to be digested, to be thoroughly considered and agreed to; to fade (from the memory); to waste away, fade away; to decay (Gr.Gr. 128). [The causal of this verb is *shrap^arun* अपरुन्, *shrap^arāwun* अपरावुन्, or *shrapanāwun* अपनावुन्, qq.v., Gr.Gr. 174. Its 3 p.p. is optionally *shrapyāv* अयाव् or *shrapiyāv* अपियाव्, Gr.Gr. 205.]

shrapⁱ shrapⁱ gaṣhun अपि अपि गह्नुन् । निरन्तर-निपाते ऽपि लीनीभवनम् gradually to be evaporated, (of falling rain or other water) to disappear as fast as it falls; met. (of a story or the like) to disappear from the memory while it is being spoken.

shrop^u-mot^u अपु-मंतु । जीर्णः, संमत्सुपगतः, न्यूनीभूतः perf. part. (f. *shrup^u-müṣ^u* अपू-मंचू), digested; evaporated; soaked up (e.g. rain falling on the ground); boiled down; approved after due consideration.

shūrpanakh शूर्पनख् or *shūrpanakhā* शूर्पनखा f. N. of a female demon, in Skt. *Śūrpanakhā*. She was sister of Rāvaṇa, and wished to marry Rāma. Rāma referred her to his brother Lakṣmaṇa, but he too refused her. She then threatened to devour Sītā, but Lakṣmaṇa cut off her ears and nose. She fled to Rāvaṇa, and, as a result of her complaint, he carried off Sītā (Śiv. 1481; Rām. 333, 338, 350, 1143g-h, 1780).

shrapanāwun अपनावुन् conj. 1. (1 p.p. *shrapanōw^u* अपनोवु), i.q. *shrap^arun* अपरुन्, q.v., see Gr.Gr. 174. *shrap^aran* अपरन् । जीर्णीकरणम्, विलायनम् f. (sg. dat. *shrap^arūn^u* अपरंचू), the causing to be digested; boiling down, evaporation (tr.); causing to disappear, waste away (property, esp. another's); letting (something) fade from the memory.

shrap^arun अपरुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *shrap^ar^u* अपरू), to cause to be digested (Śiv. 306); to boil down; to evaporate (tr.); to cause (one's own or another's property) to disappear, esp. gradually to waste or misappropriate (another's property); to let something fade from the memory. *shrap^ar^u-mot^u* अपरू-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. *shrap^ar^u-müṣ^u* अपरू-मंचू), caused to be digested, etc., as ab.

shrap^arāwun अपरावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *shrap^arōw^u* अपरोवु), i.q. *shrap^arun*, q.v. *shrap^arōw^u-mot^u* अपरोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. *shrap^arōv^u-müṣ^u* अपरावू-मंचू), i.q. *shrap^ar^u-mot^u*, q.v. ab.

shirⁱ-püt^u शिरि-पटू । स्नायुविशेषः f. the mass of solid muscle connecting the ribs, and close to the backbone. *shrapath* अपथ । जरणशक्तिः f. (sg. dat. *shrapüṣ^u* अपपंचू), the power of quick digestion; the quality of being quickly digested, (of food) digestibility; fading away, wasting away, decay (Gr.Gr. 128).

shrapawun^u अपवुनु । जरन् n.ag. (f. *shrapavūn^u* अपवंचू), (food) easily digestible, quickly digested; that which is being approved after full consideration.

shārēr शार्यर् । केकरत्वम् m. squint-eyedness (Śiv. 1756). *shērīr* शरीर् । शरीरम् m. the body of man, beast, or bird (Gr.M., Śiv. 878).

shrūt^u श्रूटु । अखण्डः adj. (f. *shrūt^u* श्रूटू, sg. dat. *shrōcē* श्रोच्च), unbroken, whole, entire, complete.

shrāth श्राठ्, see *shāth*.

shrōth श्रुथ् । वेदश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. *shrōṣ^u* श्रूचू), a vedic or sacred text (Śiv. 1116, 1865).

shrōth श्रुठ् । असद्वृत्तम् m. (sg. dat. *shrōṭas* श्रुटस्), an untrue story, romance, an imaginary or false statement made publicly. —*lāyun* —लायुन् । असत्कथाभाषणम् m.inf. to make a false narrative.

shrōth^u श्रोडु or *shōth^u* शोडु । कुणपः m. (sg. dat. *shrō(shō)thiṣ* आ(श)ठिस्), a dead body, a corpse. *shōthiṣ nakh dyun^u* शाठिस् नख् दिनु । अशक्त-साह्यविधानम् m.inf. 'to give a shoulder to a corpse', i.e. to give a helping hand to one overwhelmed by difficulty, to help one to bear a too heavy load (lit. and met.).

shruth श्रुथ् । पानशब्दः m. (sg. dat. *shrutas* श्रुतस्), the noise made in swallowing a liquid, a gulping sound (Gr.Gr. 15, a sip).

shērth शर्थ् شرط । पणः m. (sg. dat. *shērtas* शर्तस्), a condition, stipulation, engagement, treaty (K. 720, K.Pr. 196); a wager, a bet; (in Ksh.) the hidden essential quality of any thing or action (Rām. 840 (f.)).

—*bēhun* —व्यङ्गन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. an agreement to be assented to, a wager, or bet, to be agreed to.

—*khārun* —खारुन् । निमित्तमात्रेणारोपणम् m.inf. to make a bet, lay a wager; to put forward a pretext, to raise a pretext, to decide hurriedly on a mere pretext. —*khasun* —खसुन् । हेतुमाचारोपः m.inf. a pretext to be raised as ab.

shērtā-shērth शर्त-शर्थ् (= شرطاً شرطی) । पणव्यवहारः f. mutual obligations; mutual conditions, mutual betting.

shērtas bēhun शर्तस् व्यङ्गन् । पणार्थं द्रव्यप्रयोगः m.inf. (in a bet) to lay a stake.

shriṭhun श्रिटुन् । आशानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *shriṭhyōv* श्रिट्योव्), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid, to become numb with cold

(Gr.M.); cf. shithun. shrithyō-mot^u श्रिथ्यो-मंतु ।
आस्थानीभूतः perf. part. (f. shrithyē-müts^u श्रिथ्ये-मंतू),
congealed, etc.

shērtal शर्तल । पणद्रव्यम् f. the stake in a wager, etc.
—tulūn^u —तुलन् । द्यूते माध्यस्थद्रव्यसंग्रहः f. inf. to
collect, or hold, the stakes in a bet or gambling, to
be a stakeholder.

shrutun श्रुतुन् । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrut^u श्रुत,
f. shruts^u श्रुत्; 2 p.p. shrutsōv श्रुतोव्), to drink
with noise, to gulp down in one long breath;
cf. shrukawun. shrut^u-mot^u श्रुत-मंतु । शब्दवत्पीतः
perf. part. (f. shruts^u-müts^u श्रुत्-मंतू), drunk with a
noisy gulp, gulped down.

shrutawōn^u श्रुतवोनु m. (f. shrutawōn^u श्रुतवोन्), one
who hears well, one who is the reverse of being deaf
(L.V. 20).

shrūts^u 1 श्रूत् । शौचम् m. (sg. abl. shrōtsi श्रोत्ति), purity,
cleanness; purification, cleansing, purifying, the
operation or process of making pure (Śiv. 1471).
Cf. shōts^h.

shrūts^u 2 श्रूत् । शुद्धः adj. (m. sg. abl. shrōtsi श्रोत्ति; f. sg.
nom. shrūts^u श्रूत्), pure, clean (El. also *srūts*, W. 88
shrūts) (Śiv. 1287, Rām. 1783); undefiled, innocent
(cf. hātⁱ-shr^o, p. 356a, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 142); religiously
or ceremonially pure or undefiled (Śiv. 1042, 1071).
—karun —करन् m. inf. to clean, cleanse (El., W. 88).
shrūts^u shrōn^u श्रूत् श्रोनु । अतिपूतः adj. (f. shrūts^u
shrōn^u श्रूत् श्रोन्), very pure, very clean; quite un-
defiled.

shrōtsi-shrāni श्रोत्ति-श्रानि । अतिपवित्रवृत्त्या adv. in
a very pure manner, undefiled.

shrūtsⁱ pōthⁱ श्रूत्ति पाठि or —pōthin —पाठिन् ।
शुद्धाचारेण adv. in an undefiled manner.

shrōts^h श्रूत् । सुक् m. (sg. dat. shrōtsas श्रूत्स), a kind of
ladle used for sacrificial purposes and for pouring
clarified butter, etc. Cf. shrōv.

shrōts^h श्रूत् । गुह्यशुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. shrōtsi श्रोत्ति),
cleansing (Gr.Gr. 125); esp. purification by cleansing
the privities after micturation or voiding excrement
(cf. mal-shr^o, p. 564a, l. 20); cf. shōts^h. —hēn^u
—ह्यन् । गुह्येन्द्रियचालनम् f. inf. to cleanse the privities
as ab. (with earth, water, or the like).

shrōtsi-wōn^u श्रोत्ति-वोन् । गुह्यचालनजलम् m. water
used for cleansing the privities.

shrōtsun श्रोत्तुन् । शुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shrōtsyōv
श्रोत्तोव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, pure, to become
free from defilement (Gr.Gr. 125, 226-7; L.V. 105;
Śiv. 1287; Rām. 58); cf. shōts^h. shrōtsyō-mot^u
श्रोत्तो-मंतु । शुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. shrōtsyē-müts^u
श्रोत्ते-मंतू), become pure, freed from defilement.

shrōtsar श्रोत्तर् । शुद्धिः m. purity, the condition of being
undefiled (Gr.Gr. 142, Rām. 1065); (of food, or of
the act of eating food) ceremonial purity, the condition
of being free from ceremonial uncleanness. Cf.
shōtsar.

shrūts^aran श्रूत्तरन् । संशोधनम् f. (sg. dat. shrūts^arūn^u
श्रूत्तरन्), the act of making clean, cleansing; making
free from ceremonial defilement.

shrūts^arun श्रूत्तरन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrūts^ar^u
श्रूत्तर्), to make clean, to cleanse; to free (something
or someone) from ceremonial defilement (Śiv. 285).

shrūts^ar^u-mot^u श्रूत्तर्-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part.
(f. shrūts^ar^u-müts^u श्रूत्तर्-मंतू), cleansed, as ab.

shrūts^arāwun श्रूत्तरावुन् । शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
shrūts^arōw^u श्रूत्तरोव्) i.q. shrūts^arun, q.v. (Śiv. 285).
shrūts^arōw^u-mot^u श्रूत्तरोव्-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part.
(f. shrūts^arōv^u-müts^u श्रूत्तरोव्-मंतू), i.q. shrūts^ar^u-
mot^u, q.v., s.v. shrūts^arun.

shrōtsātsār श्रोत्तात्तार् । शौचाचारः m. the purificatory
rite after micturation or voiding excrement (by cleans-
ing with earth or water the privities, hands, and feet,
and rinsing out the mouth). Cf. shōtsātsār.

shrūtsⁱyōr^u श्रूत्तियोर् । शुद्धाचरणः adj. (f. shrūtsⁱyōr^u 1
श्रूत्तियार्), one who is pure in mind and actions (in-
cluding ceremonial purity).

shrūtsⁱyōr^u 2 श्रूत्तियार् । शुद्धाचरणम् f. pure conduct,
purity of mind and actions (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrūtsⁱyōr^uz^u श्रूत्तियार्ज्ज् f. i.q. shrūtsⁱyōr^u 2, q.v.
(Gr.Gr. 142).

shrav श्रव् । बुद्धेदः m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as
those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in
a dish, etc.). Cf. srav.

shrōv श्रव् । सुवः m. a sacrificial ladle. Cf. shrōts^h.

sah^arāv सह्राव् (= سحر) । अनावृतप्रदेशः m. a desert,
waste, wilderness, plain; (in Ksh.) an open space of
ground (not hedged or walled round).

shrāwukh आवुक् । मृद्वाजनविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
shrāwakas आवकस्), a kind of small earthen dish,
such as a saucer or similar vessel.

shrawan श्रवन् m. hearing, listening; esp. the attentive
listening to the reading of ancient histories, sacred
texts, or the like (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

shrawun 1 श्रवुन् । नक्षत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. shrawanas
श्रवनस्), N. of a certain constellation of three stars,
one of the lunar asterisms or mansions, in Skt. Śravana.

shrawun 2 श्रवुन् । प्रच्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. shrow^u श्रवु),
to drip, ooze, drop forth; cf. srawun. shrow^u-
mot^u श्रवु-मंतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. shrūv^u-müts^u
श्रवू-मंतू), dripped, oozed forth.

shrāwun आवुन् । आवणमासः m. (sg. dat. shrāwanas

आवनस), N. of the fourth Hindū luni-solar month, in Skt. *Śrāvaṇa*, equivalent to July–August (Śiv. 327, 1540; Rām. 172; YZ. 553; K.Pr.128).

shrāwāna-punim^u आवन-पुनिम् । आवणपूर्णिमा f. the day of the full moon of the month of Śrāvaṇa, on which day Hindūs worship Śiva.

shrāwānⁱ आवनि । आवणमासे adv. in the month of Śrāvaṇa.

sahārawun^u सहारवुनु । चान्तिशीलः n.ag. (f. sahāravūn^u सहारवन्), one who bears, suffers, endures, one who is patient.

shirwans (? spelling) m. the mat cover of a boat (El.). I.q. pash.

shērawaṇⁱ शेरवन् । संस्करणभृतिः f. wages paid for arranging, for repairing, etc., the cost of repairs. Cf. shērun.

shrawawun^u श्रववुनु । निःसरन् n.ag. (f. shrawavūn^u श्रववन्), that which oozes, drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. sawawun^u.

shē-ryot^u श-र्यत्, shē-rēṣ^u श-रैष, see p. 874a, l. 18.

shōrazār शोरज़ार् adj. c.g. brackish, saline (Gr.M.); (of land) barren (esp. owing to saltpetre efflorescence) (Gr.M.). Cf. shōra.

shās शास् f. in the following (cf. shās^ath):—
shās gaṣhūn^u शास् गह्वन् । अतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. dejection, pain, sorrow, distress to occur. —karūn^u —करन् । खेदनम् f.inf. to cause sorrow, distress, dejection.

shus शुस् । कृशः adj. c.g. lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; (of a thing or act) thin, spare, of little use. Cf. shust. —gaṣhun —गह्वन् । चैष्याधिगमः m.inf. to become lean, to become thin.

sāhas साहस् । अयुक्तोद्योगः m. boldness, daring courage; precipitancy, temerity, rashness, foolhardiness, rash impetuosity.

sāhāsⁱ साहसि । अयुक्तोद्यमः adj. c.g. rash, temerarious, reckless, heedless of consequences, foolhardy.

shēsh شش card. six, in shēsh-barg, six-leaved, see jāphur^u, p. 376b, l. 13. Cf. shēh 2.

shēshi शशि m. the moon. —kal -कल् f. a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69; Śiv. 1657, 1842). —ras -रस् m. moon-juice, nectar, the water of immortality (L.V. 40).

shēsh शेश (or शेष) or shish शिश । अवशिष्टः subst. and adj. c.g. (sg. abl. shēshē (shishē 1) शेश (शिश)), that which remains over and above, that which is the rest, the remainder, residue (cf. huta-sh^o, p. 359b, l. 30, and Śiv. 1658, 1881; shēwa-sh^o, s.v. shēv).

shēshē-(shishē)-nāg शेश-(शिश-)-नाग । शेषाभिख्य-नागराजः m. N. of a celebrated serpent (in Skt. *śeṣa-nāga*) represented as having a thousand heads, and to

form the couch and canopy of the god Viṣṇu, and sometimes as bearing the entire world on one of his heads (Śiv. 735, 1153; Rām. 223, 918; K. 41, 43, 46, 74); an ammonite (in Skt. *śālagrāma*), a sacred stone considered to be typical of Viṣṇu.

shishē 2 शिश شیشه (for 3, see shūsh) । काचः m. glass (Gr.M., K. 757); glass-ware; a glass bottle or jar (cf. nāsti-sh^o, p. 659a, l. 14) (Gr.M.; Rām. 513, 677); a looking-glass, mirror, pier-glass, etc. (El. *shishī*; Rām. 199, 1611).

shishē-bōng^ar शिश-बुंगर् । काचकटकविशेषः f. a glass bangle or bracelet (El. *shishī*). —bāwātⁱ -वार्वटि । काचमयदोर्भूषाविशेषः m.pl. a set of glass armlets (see bāwot^u). —dōr^u -दोरू । काचपचकः f. a glazed side-door or window. —gor^u -गर् m. a bottle-maker (El. *shishigar*). —khūnd^u -खुन्दू । काचखण्डः f. (sg. dat. —khanjē -खन्ज्य), a piece or fragment of glass.

shōshⁱ शांशि or shōsh^u शांशु । आसोच्छ्वासविकृतिः f. gasping, panting, breathlessness, puffing and blowing (cf. āma-sh^o, p. 27a, l. 3) (El. *shānsh*); cf. shāh 2, of which it is a fem. form. —khasūn^u —खसन् । आसविकारोद्भवः f.inf. panting to mount, to lose one's breath, to gasp, pant.

shāshē-rāy शाश-राय् । आसोच्छ्वासविरुद्धगतिः f. stoppage of breathing, want of breath, exhaustion from this cause.

shūsh शुश् (= شش) or shyūsh^u श्यूशु । फुफुसः m. (sg. abl. shishē 3 शिश or shūshē शुश्), the lungs (El. also *shāsh*, apparently by confusion with shōshⁱ; K.Pr. 200). shishē-(or shūshē)-nōr^u शिश-(शुश्)-नोरू । फुफुसनालिका m. the pipe of the lungs, the windpipe (confused also with the gullet) (El.). —tikh -तिख् । फुफुसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. —tikas -तिकस्), a small piece of lung.

shēshⁱdara शंशिदर । निश्चेष्टः adj. c.g. motionless, paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed.

shāshun शाशुन् । उच्छ्वासनिःश्वासः conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōsh^u शोशु), to breathe (Gr.Gr. lxxvi); esp. to breathe with difficulty, to pant, gasp.

shēshⁱna शंशिन । शिशेन्द्रियम् m. the male organ of generation, the penis.

shēshun शशुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shosh^u शशु), to bear, endure; to tolerate, stand, suffer, acquiesce in. Cf. sahun. shēshith hēkun शशिथ ह्यकुन् । बलात्सहनम् m.inf. to tolerate, endure patiently and with determination.

shishupāl शिशुपाल m. N. of the king of Cēdi, who was slain by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 710, 1674; K. 640, 647 ff, 1051 ff. (his death)).

shishir शिशिर or shishur शिशुर । शिशिरः, अतिशीतम् m. (sg. dat. shishiras शिशिरस् or shishēras शिशरस्), the cold season (lasting two months, January 15 to March 15) (L. 326, shishir; Śiv. 338); cold weather, extreme cold (Śiv. 342). —lagun —लगुन् । अतिशीताक्रान्तिः m.inf. cold to attack (a person), to become frozen, to become frost-bitten. —lāgun —लागुन् । शिशिरयन्त्रसंयोजनम् m.inf. to apply (the amulet of) the cold weather; to apply a certain amulet to keep a person cool, i.e. to apply an amulet to the head of a newly-born child or of a newly-married daughter-in-law to ward off attacks of demons (whose home is the snowy mountains, and who cause convulsions, hysterics, and the like); the festival on this occasion (usually held in the cold month of Pōh (December-January)). —marun —मरुन् । शिशिर-यन्त्रयोजनम् m.inf. to carry out this festival.

shishēr-bôg^u शिशर्-वोगु । सुदायविशेषः m. the present made to her by the parents and relations of the newly-married bride on the occasion of the above festival. —gôr^u -गोर् । रचायन्त्रविशेषः m. the amulet fixed on the occasion of this festival. It is shaped like a water-chestnut and is filled with mustard and other ingredients (see gôr^u 1). —gôth^u -गौठु । श्यानजलमयदण्डः f. an icicle (El. shishirgânt; L. 461, shishir-gânt; Śiv. 335). —mōnd^u -मोंडु । भूषणविशेषः f. the amulet referred to ab. —mās -मास् । शिशिरमासः m. a month of the cold season. —sōkrānth -सौक्रान्थ । माघसंक्रान्तिः f. the festival when the sun enters the sign Makar, or Capricorn, in the cold month of Māg (January-February).

shishit, see shēyēshith.

shēshthī शश्टी or षष्ठी f. a N. of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. ṣaṣṭhī). Offerings are made to her on the sixth day after a child's birth. Cf. sōndar 1.

shēsh^tar शशितर् or shēs^tar शसर् or shēst^rar शस्तर । शस्त्रधातुः, लोहः m. (sg. dat. shēsh^ttras शशित्रस् or shēstras शस्त्रस्), iron (of which there are mines in Kashmir) (El. shistir, shistur; Gr.M. shēst^rar; W. 128, shistar; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46), shēs^tar; Śiv. 1563, 1616 (id., shistar); Rām. (shēs^tar), 18, 1113; YZ. 122 (shistar); K.Pr. 46, 197, 199, 243); met. a weapon, arms; armour (El. shastar). —bēhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । भायनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf. to cause iron (or a weapon) to be imposed (on some one), to cow, keep in subjection by intimidation.

shēsh^ttra-(or shēs^ttra-)bāna शशित्र-(शसत्र-)वान । लोहमयवस्तु m. anything usually made of iron (e.g. a knife, or the like).

shēsh^ttruw^u शशित्रुव or shēs^ttruw^u शसत्रुव । शस्त्रमयः,

लोहमयः adj. (f. shēsh^ttrüv^u शशित्रवू or shēs^ttrüv^u शसत्रवू), made of iron, iron (Gr.M. shēst^raruv^u). Cf. shēstruw^u.

shēshēv शशव् । षट्शततन्तुतानः adj. (f. shēshēwa शशव), (of a cloth, or the like) (that of) which (the warp) consists of six hundred (threads).

shishuw^u शिशुव adj. (f. shishüv^u शीशवू), made of glass.

shēshēwun^u शशवुन् । चाम्यन् n.ag. (f. shēshēvün^u शशवंचू), one who bears patiently, tolerates, endures.

shēshēway शशवय्, see p. 874a, l. 38.

sahas^r सहस् card. a thousand (the Skt. word sahasra borrowed; cf. sās 2). sahasra-dal सहस्र-दल m. thousand-petalled, a kind of lotus (Śiv. 41).

shust, adj. c.g. thin (L. 464). Cf. shus.

shāsth शासथ् । खेदातिशयः f. (sg. dat. shāsth शासचू), great grief, affliction, sorrow, distress. Cf. shās.

shāst^rar शास्तर or shös^tar शासर् । शास्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. shāstras शास्त्रस्), Hindū holy writ, a religious or philosophic treatise (cf. darma-sh^o, p. 244b, l. 49; shiwa-sh^o, p. 902a, l. 5) (Śiv. 49, 50); a sacred volume, a book dealing with such subjects (L.V. 27; Śiv. 159, 248, 758, 1117).

shēs^tar शसर्, shēs^ttra शसत्र, see shēsh^tar.

shös^tarⁱ शासर्ति । शास्त्रविद्वान् m. one who is versed in holy writ or in philosophy (cf. darma-sh^o, p. 244b, l. 50); (or adj.) dealing, or concerned with, holy writ, etc.

shēstruw^u शस्त्रुव adj. (f. shēstrüv^u शस्त्रवू), made of iron, iron (H. v, 4; xii, 16, 17). I.q. shēsh^ttruw^u, q.v.

shēs^ttruw^u शसत्रुव, see shēsh^ttruw^u.

shēs^tatath शसतथ् or shisatath शिसतथ् । षट्शततिः card. (pl. dat. shēs^tatatan शसततन्), seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 79).

shēs^tatatyum^u शसततिमु or shisatatyum^u शिसततिमु । षट्शततितमः ord. (f. shēs^tatitim^u शसततिमू or shi^o), seventy-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shītⁱ शीति card. m.pl. a group of eighty, an eighty; the form taken by shīth 2, eighty, as a multiplicative, as in kāh shītⁱ aith hath ta shīth, eleven eighties (are) eight hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shot^u शतु adj. (f. shüts^u शचू), used —°, of, or belonging to, (so many) hundred (cf. aitha-sh^o, p. 66b, l. 38; nawa-sh^o, p. 664a, l. 45; pōntsa-sh^o, p. 743a, l. 45; shēth-shētⁱ, p. 899a, l. 30).

shōt^u शौतु, see shōnt^u.

shuta श्रुत m. in the following:— shuta dyun^u श्रुत दिनु । अभ्याघातः m.inf. to strike, beat (a person). —khyon^u —ख्यनु । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer a beating. —pyon^u —प्यनु । आघातापातः m.inf. a beating to fall (on a person), to get a beating.

shut^u शुत or shutun शुतुन् postpos. since, from the time that, forming adverbs of time, as in *gōḍa-sh°*, from the first, p. 277a, l. 40; *kana-sh°*, from a long time ago, p. 449a, l. 36; *tala-sh°*, s.v. tal 1; *tana-sh°*, since then, s.v. tana 2; so K. 740, 822, 1051, 1076, 1093. Cf. shuth.

shēṭadanwa शतदधन्व m. N. of a man (in Skt. Śatadhanvan) killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) for having slain Shētruzith, q.v. (K. 689, 691, 693).

shāth शठ or (Śiv. 1585) shrāth आठ । द्वीपस्थलम् m. (sg. dat. sh(r)āthas शा(आ)ठस्), a sand-bank (in a river) (cf. sēki-shrāth, s.v. sēkh) (El. shāt, shrāt), falls (of a river); Gr.M. shāth; L.V. 84-5, id.; Śiv. 1585 (shrāth), 1805 (shāth); YZ. 34; K.Pr. 68, 190); a ford (Gr.M.); stony, sandy soil (L. 321, shāth).

shātha lagun शठ लगुन् m.inf. (of a boat) to strike on a sand-bank, to run aground (Rām. 1202 (causal), 1334).

shāth शँथ, see shānth.

shaith शैठ, see shēth 2.

shēth शथ । शतम् (pl. dat. shētan शतन्), card. a hundred (L.V. 6). As a simple cardinal this word is the same as hath, q.v., but only used for the hundreds after eight hundred. Thus z^ah hath, two hundred; aiṭh hath, eight hundred; but nav shēth, nine hundred (p. 357a, l. 49; p. 664a, l. 18); kāh shēth, eleven hundred (p. 387b, l. 8; Rām. 740-1); nawa-shētuk^u (p. 664a, l. 48) (Śiv. 738, 1887 (bāh sh°, 1200); Rām. 535 (shurāh sh°, 1600), 885 (ṭōdāh sh°, 1400)). -shētⁱ -शति m.pl. hundreds (of any article), innumerable (L.V. 6). Cf. p. 898b, l. 44.

shēta-mon^u शत-मनु । कठोरचित्तः adj. (f. -mūn^u -मनु), hard-hearted, callous, not moved by another's sorrows or necessity, mean-hearted, niggardly. -mōr^u -मोर । शतघाती adj. (f. -mōr^u -मोर), one who kills by hundreds, one who massacres; met. a violent, turbulent, rough, outrageous, ferocious fellow.

shēth 1 शैठ f. (sg. dat. shīth^u शीठू), the sixth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. kōmāra-sh°, p. 446a, l. 41).

shēth 2 शैठ or shaith शैठ । षष्टिः card. (pl. dat. shēthan शैठन्), sixty (Gr.Gr. 78, 84-5, 148; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 181).

shētha-wuhur^u शैठ-वज्रह । षष्टिवार्षिकः (f. -warish^u -वरिशू), full sixty years old.

shēthan-andar शैठन्-अन्दर । षष्टिवार्षिकः adj. e.g. among the sixties, (any person, thing, or action, who or which is) sixty years old. —hond^u —हन्दु । षष्टिसंवन्धी, षष्टिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, sixty; earning sixty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shēth^u शैठ f. ? a cripple's crutch. The meaning and form of this word are doubtful. It has been noted only in the following:— shēchē-som^o शैच-समु । अत्यल्पावलम्बः m. 'like a cripple's crutch', very slight means of support (in the way of children, allies, or the like).

shīth 1 शीथ m. cold, the cold season in the following:— shīta-kāl शीत-काल । शीतसमयः m. the cold season, the cold winter time. -kōlⁱ -कालि । शीतावसरे adv. in the cold season. -kāluk^u -कालुक । शीतावसरसंवन्धी adj. gen. (f. -kālūc^u -कालचू), of, or belonging to, the cold season.

shīth 2 शीथ । अशीतिः card. (pl. dat. shītan शीतन्), eighty (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 1070). —watan —वत्तन ।

जीर्णखंडसमुदायः m.pl. a collection of old rags, an old worn-out garment of which only a few rags are left.

shītan-hond^u शीतन्-हन्दु । अशीतिवेतनपण्यः adj. pl. gen. (f. hūnz^u हंजू), of, or belonging to, eighty; costing eighty (rupees, etc.) or earning eighty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shīthⁱ शीठि card. m.pl. the multiplicative form of shēth 2, sixty, as in kāh shīthⁱ shē hath ta shēth, eleven sixties (are) six hundred and sixty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shōth शोठ । अमुकः c.g. (sg. dat. shōthas शोठस्), a certain person or thing not named, but indicated by a gesture; so-and-so, such-and-such, as in suh shōth gathi, that person (not named, but pointed at) will go; ṭē shōthas wonun, he spoke to you (not named, but pointed at); mē shōthas wānⁱzi, please speak to me (not named, but pointed at).

shōth शौठ । शुण्ठी m. (sg. dat. shōthas शौठस्), dry ginger, ginger (K.Pr. shōth).

-gand^ur^u -गंडरू । शुण्ठीमूलम् f. a root of ginger, a single lump of ginger.

-trēsh -त्रेश । शुण्ठीसंसृष्टपानीयम् f. ginger-water-drink, boiled water in which ginger is soaked (used as a beverage, and as a potion in colds, fevers, etc.).

-wōn^u -वोनु । शुण्ठीजलम् m. water in which powdered ginger is soaked, or boiling water to which a little ginger is added, given to a lying-woman as a drink.

-wor^u -वरू । शुण्ठीवटिका, सूदविशेषः m. a ginger cake; a certain dish spiced with ginger.

shōth^u शोटु, see shrōth^u.

shuth शुथ postpos. from (cf. bōna-shuth, p. 110b, l. 22). Cf. shut^u.

shūth शुथ । सखभेदः m. (sg. dat. shūtas शूतस्), a certain crop (? a pulse), described as producing a small white seed shaped like a long mōng-seed (Phaseolus mungo).

shīth^ahan शीठहन् । अनाचारः f. (sg. dat. shīth^ahūn^u शीठहंजू), improper conduct (on the part of one whose conduct is habitually proper), departure from proper

conduct (e.g. by ceasing to support one's servants, or to make gifts to petitioners).

shēṭhakh शेटख्, in aiṭha-shēṭhakh, p. 66b, l. 41, q.v., and cf. shēṭh 1.

shīṭhun शिटुन् । आश्यानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shīṭhyōv शिद्योव्), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid; (of some slight virtue or fault) to become strengthened (by being practised), (of time) to become long (by delay), and so on; cf. shriṭhun. shīṭhyō-mot^u शिद्यो-मंतु । आश्यानीभूतः perf. part. (f. shīṭhyē-müṭṭ^u शिद्ये-मंचू), congealed; strengthened, as ab.

shēṭh^ar शेटर् । शत्रुः m. (sg. dat. shētras शत्रस्, also written shēṭ^aras शत्रस्, and shētras शत्रस्. This word is opp. to mēṭh^ar, q.v.; cf. Rām. 1781) an enemy, foe, adversary (El. shathar, shithar; Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M. shēṭ^ar; Śiv. 1541; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 733, 837, 957, 1197, 1276, 1439, 1781-2, etc.; K. 132, 364-5, 599; K.Pr. 9, 78, 142).

shēṭ^ara-(or shētra-)bögiⁱ शत्र-(शत्र-)बांशि । द्वेषतावाप्तिः m.pl. 'shares of enemy', the becoming an object of enmity. -bāy -बाय् । द्विषत्पत्नी f. the wife of an enemy; a female enemy; cf. mētra-bāy, p. 606a, l. 5. -buziⁱ -बुजि । शत्रुसावृत्तिः adj. e.g. 'liability to an enemy', under the power or control of an enemy. -gara -गर । वैर्याश्रयस्थानम् m. the home or house of an enemy (cf. mētra-gara, p. 606a, l. 6). -gātukh -गातुख् m. (sg. dat. -gātakas -गातकस्), a slayer of enemies (Rām. 1280).

shēṭ^arūn^u-wak^arūn^u शत्रूरू-वकरू । शत्रुसंहतिः f.pl. an assemblage, a combination, of enemies.

shōṭhis शोटिस्, see shrōṭh^u.

shīṭhyum^u शीठिमु । षष्टितमः ord. (f. shīṭhim^u शीठिम्), sixtieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shīṭhyun^u शीठिनु । षष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. shīṭhin^u शीठिन्), costing sixty (rupees, etc.), worth sixty (Gr.Gr. 148).

shitājⁱ शितैजि or shitūj^u शितजू । पिटकविशेषः f. a small pustule or pock (like that of smallpox, but smaller) which covers the body in large numbers, as in that disease, ? chicken-pox. Cf. shitalⁱ.

shītūj^u शीतजू, see shītol^u.

shītajyār शीतज्यार् । शीतलत्वम् m. coldness, cold, gelidity, frigidity (Śiv. 1902).

shītal शीतल् । शीतलः adj. e.g. cold, gelid, frigid, chilly (El. shatīl, apparently a misprint); cool (lit. or fig.) (Śiv. 537, 740, 1870; Rām. 1728). Cf. shītol^u.

shītālⁱ शीतलि । शीतलारोगः m.pl. smallpox (El. shītil, shītilyā; K.Pr. 76). -ākha -आख् । शीतलाचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. -ākhas -आखस्), a smallpox scar, smallpox pit or mark, a pock. —bud^u—बुड् । दुःसहशीतलारोगः

f. 'a smallpox old woman', a violent and severe attack of smallpox. -mōgul -मगुल् । मुखवैकृतकच्छी-तलारोगः m. 'a smallpox Mogul', a terrible attack of smallpox, such as one that kills the sufferer or eats away the features of the face. -musur^u -मुसुर् ।

शीतलाकिणोपेतः adj. (f. -mus^ur^u -मुस्र्), marked with smallpox scars, pitted with smallpox, pock-marked.

shītol^u शीतलु । अतिशीतगुणः adj. (f. shītūj^u शीतजू), very cold, glacial, frigid, freezing. Cf. shītal.

shātun शौतुन्, see shāntun.

shētān शेतान् (= شیطان) m. the devil, Satan (H. iii, 87; K.Pr. shaitān, 191, 184); a wicked fellow, a rascal (K.Pr. shaitān, 91).

shutun शुतुन्, i.q. shut^u, q.v. Cf. ödⁱ-sh^o, p. 14a, l. 3; göḍa-sh^o, p. 277a, l. 40; kana-sh^o, p. 449a, l. 36; tala-sh^o, s.v. tal 1.

shitiñ शितिच् f., see dēji-hārⁱ-shitiñ, p. 267b, l. 21.

shēṭ^ar शत्र and shētra शत्र, see shēṭh^ar.

shitur^u शितुर् । बन्धः, भिन्नविशेषः tight tying, as in a tourniquet, or too tight tying of a load, strangling; a kind of obstinate beggar (cf. shutrā). -band -बन्द् । दुर्वन्धः m. strangling, tying a tourniquet, etc., as ab.

shutrā शुत्रा, in shutrā-shōhⁱ शुत्रा-शाहि । भिन्नविशेषः m. a kind of obstinate beggar. Cf. shitur^u.

shēṭ^aragan शत्रगन्, shēṭurgun शत्रुगन्, or shētrugn शत्रुग्(or घ्)न् m. (sg. dat. (Rām. 1698) shētrugnas शत्रुग्नस्), N. of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa (in Skt. Śatrughna) (Śiv. (shēṭa^ar^o) 1420; Rām. (shēṭurgun) 84, 86, 138, 283, 385, 1131, etc.; (shētrugn) 166, 224, 262-3, 1143d, 1758).

shītraj (? spelling) Plumbago Europea (El.). Cf. cīta.

shitrok^u शित्रक्, see p. 874a, l. 23.

shitarikh शितरिख् or shutarikh शुतरिख् । संयुक्त-यकाररूपम् f. (sg. dat. shi(u)tarikhi शि(शु)तरिखि), the name of the letter ya when it is the latter part of a conjunct consonant in the Śāradā character (cf. r^akh, of which this is a compound).

shēṭaranj शतरंज् (= شطرنج) । चतुरङ्गक्रीडा m. chess (Rām. 1314, 1316).

shētras शत्रस्, shēṭ^aras शत्रस्, see shēṭh^ar.

shētaruth शत्रुथ् । शत्रुता m. (sg. dat. shēṭ^aratas शत्रतस्), enmity, hostility, spite, discord (El. shatrut, shitrut, Gr.Gr. 144, Gr.M., Śiv. 1756, K. 542). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to hate (El.).

shēṭ^arōz^u शत्रांजू f. the conduct of an enemy, opposition (El. shetarāz). —karūn^u —करंचू f.inf. to oppose (El.).

shētruzith शत्रुजिथ् m. (sg. dat. shētruzitas शत्रुजितस्), N. of a Yādava (in Skt. Śatrūjit, or according to some versions Śatrūjit). He was the father of Satēbhām (Satyabhāmā), and was given by the sun a valuable

jewel. He was slain by Shĕtadanwa (q.v.) for the sake of this jewel (K. 670, 675, 689, 690).

shĕtawuh शतबुह । षड्विंशतिः card. twenty-six, i.q. shĕwuh, q.v.

shĕtawuhyum^u शतबुहिम् । षड्विंशतितमः ord. (f. shĕtawuhim^u शतबुहिम्), twenty-sixth, i.q. shĕwuhum^u, q.v.

shĕtāyō gatāyō शतायो गतायो । अत्यन्तविभवः m. the coming (esp. to a poor man) of great power and wealth.

shĕtyum^u शतिम् ord. (f. shĕtim^u शतिम्), hundredth, i.q. hatyum^u, q.v., used in the higher hundreds above eight hundred. Cf. hath, p. 357a, l. 48; nawa-shĕtyum^u, p. 664a, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 81, 84).

shĕityum^u शीतिम् । अशीतितमः ord. (f. shĕitim^u शीतिम्), eightieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shĕityun^u शतिन् । शतपण्यः adj. (f. shĕtin^u शतिन्), i.q. hatyun^u, q.v., costing, or worth, a hundred (rupees, etc.); earning (wages, etc., amounting to, a hundred (rupees, etc.) (cf. nawa-sh°, p. 664b, l. 2; pōnṣa-sh°, p. 743a, l. 49; but sata-hatyun^u, worth seven hundred).

shĕityun^u शीतिन् । अशीतिपण्यः adj. (f. shĕtin^u शीतिन्), costing, or worth, eighty (rupees, etc.); earning (wages or the like amounting to) eighty (rupees, etc.).

shōṣ^u शौच, see shānth and shōnt^u.

shōṣh शौच । शुद्धिः m. (sg. dat. shōṣas शौचस्), cleaning, cleansing, purifying (parts of the body, clothes, etc.); esp. purification after micturation or voiding excrement; purity, the condition of not being defiled; hence, pure (i.e. undefiled) food (H. x, 3). Cf. shrōṣh and shrōṣun.

shōṣar शौचर् । मलापगमः m. the condition of being pure, cleanness, purity, the condition of being undefiled; the becoming pure, clean, etc.; the ceremonial cleansing of parts of the body. Cf. shrōṣar.

shāṣar शौचर्, see shānṣar.

shōṣ^aran शौचरन्, shōṣ^arun शौचरन्, see shōnṣ^aran, shōnṣ^arun.

shōṣ^arāwun शौचरावुन्, see shōnṣ^arāwun.

shōṣāṣār शौचाचार । शौचाचारः m. i.q. shrōṣāṣār, q.v. shĕv शव । शवः m. (sg. abl. shĕwa 1 शव), a human corpse, a dead body (El. shau; Gr.M.; Rām. 671, 1177). El. also gives the meaning 'God' to this word. Possibly shiv (q.v.) is meant. Cf. haph.

shĕwa-dĕwa शव-दव । मरणाधिगमः m. the arrival or coming of death (esp. when unexpected or accidental) (used esp. in curses and the like). -khāshⁱ -खशि । चणान्मृतः adj. e.g. dead from an instantaneous death. -khāshⁱ gaṣhun -खशि गह्नुन् । चणान्मरणावस्थापत्तिः

m.inf. to suffer a sudden death. -nĕrmāl -नर्माल् or -nĕrmāl -नेर्माल् । शवस्नानजलम् m. the water with which a corpse has been washed (and hence ceremonially impure). -rang -रङ् । शवावस्था m. corpse-colour, resemblance to a corpse (e.g. the pallor of a person due to fear, fainting, sickness, or the like). -rath -रथ । शवासृक् m. (sg. dat. -ratas -रतस्), the blood of a corpse, the blood that issues from a corpse; met. an abusive description of food angrily or disdainfully refused (*quasi* fit only to be thrown away as something utterly unclean). -ruth -रथ् । शवार्थव्रतम् m. (sg. dat. -rutas -रतस्), (on the occasion of a death) a fast for ten or twelve days maintained by the relations of the deceased, who eat only once a day. -shish -शीश् । मरणोत्तरावशिष्टधनम् m. the ready money of the family left over and above after the expenses of a funeral.

shĕwa 2 शव (=شبهه) or shĕwa शिव । आशङ्का, गूढशङ्का m. suspicion, doubt, hesitation, jealous suspicion (e.g. when one has secretly found a source of wealth, to suspect that another person has got news about its whereabouts). —aṣun —अचुन् । आशङ्कोद्भवः, पीनः-पुन्येनार्थनोत्साहाप्तिः m.inf. suspicion to enter, suspicion to be felt; by success in previous begging to become encouraged to worry the giver by further repeated begging.

shiv शिव m. N. of the third god of the Hindū triad, in Skt. Śiva (cf. parama-sh°, p. 760a, l. 18) (L.V. 8, 14, 51-4, 58, 68, 80; Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, *et passim*; Rām. 11, 117, 591-2, 609, 611, 616, 938, 940; K. 344, 792-3, 827).

shiwa-jī शिव-जी m. i.q. shiv (Śiv. 40, 79, 116, 119, 121, 190, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, 61, 1527; K. 792). -karmī -कर्मी m. one who performs the duties laid down in the Śaiva scriptures (Śiv. 242). -lūkh -लूख् m. (sg. dat. -lūkas -लूकस्), the world of Śiva, the heaven of Śiva; hence, salvation, absorption in Śiva (Śiv. 674, 1297, 1887). -may -मय् adj. e.g. made up of Śiva, consisting of him (L.V. 16). -nām -नाम् m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 1113). -nāth -नाथ् m. i.q. Shiv (Śiv. 43, 131, 229, *et passim*). -nāv -नाव् m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 111, 190, 192, 423, 1908, 1910, 1912). -pūzan -पूजन् m. the worship of Śiva (L.V. 22). -rūph -रूप् m. (sg. dat. -rūpas -रूपस्), the form of Śiva, acting in the character of Śiva (Śiv. 737, 778, 851, 975, etc.). -rāth -राथ् f. (sg. dat. -rōṣ^u -रात्रौ), N. of the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January-February) on which a fast is observed in honour of Śiva. -shĕkh^ath -शख्थ or -shĕktⁱ -शक्ति f. the energetic power or *śakti* of

Śiva (see **shēkt**ⁱ) (Śiv. (*shēkht*^{ath}) 1315; *shēkt*ⁱ, 39, 100, 115, 280, 507, 513, 665, etc.; K. 344); Śiva and his energetic power (L.V. 2). —**shēnkar** -शंकर m. i.q. Shiv, esp. in his propitious aspect (Śiv. 248, 355, 384, 791, 1157). —**shāst^r** -शास्त्र m. a scripture of the Śaiva religion (Śiv. 159, 248, 1117). —**shiwa karun** —शिव कर्तुन् m.inf. to utter the cry of 'Śiva! Śiva!' to be utterly devoted to him (L.V. 65; cf. Rām. 1768).
shiwā शिवा f. N. of Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (in Skt. Śivā) (Śiv. 112, 1138, 1167).
sahav सहव् (= سهو) । अमः m. oversight, inadvertency, omission; error, mistake, blunder, fault; neglect, negligence. —**gaṣhun** —गह्नुन् । भ्रन्तिसंभवः m.inf. a blunder to occur, a mistake to be made.
shēwuh शवुह् or (q.v.) **shētawuh** शतवुह् । षड्विंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **shēwuhān** शवुहन्), twenty-six (Gr.Gr. 77). Cf. **shētawuh**. **shēwuhān-hond^u** शवुहन्-हन्दु । षड्विंशतिपण्यः (संवन्धी) adj. (gen. pl., f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, twenty-six; costing twenty-six (rupees, etc.); earning twenty-six (rupees, etc.).
shēwuhyum^u शवुहिम् or (q.v.) **shētawuhyum^u** शतवुहिम् । षड्विंशः ord. (f. **shēwuhim^u** शवुहिम्), twenty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).
shēwahay शवहय्, in **ok^u-shēwahay**, q.v.
shēwal शवल । असदाचरणा f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman.
shēwāla शवाल or **shiwāla** शिवाल m. a temple dedicated to Śiva (see **shiv**) (El. *shawālah*, a temple; Śiv. 1692).
shōw^ala शोवल (= شاحول) । समतापरीक्षणोपकरणम् m. a plumb-line, a plummet.
shōwula शोवुल । मुद्गरः m. an Indian club, an athlete's club (for exercising the muscles).
sahawun^u सहवुनु । सहमानः n.ag. (f. **sahavūn^u** सहवन्तू), one who is patient, forgiving, forbearing. **sahawun^u** **sahawun^u** सहवुनु-सहवुनु । मन्दमन्दम् adv. patiently, gently, slowly, leisurely.
shēwanzāh शवज्जाह् or **shiwanzāh** शिवज्जाह् । षट्पञ्चाशत् card. fifty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).
shēwanzōhyum^u शवज्जाहिम् or **shi^o** शि^o । षट्पञ्चाशः ord. (f. **shē(shi)wanzōhim^u** श(शि)वज्जाहिम्), fifty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 78).
shiviñ शिविन् । देवमूर्तिविशेषः f. an image (usually made of flour) of the goddess Śivā (see **shiwā**) offered in the worship of the Bhairavas (see **bōrav**) on the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March) and on the five following nights.
shāv^ur^u शवर्ह । धृष्टा f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman, outwardly well-conducted.

shēwarā श्वरा f. N. of a woman of a wild tribe (in Skt. *śavarī*) who was an ardent devotee of Rāma, and to whom he showed graciousness (Śiv. 1471).
shiwar शिवर् । पटलास्तरणविशेषः m. a kind of floor of the upper story of a house (described as consisting of beams only without the addition of floor boards); a kind of rice, hardy and growing on a high elevation (L. 46).
shivrāmgāsa शिवरामगास, see **sheoramgās**.
shiewrni būdan (? spelling and gend.) the widgeon, *Mareca penelope* (L. 129).
shwās श्वास m. a breathing, a complete breath, inspiration and expiration (L.V. 55); an inspiration, as opposed to an expiration (see **wōshwās**) (Śiv. 1437, K. 345). Cf. **shāh** 2.
shēwot^u श्वतु m. the six-staged road, i.e. (in Śaiva philosophy) the six *cikāras*, or the six *cakras* (see p. 873b, ll. 27, 44) (L.V. 82).
shāway शाय । जनश्रुतिः f. a general report, rumour. —**pēñ^u** —पेञ् । किंवदन्ती ख्यातिः f.inf. a rumour to become spread. —**ṣhunūñ^u** —हूनञ् । जनश्रुतिख्यापनम् f.inf. to spread a general rumour, to convey a rumour.
shāy शाय or **shēy** 1 शय (also written **shāī** शार्दे) (= جاي) । आश्रयस्थानम् f. (with suff. of indef. art. **shāyā** शया or **shāyāh** शयाह्), a place, esp. a place of resort, or to which one can resort (e.g. a place of refuge, a temple, or a meeting place) (cf. **chapan-sh^o**, p. 164a, l. 20; **jāy-sh^o**, p. 380a, l. 5; **māṭa-sh^o**, p. 604a, l. 21; **prath shāyē**, p. 769a, l. 36) (El. *shāī*, a place; Gr.Gr. 136; Śiv. (*shāy*) 242, 271, 889, 1238, 1332, 1619; (*shēy*) 517, 1600, 1700; Rām. 108, 250, 1768; K. 194, 209, 219, 230, 288, 289, 372, 588, 863, 924, 940 ff.; YZ. (*shēy*) 235; K.Pr. 78, *shāt*; 87, *shāy*).
shēyē āsun शय आसुन् । स्थिराश्रयता m.inf. to become in an established position, to be well-established in one's home or the like (K.Pr. 193); (of a thing) to become firmly fixed in position. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठीभवनम् m.inf. to be (and continue) firmly fixed in position. —**thawun** —थवुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to make established, to put into an established position, to fix firmly in its proper place.
shāyi-wōl^u शायि-वोलु m. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses a place (Gr.Gr. 136).
shēy 2 शय, **shēyau** शयौ or **षयौ**, see **shēh** 2.
shīyā शीया شيعه m. N. of a Muslim sect (which affirms that 'Alī was the rightful Imām after Muḥammad); a follower of this sect (K.Pr. 197). Cf. **alī tashīā**.
shōy शय् or **shōy** शोय شوئي । प्रचालनम् m. or f. a slight washing, e.g. washing a little dirt off a garment or from a vessel, or washing a part of the body

(cf. pā-shōy, p. 748a, l. 9). —kadun —कडुन् or —kadūn^u —कडून् । प्रचालनम् m. or f. inf. to wash, as ab. —trāwun —चावुन् or —trāvūn^u —चावून् । प्रचालनम् m. or f. inf., id.

sahāy सहाय or (Śiv. 897) साहाय । सहायः m. a help, succour, aid, assistance (Gr.M.); a helper, adherent, patron, succourer (Śiv. 897). —karun —करुन् m. inf. to help, aid (Gr.M.).

shyām 1 श्याम्, see shām 2.

shyām 2 श्याम् m. a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. śyāma), so given on account of his dark complexion (cf. shyām 3) (Śiv. 1323, 1329, 1333-4, 1549).

shyāma-sōndar श्याम-स्वन्दर् m. Shyām the beautiful, i.q. shyām 2 (Śiv. 345, 581, 852, 933, 954, etc.; K. 134); (adj. c.g.) dark and comely (Rām. 1036 ff. (applied to Rāma), 1606 (applied to Sītā)).

shyām 3 श्याम् adj. c.g. dark blue, dark-coloured (i.q. shām 3, q.v.).

shyāma-gal श्याम-गल् m. dark-blue-necked, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed dark blue by drinking the *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (L.V. 13); cf. kṭa-kāl, p. 490b, l. 3. —rūph —रूप् m. he of the dark form, i.e. Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 734, 792, 1108, 1140, 1358, 1367, 1388, 1413, 1439, 1791; Rām. 1765). Cf. shyām 2.

shēyēm शयम् । षष्ठी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. shēyüm^u शयम्), the sixth lunar day of any lunar fortnight. shēyüm^u-hond^u शयम्-हण्डु । षष्ठीसंबन्धी gen. (f. -hünz^u -हज्जू), of, or belonging to, a sixth lunar day.

shēyum^u शयुम् or षयुम् ord. (f. shēyim^u शयिम्), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76; El. shāyūm; Rām. 1154, 1280; K. 132, 758). See shēyyum^u.

shyūnk^u श्यून्, see shēkun.

shyúp, see shup^u.

shōyir शायिर شاعر m. a poet (Gr.M. shōir); a minstrel (L. 462).

shyūr^u श्यूर् or shūr^u शूर् adj. (f. shīr^u शीरू), prepared, repaired, used —°, as in ada-shūr^u, p. 12a, l. 2, q.v. Cf. shērun.

shyūr^u-mot^u श्यूर्-मत्तु । संपादितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. shīr^u-müts^u शीरू-मत्तू) of shērun, q.v.

shyūsh^u, see shūsh^u.

shēyēshīth शयशीथ । षडशीतिः card. (pl. dat. shēyē-shītan शयशीतन्), eighty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. shishīt, shēyishīt).

shēyēshītyum^u शयशीतिम् । षडशीतितमः ord. (f. shēyēshītim^u शयशीतिम्), eighty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79, El. shishītyum).

shēyētōjī शयतांजी or shēyētōjih शयतांजिह ।

षट्चत्वारिंशत् card. (pl. dat. shēyētōjēn शयतांज्यन् or shēyētōjihān शयतांजिहन्), forty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shēyētōjīhyum^u शयतांजिहिम् or shēyētōjyūm^u शयतांजिम् । षट्चत्वारिंशः ord. (f. shēyētōjīhim^u शयतांजिहिम् or shēyētōjim^u शयतांजिम्), forty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shēyētr^{ah} शयत्रह । षट्त्रिंशत् card. (pl. dat. shēyētr^{ah}han शयत्रहन्), thirty-six (Gr.Gr. 77).

shēyētr^{ah}hyum^u शयत्रहिम् । षट्त्रिंशः ord. (f. shēyētr^{ah}him^u शयत्रहिम्), thirty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shēyyum^u शय्युम् or (q.v.) shēyum^u शयुम् । षष्ठः ord. (f. shēyim^u शयिम्), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76).

shēz शज् । व्याघ्रः m. a tiger; cf. shēz^{ad}. shēza-tam शज-तम् । व्याघ्रचर्म m. a tiger's skin (used as a seat for religious or ascetic purposes).

shōz^u शज्जू, see shōd^u.

sahaz सहज् adj. c.g. inborn, natural, innate (Śiv. 1753, 1772, 1858, 1873); as subst. m. natural character; true nature, reality (L.V. 18, 21, 43, 45; K. 1159); (in Śaiva philosophy) the real nature of the Self (L.V. 29, 30, 35, 62).

shēz^{ad} शज्द् । व्याघ्रः m. (f. shēzdiñ शज्दिन्), a tiger (Rām. 1630). Cf. shēz.

shōzar शजर् । शुद्धिः m. cleanness, cleanliness (cf. atha-sh°, p. 62b, l. 5); purity, ceremonial purity, freedom from pollution; blamelessness, faultlessness.

shōz^{ar}an शज्रन् । शोधना f. (sg. dat. shōz^{ar}rūn^u शज्रन्चू), purification.

shōz^{ar}run शज्रन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōz^{or}^u शज्रू), to clean, cleanse, purify; hence, to make better, improve (Gr.M. shōz^{ar}rāwun, so Śiv. 1477). shōz^{or}^u-mot^u शज्रू-मत्तु । संशोधितः perf. part. (shōz^{ar}rū-müts^u शज्रू-मत्तू), cleansed, purified.

shōz^{ar}rāwun शज्रावुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōz^{ar}rōw^u शज्रोवु), i.q. shōz^{ar}run, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M., Śiv. 1477). shōz^{ar}rōw^u-mot^u शज्रोवु-मत्तु । संशोधितः perf. part. (shōz^{ar}rōv^u-müts^u शज्रोवु-मत्तू), i.q. shōz^{or}^u-mot^u, s.v. shōz^{ar}run, q.v.

sej सेज् (?) in sēj-pān सेज्-पान (?) m. asparagus (*Asparagus racemosus*) (El.).

sījū m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.); cf. cūj^u.

The word should perhaps be spelt sījuw^u सीजुवु

sōjī स्वजि, sōj^u स्वजू, see sōg^u.

sōjī सांजि, sōj^u सांजू, see sāl 2.

sūj^u संजू, sūj^u-müts^u संजू-मत्तू, see sagun.

sījī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El. sījī). Cf. bān 1, bārj, and sīmī).

sōjēr स्वज्यर् or (q.v.) srōjēr सूज्यर् । समुच्चयता m. cheapness, low price. sojērūk^u स्वज्यरूक । समुच्चयकालकीतः gen. (f. sōjērūc^u स्वज्यरचू), of, or belonging to, cheapness;

hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

saj^aran सज्रन् । प्रोत्साहना f. (sg. dat. saj^arūn^ū सज्रन्), encouragement, urging on, stimulation (by help, approval, or the like).

saj^arun सज्रन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saj^or^u सज्र्) (of a plant) to cause to be watered, to cause to be irrigated; to encourage, urge on, stimulate (by approval, help, or the like). Cf. sagun 2, saganāwun, and sag^arāwun. saj^or^u-mot^u सज्र्-मत्तु perf. part. (f. saj^ur^ū-müt^ū सज्र्-मत्तू), caused to be watered, caused to be irrigated, etc., as ab.

sōj^arun स्वज्रन् or (q.v.) srōg^arun स्वग्रन् । समूलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōj^or^u स्वज्र्), to make (something which is dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something).

sōj^aran स्वजिरन् or (q.v.) srōj^aran स्वज्रन् । समूलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōjⁱrūn^ū स्वजिरन्), making cheap, bringing down the price of something dear.

saj^arāwun सज्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saj^arōw^u सज्रोव्), i.q. saj^arun, q.v. saj^arōw^u-mot^u सज्रोव्-मत्तु perf. part. (f. saj^arōv^ū-müt^ū सज्रोव्-मत्तू), i.q. saj^or^u-mot^u, see saj^arun.

sōj^arāwun स्वज्रावुन् । समूलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōj^arōw^u स्वज्रोव्), i.q. sōj^arun, q.v. Cf. srōg^arāwun, sōg^arāwun.

sōjiwa सजिव or sōjuv सोजुव् । स्यालीधवः m. the husband of a wife's sister, a wife's brother-in-law.

s^ajyōv सज्योव्, see s^adun.

sak, see sakh.

saka सक (= سقا) । जलवाहकः m. a water-carrier (El. saga, by a misprint for saqa, and sakah).

sēka सख् । संगतः adj. c.g. well-fitting (of one thing to another); fitting, suitable, suiting, congruous. —karun —करन् । निश्चयनम् m.inf. to make certain, to prove the truth (of a statement). —rōzun —रोजुन् । संयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be fitting, to fit something; to maintain hope in the heart, to continue hopeful. —thawun —थवुन् । आशाप्रदानम् m.inf. to give hope, to encourage.

sika 1 सिक سک (for 2, see sikh) । मुद्रोट्टङ्कनम् m. a stamp, seal, signet; an impression on money, a stamped coin, sterling or current coin (Gr.M. sikka) (cf. sara sika gaṣhun and karun, s.v. sara). —dyun^u —दिनु । स्वप्रभावोद्भासनम् m.inf. to stamp, coin; to stamp (oneself or another) as authoritative, to proclaim widely (one's own or another's) might or authority, to make famous. —lagun —लगुन् । सुख्यातिप्रसरणम् m.inf. (a person's) fame to spread widely abroad, to become famous.

sikⁱ सिकि । भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of forehead ornament worn attached to a chaplet by young girls of high rank or by a bride. siki-kala सिकि-कल । ललामकभूषणस्रक् m. the jewelled chaplet worn with the above.

sikⁱ सीकी m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.).

sok, in sok pachin, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta* (L. 129).

suka 1 सुक । वलादावेशनम् m. forcible insertion, forcible thrusting into a narrow orifice (cf. sukun). —dyun^u 1 —दिनु । मुध्याहननम् m.inf. to strike a blow with the closed fist, or with the point of club.

suka 2 सुक । भोजनाभावः m. want of food, not eating, abstinence (voluntary or involuntary) from food; cf. sakol^u. —dyun^u 2 —दिनु । भोजनानशनम् m.inf. not to eat food, to abstain (voluntarily or involuntarily) from food, to fast, starve. —lagun —लगुन् । उपवासाधिगमः m.inf. a fast, owing to want of food or famine, to be experienced, to starve.

suka 3 सुक in nika-suka, p. 627b, l. 31, q.v. Cf. nyuk^u suk^u, p. 670a, l. 38.

suk^u सुकु in nyuk^u-suk^u, p. 670a, l. 38, q.v. Cf. nika-suka, p. 627b, l. 31.

sakāba सकाव । पशुरोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease affecting cattle, horses, etc. Its symptoms are described as extreme swelling of the belly, accompanied by painful tumours. —pyon^u —प्यनु । रोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. this disease to attack (an animal).

sōkacē सक्च, see sōkūt^ū.

sakh सख् adj. one's own (of relations), german (as in 'cousin-german', or one's own mother and not a stepmother) (El., K.Pr. 144, sak).

sakhī सखी سخي adj. c.g. liberal, bountiful, generous; (as subst.) a liberal or bountiful person (K.Pr. 184 sakhai).

sēkh सख् । सिकता f. (sg. dat. sēki सकि), sand (Gr.Gr. 147; Gr.M.; L. 463; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1733, 1755; K.Pr. 190); a file (Gr.M.). —tavūn^ū —तवन् । आक्रोशनम् f.inf. 'to roast sand', to cast burning sand upon a person; hence, met. to abuse violently, to vituperate. —ṣhunūn^ū —क्षुनन् । परित्यागः f. inf. to fling away (hot) sand; hence, met. to throw away, discard (a friend, relation, or some thing, owing to its becoming spoilt or acquiring a bad reputation), 'to drop like a hot potato'.

sēki-ambār सकि-अम्बार् । सिकताराशिः m. a heap or pile of sand (as collected for some purpose).

-bōbus^u -बोबुसु । पक्षिमांसपिण्डविशेषः m. 'a sand bomb', the gizzard of a fowl or similar bird. -boṭh^u -बटु । सिकतकूलम् m. the sandy bank of a river or the like. -büth^u -बटू । सिकतरोधः f. (sg. dat. -bachē -बच्छ), (in a garden) the little sand-bank bounding

the various water basins. -chāmbī gashun -छंवि गकुन् । विनाश्याधारात्मभृगोर्निपातः m.inf. 'to fall over a precipice of sand'; hence, to fall immediately on standing on a weak or insecure position; to be destroyed immediately on being erected. -dāphar -डाफर् । सैकतस्थलम् m. a wide level sandy piece of ground (even if cultivable). -kroth^u thunun -क्रुत् कुनुन् । आक्रोशोत्तरं त्यागः m.inf. 'to wield the sand-shovel'; hence, to abuse and throw away. -shrāth याट् or -shāth -शाट् । सैकतद्वीपम् m. (sg. dat. -sh(r)āthas -श्रा(श)ठस्), a sand-bank (in a river) (Gr.M. -shāth; Śiv. 1585). —sāban gashūn^u —सावन् गक्कुञ् । निरर्थप्रयासधनव्ययः f.inf. 'soap to come from sand', i.e. after much labour and expenditure of time and money, the results to turn out to be futile. -wōn^u -वोञ् । सिकतामिश्रितजलम् m. sandy water, water full of sand.

sikh सिख् । सिंहजातिकः m. (sg. dat. sikas सिकस्, abl. sika 2 सिक, for 1, see s.v.; f. sikiyōn^u सिकियाञ्, or sikiñ सीकिञ्) a Sikh, a follower of the Sikh religion founded in the Panjāb by Guru Nānak (K.Pr. 200).

sika-brōhmun सिक-ब्रोह्मुन् । वैदेशिकपुरोधाः m. (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्राह्मनस्), a man who acts as priest to a foreigner resident in Kashmir (Sikhs from the Panjāb, being typical foreigners). sika-kot^u सिक-कट् । जातिविशेषमनुष्यपुत्रः m. a Sikh boy, the son of a Sikh.

sikh सीख् سیکھ . शूल-(शलाका-)विशेषः m. a skewer, a spit (K.Pr. 189, 200); any long thin piece of metal. —lāgānⁱ —लागनि । संतप्तशूलयोजनदण्डः m. pl. inf. to apply skewers, to burn a person with red-hot metal skewers or the like (as a punishment); met. to cauterize a person with harsh language or abuse.

sōkh स्वख् or sukh सुख् । सुखम् m. (sg. dat. sōkhas स्वखस्), happiness, welfare, well-being, comfort, ease (Gr.M.; Śiv. 41, 281, 444, 482, 752-3, 922, 1459, 1635, 1819, 1835; Rām. 175, 662; K. 6, 32, 632, 808, 1099, 1100, 1168; K.Pr. 62, 164, 201, 206, 253); rest, leisure, peace (El. sōk, sōkh). —barun —बरुन् । सुखोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy or experience happiness (Śiv. 1113; K. 958, 1078, 1093); to prosper (K. 318, 473). -dās -दास् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a kind of rice-plant, with a soft white grain (El.); the grain of this rice. —dyun^u —दिनु । आल्हादनम् m.inf. to give happiness, make happy (Śiv. 946, 1438, 1639; Rām. 880). —gashun —गकुन् । सुखसमागमः m.inf. happiness to happen, to find happiness, to become happy, secure, or the like (esp. when unexpected). -rāth -राथ् । सुखरात्रिः f. (sg. dat. -rōth^u

-रात्रू), a night of happiness, a pleasant night (e.g. occupied with good or pleasant company, or a night of some great festival). -sar -सर m. N. of a beautiful bird frequenting Kashmir (El.). -s^ahan -सहन् । सुखोत्सवः f. (sg. dat. -s^ahūn^u -सहञ्), a festival in honour of some happy event (e.g. on the birth of a son); cf. s^ahan 1, which is m. -sāway -सावय् । सुखसंपत्तिः m. abundance of happiness.

sōkha-bol^u adj. lukewarm (El. sōkhabul, sōkhabōl, sōkhabaul); cf. sōkha-wushon^u, bel. -hād -हॉड् । सुखायासः f. labour, exertion, expenditure (of money or of thought), in order to attain happiness. -kār -कार् । सुखोत्सवः m. a festival of (or on account of) happiness. -kü^u -कुट् । सुखपुत्री f. (sg. dat. -kacē -कच्य), 'a daughter of happiness', a daughter born in happy circumstances and brought up happily. -kath -कट् । सुखपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a son born in happy circumstances and brought up happily; a son of happiness, i.e. a good son who gives happiness to his parents (Gr.Gr. 132). —mōkha —मख् । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly by chance (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892). —rōzun —रोजुन् । निर्वाधीभवनम् m.inf. to remain, or live, happily or in comfort (K. 363, 376). -sān -सान् । सुखितः (सुखपूर्वम्) adv. with happiness, happily, comfortably (Gr.M.; Śiv. 85, 342, 393, 482, 630; Rām. 55); quietly (El.); (as adj.) pleased, happy, delighted. —thawun —थवुन् । सर्वथा निर्वाधावस्थापनम् m.inf. to put in an entirely happy or comfortable condition (even in case of opposition). —wushon^u —वुशुन् । कवोष्णाः adj. (f. —wushin^u —वुशिञ्), pleasantly hot, slightly warm, lukewarm; cf. sōkha-bol^u, ab. -wushⁱnēr -वुशिनेर् । कोष्णता m. lukewarmness. -wushōtⁱ -वुशाति । सुखनिमित्तः adj. e.g. causing happiness, giving happiness.

sōkhas स्वखस्, sg. dat., as adv. in happiness, happily, in comfort (Rām. 484, 542). —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to go to happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1152). -pēth -पथ् adv., i.q. sōkhas, ab. (Rām. 754, 825). -tal -तल् adv., id. (Rām. 1088). —wātun —वातुन् m.inf. to reach happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1666, 1750).

sōkhī स्वखी । सुखितः adj. e.g. happy, contented, blessed with health, wealth, children, security, etc. (Śiv. 1438, 1459, 1679).

sōkhī 1 सांखी । साचिता f. witness, testimony (oral or written), signature as witness to a document or the like (Rām. 1054, 1065, 1600, 1686, 1706).

sōkhī 2 सांखी or (Gr.M.) sōkshī सांखी । साची e.g. one who sees, an observer, an eye-witness (Rām. 1782);

met. the Observer of everything, the Supreme Being (Śiv. *sōkshī*, 306, 1277, 1339, 1415, (f.) 1513). A witness (to a document, in a law-court, or the like) (El. *sākhī*, *saukhī*; Gr.M.); one who, or that which gives testimony, who or which gives proof (of anything) (Śiv. 672).

sukh सुख, see *sōkh*.

sōkhāla स्वखाल । सुकरः adj. e.g. easy, not difficult, practicable, feasible (Gr.M.); as adv. (or *sōkhāla-pōthī* स्वखाल-पांठि) easily (Gr.M.).

sōkhanāwun स्वखनावुन् । सुखितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sōkhanōw^u* स्वखनोवु), to make happy, make comfortable, cause to feel secure, put in good cheer, cheer up; cf. *sōkhawun*. *sōkhanōw^u-mot^u* स्वखनोवु-मंतु । अद्याहत्या सुखितीकृतः perf. part. (f. *sōkhanōv^u-müts^u* स्वखनोवु-मंतू), rendered secure.

sakhar सखर् । प्रस्थितिः f. setting forth (on a journey, or the like), the first starting (Gr.Gr. 127); the immediate preparations before starting. —*karüñ^u* —करञ् । प्रस्थानारम्भः f.inf. to make the immediate preparations for a journey, to start forth (on a journey). —*lagüñ^u* —लगञ् । प्रस्थिती(प्रसुती)भवनम् f.inf. a starting forth to come into existence, to be starting forth or to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of commencing any work.

sakharan सखरन् । प्रस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. *sakhariñ^u* सखरञ्), setting forth, starting (on a journey); the being on the point of setting out. —*lagüñ^u* —लगञ् । प्रस्थितीच्छोद्भवः f.inf. to become engaged in starting forth, to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of setting to on any work.

sakharun सखरन् । प्रस्थानविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *sakharyōv* सखर्योव), to prepare to set forth, to be on the point of setting out (Gr.Gr. 127; H. xii, 18); to make arrangements for a journey; to set oneself to any task, busy oneself with (L.V. 10).

sakharith *bēhun* सखरिथ व्यङ्गन् । गमनाय सन्नदीभवनम् m.inf. to become ready, or be ready, to start on a journey, to remain ready to start. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । प्रस्थानाय सन्नदीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sakharyō-mot^u सखर्यो-मंतु । विहितप्रस्थानः perf. part. (*sakharyē-müts^u* सखर्ये-मंतू), become ready to set forth, on the point of and prepared to start; ready to start on any work.

sakharēr सखर्यर् । प्रतिष्ठाशा m. the becoming on the point of setting out (on a journey), or beginning any work; the desire, or hope, of the above.

sakharāwun सखरावुन् । प्रस्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sakharōw^u* सखरोवु), to cause (a person) to set out (on a journey), to send (a person) on a message.

sakharōw^u-mot^u सखरोवु-मंतु । प्रस्थापितः perf. part.

(f. *sakharōv^u-müts^u* सखरावु-मंतू), caused to be set forth, sent forth (on a message).

sakhāsōr सखास्वर् m. N. of one of Rāvan's generals, who was killed by Hanumān (Rām. 693).

sakht سخت, see *sak^ath*.

sakh^atī سختی, see *saktī*.

sōkhta सोख्त سوخت adj. e.g. scorched, burnt, consumed to ashes (Rām. 298, YZ. 39).

sōkhēth स्वखथ् or *sōkhith* स्वखिथ् । सुखोपेतः adj. e.g. full of happiness, comfortable, entirely free from care (K. 633, 959, 1166); producing happiness, causing or producing comfort. —*bēhun* —व्यङ्गन् । त्यक्तचिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. 'to sit happy', to be or continue cheerful, happy. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sōkhawun स्वखवुन् । अद्याहत्या मृडनम् conj 1 (1 p.p. *sōkhow^u* स्वखवु), to make happy, to cheer, enliven, put at ease, make comfortable (by the removal of obstacles, etc.); cf. *sōkhanāwun*. *sōkhow^u-mot^u* स्वखवु-मंतु । अद्याहतः perf. part. (f. *sōkhūv^u-müts^u* स्वखवु-मंतू), put at ease, not troubled by obstacles.

sakhāwath सखावथ سخاوت f. (sg. dat. *sakhāvüts^u* सखावथू), generosity, liberality (Gr.M.).

sākhyāth साख्याथ् । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिः adj. e.g. become visible in bodily form (used e.g. of something hitherto unseen and unobtainable; of deities, spiritual beings, or the like; or else in comparisons, e.g. comparing a beautiful heroine to a goddess) (Śiv. 357, 1555); as postpos. in the presence of (Rām. 731) (*tsē sā°*, in thy presence); as subst. m. a present witness, one who bears testimony (i.q. *sōkhī* 2, q.v.) (Rām. 1058); cf. *sākār* and *sākshāth*. —*kār* —कार् । प्रत्यक्षदर्शनम् m. the making oneself or the becoming visible in bodily form (e.g. something hitherto unseen and unobtainable, or a deity in answer to prayer).

sakūj^u सकजू, see *sakol^u*.

sēkij^u स्यकिजू, see *sēkyul^u*.

sōkōj^u स्वकाजू, see *sōkōl^u* 2.

sukūj^u सुकूजू f. the buttock (El. *sukūj*). Cf. *mandul*.

sakajyār सकज्यार् । आदिकर्म m. (amongst Hindūs) the performance of the *śrāddha* or solemn rite performed in honour of the spirits of dead parents and ancestors; the day or time for the due performance of this rite. —*hāwun* —हावुन् । आदिकर्मविधानम् m.inf. duly to perform this rite.

sikka سكة, i.q. *sika* 1.

sakol^u 1 सकल । अभुक्तभोजनः adj. (f. *sakūj^u* सकजू), one who has not eaten any food, even though the usual mealtime has passed; cf. *suka* 2. *sakaliy* सकलिय् । विना भोजनम् adv. without eating (e.g., u.w. vbs. of going, existing, doing, or the like) (L.V. 47).

sakol^u 2 सकल adj. (f. sakūj^u सकजू), all, the whole, everything (L.V. 38). sakāliy सकलिय m.pl., with emph. y, even every one, all men (L.V. 47).

saikal सैकल सैकल m. polishing, polish, cleaning (arms or tools), furbishing (Śiv. 282).

sēkil सैकिल adj. e.g. sandy; N. of class of soil, a light loam with sandy subsoil (L. 319).

sōkāl स्वकाल । शोभनसमयः, समुल्लता m. a prosperous time, a time of great prosperity (for a person or country); a time free from calamity or the like; general cheapness of food, etc., a time of plenty. —gaṣhun —गछुन् । सौलभ्यसंभवः m.inf. cheapness to come into existence; to become cheap (of something previously dear).

sōkāluk^u स्वकालुक । सुसमयसंबन्धी gen. (f. sōkāluc^u स्वकालूच), of, or belonging to, a time of prosperity, welfare, or the like.

sōkōl^u 1 स्वकोल । सुकालः m. i.q. sōkāl, q.v. sōkōlⁱ स्वकालि । सुसमये, समुल्लतायाम्, adv. at a good time, in a time of prosperity; at a time of cheapness, in a time of plenty.

sōkālyuk^u स्वकालिक । समुल्ल्यावसरक्रीतः gen. (f. sōkāluc^u स्वकालूच), of, or belonging to, cheapness, bought at a cheap time, bought cheaply (esp. of something usually expensive).

sōkōl^u 2 स्वकोल । सुकालभवः adj. (f. sōkōj^u स्वकाजू), bought in a time of cheapness.

sakām सकाम adj. e.g. with desire, subject to desire, (of an action) due to, or caused by, desire (opp. to nishkām, q.v.) (Śiv. 1849).

sukun सुकुन् । बलात्प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. suk^u सुकु; f. according to some suc^u सुचू (Gr.Gr. lxxx, and reported for this dictionary as suk^u सुकू) to squeeze into, to force something into a tight orifice; met. (of a man) to have sexual intercourse; cf. shrōkun 2 and suka 1. suk^u-mot^u सुकु-मंतु । बलादन्तरावेशितः perf. part. (f. suk^u-müṣ^u सुकू-मंचू), forced into a tight place, squeezed into.

sikanj सिकंज (= سڪنج) । यन्त्रविशेषः m. a bookbinder's press, a clamp.

sikanja karun सिकंज करुन् । समाहत्य समायोजनम् m.inf. to press together with a clamp. —gaṣhun —गछुन् । संकटे निपतनम् m.inf. to fall into straits, to become confounded, distracted.

sikīn सीकिन् । धार्त्यादिगुणा स्त्री f. a female Sikh, a Sikh woman; an impudent young girl (usually below the age of puberty), a rude girl, see sikh and sikiyōn^u.

sakrī सक्री । पथ्यसेवनम् f. the provision of suitable food and medicine for an invalid or convalescent, a regimen (cf. nā-sakrī, p. 658a, l. 5; El. has sakre and sukrē,

both translated 'abstinence'. Cf. suka 2 and sakol^u 1).

sakār सकार् । अङ्गीकारः m. (in negotiations for a marriage) the consent given by the bride's parents, the formal acceptance of a proposed bridegroom. —dyun^u —दिनु । कन्यादानप्रतिग्रहविधानम् m.inf. to give the formal consent as ab. in the presence of the gods and witnesses. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । कन्याप्रतिग्रहणस्वीकृतिः m.inf. to accept this formal consent.

sākār साकार् । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिकः adj. e.g. (of something usually invisible) become visible in bodily form, i.q. sākhyāth, q.v.

sōk^or^u 1 स्वकूर (for 2, see sōk^arun) or suk^or^u सुकूर । असम्यङ्निष्पत्तिकः, अर्धसंपन्नः adj. (f. sōk^ur^u स्वकूर or suk^ur^u सुकूर), uneven owing to being only half ready (e.g. something being pounded, or a dish being cooked), incomplete; cf. sōkor^u. sōk^oruy thawun स्वकूर्य थवुन् । असम्यक्संस्करणम् m.inf. carelessly to leave something only half, or partly, completed; to join up incompletely.

sōkor^u स्वकूर । सुकरः adj. (f. sōkūr^u स्वकूर), easy, facile, feasible, practicable; lax, uneven, discontinuous (cf. sōk^or^u 1).

sōkarm स्वकर्म m. a pious action, a good work, a holy deed (Śiv. 426).

sōk^aran स्वकरन् । समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōk^arūn^u स्वकरंनू), levelling (of land in preparation for cultivation).

sōk^arun स्वकरन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōk^or^u 2 स्वकूर, for 1, see s.v.), to level (uncultivated land in preparation for cultivation), to make the first breaking of the soil and general levelling. Cf. sōk^arāwun.

sukaran सुकरन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. sukarūn^u सुकरंनू), causing (something) to contract, making smaller (e.g. a piece of cloth by crushing it up, or by sewing it), shrinking (something), reducing the width or size (of something).

sukarun 1 सुकरन्, conj. 1, noted only in the following:—sukor^u-mot^u सुकूर-मंतु । संकोचितः perf. part. (f. sukūr^u-müṣ^u सुकूर-मंचू), drawn together (by someone), caused to be shrunk up, made smaller or contracted (e.g. a cave, path, or wall made artificially smaller, a piece of cloth made shrunken in size, or an ornament made tighter). Cf. suk^arāwun 2.

sukarun 2 सुकरन् । संकोचाग्नः conj. 3 (2 p.p. sukaryōv सुकयोव), to become contracted, to contract, shrink. sukaryō-mot^u सुकयो-मंतु । संकुचितः perf. part. (f. sukaryē-müṣ^u सुकये-मंचू), contracted, shrunken.

sōkrānth सौक्रांथ f. (sg. dat. sōkrōnṣ^u सौक्रांनू), i.q. sankarāth, q.v.

sakarôt^u सकरोतु (cf. سَكَرَات) or sēkarôt^u स्यकरोतु ।
 आयासः, अतिकष्टम् m. fatigue, pain, affliction, distress.
 —mēlun —मेलुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः (अतिकष्टापत्तिः)
 m.inf. distress to be met with, great distress, etc., to
 be experienced, to be overwhelmed with distress, etc.
 —milawun —मिलवुन् । अतिखेदानुभावनम् m.inf.
 to cause great distress (to some one).

sakarôt^llad सकरांतिलद् or sakarōṣ^llad सकरांचूलद् ।
 अतिखेदखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. sakarôt^lladiñ
 सकरांतिलदिञ्, or sakarōṣ^lladiñ सकरांचूलदिञ्), one
 suffering from, or overwhelmed by, great distress,
 etc., as in the preceding.

sōk^arāwun स्वक्रावुन् or suk^arāwun 1 सुक्रावुन् ।
 आदिसंस्कारः, समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sō(u)k^arōw^u
 स्व(सु)क्रोवु), i.q. sōk^arun, q.v. sō(u)k^arōw^u-mot^u
 स्व(सु)क्रोवु-मंतु । प्राथमिकसंस्कारसंस्कृतः perf. part.
 (f. sō(u)k^arōv^u-müts^u स्व(सु)क्रावू-मंचू), (of wild,
 uncultivated land) roughly levelled as a preliminary
 to preparing for cultivation.

suk^arāwun 2 सुक्रावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
 suk^arōw^u सुक्रोवु), to cause to be contracted, arti-
 ficially to make smaller, to cause to be shrunken; cf.
 sukarun 1. suk^arōw^u-mot^u सुक्रोवु-मंतु । संकोचितः
 perf. part. (suk^arōv^u-müts^u सुक्रावू-मंचू) contracted
 (by some one), made smaller, shrunken (by some
 one).

sakriyē-dār संक्रिय-दार् । पथ्यानुसारी adj. e.g. (of food
 for an invalid or convalescent) agreeable to the
 regimen, suitable as diet. Cf. sakri.

sakriyēlad संक्रियलद् । पथ्यसेवी adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
 sakriyēladiñ संक्रियलदिञ्), (of an invalid or convales-
 cent) taking food according to regimen, on invalid
 diet.

sökshī साक्षी, see sökhī 2.

sūkshṁ सूक्ष्म adj. e.g. minute, fine, thin, delicate (opp.
 to sthūl, q.v.) (Śiv. 368, 1026, 1198, 1525, 1853,
 1872).

sākshāth साक्षात् adv. (the Skt. sāksāt साक्षात्) in the
 presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, evidently.
 The Ksh. form of this word is sākhyāth, q.v. -kār
 -कार m. perception, apprehension, knowledge (Śiv.
 1001, 1066, 1205, 1792).

sakta सक्त سکت । रोगविशेषः apoplexy. —gathun
 —गह्वुन् । चणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषापातः m.inf. apoplexy
 to occur, to have a sudden attack of apoplexy.
 —karun —कदन् । तत्तद्वणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषसंभवः
 m.inf. to have an attack of apoplexy.

saktī सक्ती or (Gr.M.) sakh^atī سختی । महाक्लेशः f.
 hardness, rigidity; cruelty (Rām. 977); grievance,
 hardship, adversity, indigence, distress, evil, calamity

(Śiv. 663). —anūn^u —अनन्त । महाकष्टानुभावनम्
 f.inf. to treat with harshness, severity, to illtreat
 (Rām. 412, 962). —karith —करिथ, adv. with
 difficulty (Rām. 433, 909).

söküt^u स्वकटू । सुकुमारी f. (sg. dat. sōkacē स्वकच; m.
 sōkath, q.v.), a good daughter, a virtuous and
 charming young girl.

sak^ath सक्थ سخت or (Gr.M.) sakhth सख्थ । कठोरः
 adj. e.g. hard, stiff, rigid (Gr.M.; Śiv. 335; Rām.
 1415); hard, difficult (e.g. a road, pass, or the like);
 hard, tight (e.g. a knot); (of a wish or the like)
 determined, fixed (Śiv. 430); obdurate, troublesome,
 difficult (El. sakht, Śiv. 1505); difficult, not easy,
 perplexing (Gr.M.); ferocious (El.); fierce, violent
 (of pain, sun's heat, intoxication, or the like) (Gr.M.,
 W. 24, Rām. 291); very, extreme, violent (of un-
 pleasant things) (Rām. 349; H. vii, 13, 18; K.Pr.
 87, sakht); (as adv.) violently (Rām. 376, 441); (as
 subst. m.) difficulty, strait, peril, danger (Rām. 417).
 -kan -कन् adj. e.g. deaf (El.).

sōkath स्वकथ । प्रीतिसंभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. sōkathi
 स्वकथि), a pleasing speech, pleasant words, kindly
 language.

sōkath स्वकट । सुपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. sōkaṭas स्वकटस्; f.
 sōküt^u, q.v.), a good son, a virtuous and charming
 boy (Gr.Gr. 132).

sūk^ath सूक्थ m. (sg. dat. sūktas सूक्तस्), a good or wise
 saying; a Vedic hymn (K. 15).

sēkyul^u स्यकुल । सिकतामयः adj. (f. sēkij^u स्यकिजू),
 sandy, full of sand, covered with sand, made of sand
 (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a fruit or other edible) gritty.

sikiyōn^u सिकियांचू । सिंहजातिकस्त्री f. a female Sikkh, a
 Sikkh woman. Cf. sikh and sikiñ.

sāl 1 साल् or (q.v.) swāl स्वाल् । विशिष्टभोजननिमन्त्रणम्
 m. an invitation to a dinner, picnic, or the like (cf.
 duṭop^u s°, p. 258b, l. 47; khīra-s°, p. 409a, l. 11;
 nav-s°, p. 664b, l. 44; nawa-rēh-s°, p. 665a, l. 4;
 nāvⁱ-s°, p. 667a, l. 34; phira-s°, p. 702a, ll. 2, 4);
 (Gr.Gr. 149; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 86, 266, 965, 1215,
 1748; Rām. 610; K. 375, 1006-7); a dinner-party,
 picnic (cf. phulayē-s°, p. 697b, l. 45) (K. 1147); a
 banquet, feast (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 700, 1106, 1255,
 1328; H. v, 9; vi, 2; YZ. 372, 435; K.Pr. 14, 228).
 —dapun —दपुन् । निमन्त्रणाद्भानम् m.inf. to invite
 to such a feast (cf. sālās d°, Śiv. 79, 965).

sāla-bata साल-बत । विशिष्टभोजनभक्तम् m. the food
 given at a dinner-party, picnic, or other similar feast.
 -sāl -साल् । वडलनिमन्त्रणवृत्तिः m. invitation upon
 invitation, a large number of invitations issued by a
 single host for dinner-party after dinner-party.

-tōk^u -टोकु । विशिष्टभोजनशरावः m. the dish or tray of various foods placed before each guest at a dinner-party. —yun^u —यिनु । निमन्त्रणोपस्थितिः m.inf. (of an invited guest) to arrive at a dinner-party (including the ceremonial reception by the host) (Śiv. 179, 374, 413, 820, 943, 1552, 1691). Cf. sālas y^o, Śiv. 832.

sālas anun सालस् अनुन् । भोजनार्थं निमन्त्रणम् m.inf. 'to conduct to a dinner-party', i.e. to invite an honoured guest to such (Śiv. 89).

sāl 2 साल् । स्याली f. (sg. dat. sōj^ū सांजू, Gr.Gr. 69, also written sōjⁱ सांजि), a wife's sister, a husband's sister-in-law (cf. māsat^{ūr} s^o, p. 601a, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 69).

sōj^ū-gōbur सांजू-गवुर् । स्यालीपुत्रः m. the son of a wife's sister. —kūr^ū -कूरु । स्यालीपुत्री f. the daughter of a wife's sister.

sala, see sulh.

sālⁱ सल्लि, see ālⁱ-ālam, p. 24b, l. 14.

sail 1 सैल् सैल or söl 1 साल् (for sail 2, söl 2, see under söl 2) m. a flood (El.). Cf. sah^alāb.

sēlā सेला in sēlā-kōn^u सेला-कोनु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain game, on the lines of our backgammon, in which the movements of the men on the board are determined by throwing numbered dice.

sēli सेलि, see syū^u.

sil trēl f. a kind of apple rather large and of a deep red colour (L. 349).

sila सिल (= سل) । यक्षरोगः m. pulmonary consumption, decline, ulceration of the lungs (El. silah, Gr.Gr. 13). —gaṣhun —गकुन् । यक्षरोगोद्भवः m.inf. consumption to occur, to become consumptive.

sila सील in sīla supōrī सील सुपारी m. the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El. sīla supāri). Cf. balūt.

sīlⁱ सीलि । उष्णीषविशेषः f. a long narrow strip of silken cloth, wound round the head, and worn under the turban; a short strip of cloth, suitable for a boy's turban.

solei, see sōlay.

sōli सोलि in sōli-gārē, m.e. for suli gari, see sul.

sol^u सलु । क्लीवः m. a eunuch.

sōl^u सोलु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of fine red cloth, Turkey red. sōlⁱ-dastār सालि-दस्तार् । रक्तशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made of this cloth (usually worn by boys, or, to distinguish caste, by adults).

söl 2 साल् or sail 2 सैल् (= سير) (for 1, see sail 1) m. strolling, a stroll, ramble, walk, excursion, tour, pleasure trip (cf. nāwa-s^o, p. 666b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1363; K. 701-2, 992; H. ii, 2, 4, 8; iii, 1; viii, 7; K.Pr. 233). Cf. sair.

sul सुल् or (Gr.Gr. 156) sul^u सुलु । सुवेला f. good time, early time, the time before the appointed time (Rām. 674, 1648); early dawn (cf. sōta-s^o, s.v. sōth)

(L.V. 99 (= K.Pr. 46), 100); spare time (El.). —gaṣhūn^ū —गकुन् । सुवेलसंपत्तिः f.inf. the being in good time to occur, to be before the appointed time, to be in good time. —karūn^ū —करुन् । सुवेलावलम्बः f.inf. to make earliness, to be in good time, to be in plenty of time.

suli सुलि । सुवेले adv. early, betimes (cf. sōta-s^o, s.v. sōth) (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L. 460; Śiv. 163, 628, 1883; Rām. 73, 436, 884); at dawn (H. xii, 23; K.Pr. 87). —bögi —वांगि or —bögin —वांगिन् । सुवेलकाले adv. early, approximately early, pretty early, more or less beforehand. —gari —गरि adv. at dawn time (H. v, 7, sōli-gārē, m.e.). —vili —विलि or (Śiv. 1135) —wuli —वुलि । सम्यक्सुवेले adv. exactly early, promptly early (Śiv. 1135).

sulyuk^u सुल्युकु । सुवेलसंबन्धी gen. of suli (f. sulic^ū सुलिचू), of, or belonging to, an early time.

sūlī सूली f. an impaling stake. —diñ^ū —दिञ् । f.inf. to impale; to crucify (El.).

sul^ū सुलू, see sul.

sailāb سيلاب, see sah^alāb.

sōlab खलब् or (Śiv.) sulab सुलब् । सुप्राप्यः adj. c.g. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible (Śiv. 1758, 1869).

sāligrām सालिग्राम m. N. of a certain kind of sacred stone (Skt. śālagrāma) containing the impression of one or more ammonites. It is worshipped as representing Vishnu (Śiv. 1016).

salāh सलाह صلاح । संधिः, संमतिः m. right or proper course (of conduct or procedure); advice, counsel, consultation (Gr.M.; Rām. 95; H. viii, 11); agreement, harmony, concord, reconciliation (Gr.M., K.Pr. 59); conciliation, restoring harmony. —gaṣhun —गकुन् । (पुनः)संधिसंभवः m.inf. reconciliation to occur, to become reconciled. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to consult, to consult together (El., Gr.M., Rām. 546); to determine (on a course of conduct) (Rām. 1414). —karan-wōl^u —करन्-वोलु m.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a counsellor (El.). —thāwun —थावुन् m.inf. to make agreement (with), to agree (with, sūty, a person, dat.) to do some (secret or improper action), to come to an understanding (with) (e.g. with a woman for an intrigue) (H. viii, 3).

silāh सिलाह سلاح m. weapon, weapons, arms, implement of war (Rām. 971, 1454; K.Pr. 31).

sulh सुल्ह صلح m. peace (El. sala).

sōlhār खल्हार or (q.v.) sōrahāl खरहाल् । महानसः f. a kitchen, a cookhouse (El. sulahar m.).

sōlhörⁱ खल्हारि । महानसाध्यक्षः m. a head cook, chef de cuisine, cordon bleu.

salka सल्क । गूढानुचरः m. a spy, detective.

sōlakhēn स्वलखन् । शुभलक्षणम् m. a good, or distinct, mark; an auspicious mark, sign, or omen.

salil सलिल् m. water (L.V. 16, 29; Śiv. 1869).

sōlal स्वलल् । सुरीतिसमासक्तिः f. mutual affection, long standing brotherly love, love based on generations of affectionate intercourse.

sulla सुल्ल in thañi-sulla, see thañi.

sulōlī सुलाली f. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El. *sulāli*). Cf. bagnū; dūd-phras, p. 191b, l. 15; saphēdār.

silalad सिललद् । यक्षरुगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. silaladiñ सिललदिन्), suffering from consumption, in a decline, a consumptive.

salām सलाम سلام f. (this word is f. in Ksh., but sometimes, erroneously following the practice of Hindōstānī, it is treated as m.; cf. W. 18) safety, peace (W. 13, 18); salutation, greeting, compliments (El., m.; Gr.M., m.; W. 13f.; K.Pr. 260); parting salutation, adieu, farewell, good-bye (El. f.); a complimentary present (H. viii, 3, 11). —diñ^u —दिन् f.inf. to bid farewell, bid adieu, dismiss. —ladiñ^u —लदिन् f.inf. to send one's compliments to a person (with a message) (YZ. 459). —karūñ^u —करून् f.inf., id.; to salute, to compliment, make a bow (Gr.M., m.; H. iii, 1; xii, 4, 5, 9, etc.). —pālūñ^u —पालून् f.inf. to make a bow, to salute (H. xii, 16). —wanūñ^u —वनून् f.inf. to send one's compliments

silim सलिम् । उपायः f. a device or method, mode (esp. for solving some complicated or puzzling task).

sulaimōnī सुलैमानी سليمانى the onyx stone (El. *sulaimānī* m.).

silein m. (El.), see sawōlī.

siling m. a kind of *pashmina* manufactured in Ladakh (El.).

sōlanāwun स्वलनावुन् or sulanāwun सुलनावुन् । अङ्गे लालनम्, प्रेम्ना पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sō(u)lanōw^u स्व(सु)लनोवु), to fondle, lovingly to take (a child, pet animal, or the like) into one's lap, to dandle, rock in one's arms, to hug or clasp to one's bosom (Rām. 1129); cf. sōlawun and sulawun. sō(u)lanōw^u-mot^u स्व(सु)लनोवु-मंतु । अङ्गे पालितः perf. part. (f. sō(u)-lanōv^u-mūts^u स्व(सु)लनावू-मंचू), caressed, etc., as ab.

sēlōñ^u सेलाञ् । काचमणिमाला f. an artificial precious stone made of glass, an imitation diamond or the like (Śiv. 1310); a necklace of such imitation stones.

sēlāñē-phol^u सेलाञ्-फोलु । काचमणिविशेषफलम् m. a single imitation stone, as ab.

sālār सालार् or sālur^u सालुरु । निमन्त्रणातिथिः m. (f. sālārēñ सालर्यञ्, Gr.Gr. 39, YZ. 375) an invited guest

at a dinner-party or the like; (at a wedding) a member of the bridegroom's party (Gr.Gr. 39, 149; Śiv. 742, 968, 972, 1070).

sālāra सालार । कटिवन्धनवस्त्रविशेषः m. a kind of girdle made of silken cloth worn usually by girl-brides.

silri or siriri (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

sālārēñ सालर्यञ् । निमन्त्रणेनाभ्यागता f. of sālār, q.v. (YZ. 375).

silis सीलिस्, see syū^u.

sultān सुल्तान سلطان m. a sultan, king, emperor (H. i, 1).

sōlawun स्वलवुन् । सुखप्रवृत्तौ योजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōlow^u स्वलवु), to establish in a happy position (u.w. reference to a child who has been lovingly brought up and cared for); cf. sōlanāwun and sulawun. sōlow^u-mot^u स्वलवु-मंतु । सुखवृत्तौ योजितः perf. part. (f. sōlūv^u-mūts^u स्वलवू-मंचू), established (as ab.) in a happy position.

sulawun सुलवुन् । लालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sulow^u सुलवु), to take into one's lap, to cherish, fondle (a child, pet animal, or the like) (Rām. 1105); cf. sulanāwun and sōlawun. sulow^u-mot^u सुलवु-मंतु । अङ्गे लालितः perf. part. (f. sulūv^u-mūts^u सुलवू-मंचू), fondled, as ab.

salay सलय् । शस्त्रतूलिका, शलाका f. a piece of wire, a needle, a bodkin, spike (cf. tōpi-s°, s.v. tūpī) (H. v, 4); a knitting-needle (cf. jōrāba-s°, p. 377b, l. 14); a distaff (El. *salai*).

sōlay स्वलय् । सद्योगः f. 'good union', intimate association with pious people, pious actions, pious conduct, and the like; a certain plant, *Plectranthus rugosus* (El. *solei*; L. 76, *sulai*, a medicinal herb used for preparing an eyewash). sōlayē-kāth स्वलय-काठ । लताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kāthas -काठस्), the wood of this plant (good for making charcoal).

sulaymān सुलयमान سليمان m. N.P. Solomon (the son of David) (H. xii, 17).

sam सम् adj. e.g. even, level (Śiv. 1531); impartial, fair; i.q. som^u, q.v. sama-drēshtī सम-दृष्टि or -drēshtī -दृष्टी (written -दृष्टि by Pandits) f. the regarding all things impartially (e.g. bearing sorrow and joy with equanimity, heedlessness as to poverty and riches, and so on) (Śiv. 281, 901, 1026, 1213, 1237, 1485, 1531, 1804, 1853, 1859).

sām 1 साम । तीर्थसोपानम् m. the staircase or ladder on the bank of a river or the like for the convenience of bathers (Śiv. 1109). -pōw^u -पोवु । सोपानैकमात्रम् m. a single step on this staircase.

sām 2 साम् m. in the following:— sāma-vīd साम-वीद् । साम m. N. of one of the three principal Vēdas, the Sāma-vēda, the hymns of which are sung or chanted (Śiv. 276, 394, 446, 1115, 1323, 1580).

samā 1 समा سماع । आक्रन्दकोलाहलः m. hearing; singing, song, music, ecstasy occasioned by music; (in Ksh.) the noise of the lamentations of an assembly or crowd of people (W. 135, sama; K.Pr. 253, samah); a song (El. samah).

samā 2 समा سما m. the heaven, sky, firmament (H. vii, 26). samāi, see samay.

sēm स्खम् । मूलम् f. bottom, root, foundation (e.g. of a lake, of a family, or of a story). —galūñ^u —गलञ् । समूलनाशपत्तिः f.inf. the foundation to be destroyed, (of a family, kingdom, or the like) to be destroyed root and branch. —gālūñ^u —गालञ् । समूलविघातनम् f.inf. to destroy the foundation, to destroy utterly (e.g. one king to destroy another in war). —kadūñ^u —कडञ् । समूलविघातः f.inf. to tear up the foundation, to destroy an enemy's entire family; to abuse a person and his whole family and ancestors.

sōm सोम m. the moon (L.V. 34; Śiv. 1032, 1549).

som^u संमु or somb^u संबु । समः adj. (f. sūm^u संमू), equal (to, dat.) (in size, weight, extent, usefulness, ability, etc.) (cf. shāl gūb^u hāka-ṣar sāmⁱ, p. 879b, l. 36) (L.V. 1, 5, 16; K. 795; H. (sumb^u) xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 80 (khēni sūm^u, enough for eating), 156 (sumb)); like, similar, resembling (Rām. 1656; K. 543; K.Pr. 20 (suimb), 206); even, level, flat, smooth (El. sum, Gr.M.); level, even, parallel (of lines) (Gr.M.); impartial, fair; medium, average; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions) (Gr.M.). —pahān —पहान् । समप्रायः adj. (f. sūm^u pahān संमू पहान्), about equal, etc., as ab. som^u som^u gaṣhun संमु संमु गह्नुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become completely fulfilled (at the right time and place) (e.g. a blessing, a curse, or a business undertaken). som^u som^u karun संमु संमु करन् । सफलीकरणम् m.inf. completely to fulfil, as ab.

sami kada समि कद् । समानाकृतिः adj. e.g. or adv. of the same stature, of the same form, exactly alike.

samis som^u समिस संमु । समवयआदिवृत्तिः adj. (f. —sūm^u —संमू), (a person) just like another (e.g. in age, occupation, qualities, conduct, and so on).

somuy संमुय् । मध्यमः adj. (f. sūm^uy संमूय), the exact mean, neither excessive nor too little, neither of the very best quality nor of bad quality, and so on.

sum 1 सुम् سم m. a hoof, a hoofed foot (W. 139, K.Pr. 71).

sum 2 सुम् । सेतुः, केशपद्ममध्यमार्गः f. a bridge (L. 457; W. 13; L.V. 34, 50, 96, 98; Śiv. 1793; K.Pr. 46, 47); the parting of the hair. —kadūñ^u —कडञ् । सीमानिरूपणम् f.inf. 'to pull up a bridge', to lay down a boundary line (i.e. after having fixed a boundary, to lay it down definitely in detail). —sōth^u —खंथु । धर्माचारनियमः m. bridge and mole; met. the observance of the rules of religion and good conduct (Rām. 1749). —sōth^u dyun^u —खंथु दिनु । पूर्तादिपुण्यकर्म-प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to perform acts of pious liberality (e.g. providing works of irrigation, building a bridge, providing food for the hungry, and so on). —sōth^u ṣaṭun —खंथु षटुन् । सदाचारादिव्याघातः m.inf. to cut off, put an end to, good old customs such as observances of rules of religion or conduct. —ṣaṭūñ^u —षटञ् f.inf. to cut a bridge (K.Pr. 8); (pl.) to cut bridges (of a mischievous and extravagant wife who hinders her husband from crossing over to the other side, where peace and prosperity are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

suma-kūt^u सुम-कुट् । लघुसेतुः f. a small bridge.

sāmb सांम् m. N. of a son of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), who attempted to carry off a daughter of Duryōdhana, and subsequently married her (K. 893–917).

sīmāb सीमाब् سيماب m. mercury, quicksilver (Śiv. 1464; Rām. 372, 776). Cf. pārod^u.

somb^u संबु, sumb^u संबु, see som^u.

sambōj^u संबाञ्, see sambālun.

sambal सम्बल् । लोहदण्डः f. a crowbar (such as is used for breaking or moving rocks).

sōmbul खंबुल् or sumbul سنبل । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. sōmbulas खंबुलस्), a certain plant of sweet odour, spikenard (the hairs of a mistress are often compared to it) (cf. bēkh-s^o, p. 99b, l. 18) (Śiv. 55 (sōmbul); Rām. (sōmbul) 279, 649, 676, 1021; YZ. 69, 476, 565).

sambalun संबालुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sambalyōv संबाल्योव्), to become in good order, to be put right; (of one faithless) to be confirmed (in faith) (Śiv. 1535); to come to oneself (out of a faint, after being agitated, or the like) (YZ. 15).

sambālun संवालुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sambōl^u संबोल्, f. sambōj^u संबाञ्; 2 p.p. sambājyōv संबाज्योव्), to repair, put in order, correct, arrange (something not in order), put right (cf. dam s^o, p. 216b, l. 21, Śiv. 1256; Rām. 1353, 1358) (Śiv. 977, 1218; Rām. 1129, 1289; K.Pr. 10); to train, break in, discipline, tame; to adorn (El.); to prepare (El.; Śiv. 1248, 1356; Rām. 574, 977; K. 1037); to be put in good order (= sambalun, q.v.) (Śiv. 282).

sambôl^u-mot^u संबोलु-मंतु । संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. sambôj^u-müts^u संवाजू-मंतू), put in order, as ab; disciplined, as ab.

sambôlith pakun संवालिथ् पकुन् । विविच्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to walk with discretion; to carry on any business carefully and with discretion; to conduct oneself sympathetically with everyone (i.e. generally, whether one's own people or not). —thawun —थवुन् । सम्यक्पालनम् m.inf. to put with discretion, to deposit or take care of something (so that it is well and discreetly guarded and hidden).

sambālawun^u संवालवुनु । संस्कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. sambālavūn^u संवालवंतू), one who repairs or puts in order, a corrector; a trainer, one who breaks in, disciplines.

sambālawan^u संवालवत् । संस्करणभृतिः f. the wages of a repairer, the price of repair, the cost of repair, etc., as in sambālun, q.v.

samband संबन्ध or (sometimes written by Pandits) संबन्ध m. connexion, relationship (Gr.M.).

sēmbēr संव्यर्, see sēmēr.

sōmb^aran संवरन् । संग्रहणम्, समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōmb^arūn^u संवरंतू), the act of bringing together, collecting (articles) together; making level, levelling.

sōmb^arun संवरुन् or (q.v.) sōmb^arāwun संवरावुन् । संग्रहणम् conj. 1. (caus. of samun, q.v.) (1 p.p. sōmb^ar^u संवरू), to collect together, to gather (scattered articles) together (cf. bawan sō°, p. 147a, l. 31) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1559; Rām. 1463; K. 204, 415, 769, 1033, 1065, 1085-6; H. ix, 9; xi, 7; xii, 21; K.Pr. 48); gradually to save up, to make savings (Gr.M.); to make level (Gr.Gr. 8, K. 1037).

sōmb^arⁱ sōmb^arⁱ thawun संवरि संवरि थवुन् । शनैः शनैः समुच्चयनम् m.inf. to collect or save up little by little.

sōmb^ar^u-mot^u संवरु-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. sōmb^ar^u-müts^u संवरू-मंतू), collected together, etc., as ab.

sōmbārun संवारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōmbōr^u संबोरू), i.q. sōmb^arun, q.v. to collect together, to gather (things or people) together (Rām. 777).

sōmb^arāwun संवरावुन् । संभरणम्, समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōmb^arōw^u संवरोवू) (i.q. sōmb^arun, q.v.; causal of samun, q.v.) to collect (things) together (cf. bawan sō°, p. 147a, l. 32) (El. sūmrāwun; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 113; Rām. 1675; K. 1138; H. xii, 21, 24); gradually to save up, to make savings, earn, make (a fortune) (Gr.M.); to acquire, gain (El. somrāwun); to lie with (a man with a woman) (only El. sombrāwun); to make level (rough ground or the like).

sōmb^arōw^u-mot^u संवरोवू-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. sōmb^arōv^u-müts^u संवरोवू-मंतू), collected, saved up (YZ. 408); levelled, made level. =

sōmb^arawun^u संवरवुनु । संग्रहीता n.ag. (f. sōmb^aravūn^u संवरवंतू) one who collects together, one who gathers (scattered articles) together.

sōmb^arawaṇ^u संवरवत् । संग्रहणभृतिः, समीकरणवेतनम् f. wages for collecting; wages for levelling.

sēmbis संविस, see syom^u.

samūch^u समूक्, see samakhun.

samād समाद् । समाधिः, संन्यासिश्चश्चभ्रम् f. (sg. dat. samōz^u समाजू), profound abstract meditation, intense absorption or contemplation on the Supreme (Śiv. 451-2, 509, 1768; K. 969); the tomb of a *saṃnyāsī* or Hindū ascetic.

samida समिद् । यज्ञियशाखा m. a twig or twigs or sacrificial sticks for feeding the sacred fire (Hindū). -mūr^u -मूरू । यज्ञियसमिच्छाखा f. a twig for the sacred fire.

samud^ar समुद् m. (sg. dat. samudras समुद्रस्), the sea (Śiv. 200, 707, 855, 1559, 1755; K. 244, 488, 490, 577, 588, 593, 736, 754), i.q. samandar q.v.

samagh, see samakh.

samāgam समागम् m. union, meeting, intercourse, association (Śiv. 1404, 1769, 1848).

sāmagrī सामग्री f. collection of materials or implements, etc.; stock, baggage, materials, apparatus (K. 1065); furniture (El.).

simh 1 सिंह m. a lion. The god Gaṇ'ish (*Gaṇēśa*) is said to ride upon two lions (Śiv. 14). Cf. s^ah.

simh 2 सिंह f. the constellation Leo (K. 131).

samhār संहार । विनाशः m. destruction, ruin, utter loss (cf. kāla-s°, p. 434a, l. 31) (Śiv. 12, 68, 118, 122, 152, 284, 864, 977, 1577, 1587; Rām. 341, 1004; K. 562). —mēlun —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः

m.inf. utter destruction to occur (to a person or thing). —mīlanāwun —मिलनावुन् or —milawun —मिलवुन् । विनाशप्रारम्भः m.inf. to set to work to cause utter destruction.

samhōrī संहारी adj. e.g. one who causes ruin or destruction (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). samhāri-bairav संहारि-वैरव । आ मूलं विनाशः m. 'a demon of destruction', utter ruin and destruction.

sumūhūr^ath समुहूर्थ or समुहूर्थ m. (sg. dat. sumuhūrtas समुहूर्तस्), an auspicious period, time, or moment (for any rite, etc.) (K. 1037).

simhāsan सिंहासन m. a throne (L.V. 73; Śiv. 967, 1501, 1526; K. 988).

samjhog, see samyōg.

samakh समख । यावविशेषः f. (sg. dat. samaki समकि),

a kind of gum (which exudes from a certain tree (El. *samagh*)). **samaki-vyūr^u** समकि-व्यूर् । यावविशेषरसः m. the gum as it oozes from the tree.

samakhun समखुन् । संयोगविधानम्, शोकाश्वासनकर्म conj. 2. (1 p.p. **samokh^u** समखु, f. **samüch^u** समखू; 2 p.p. **samachyōv** समच्छोव्), to become visible, be seen (Gr.Gr. 171, 204); to meet (a person accidentally or by an intentional visit) (Gr.Gr. 116 (in this sense obl. inf. **samakhana**), 204; L. 461; H. xii, 25; K.Pr. 109), to pay a visit of condolence (e.g. to the sorrowing relatives of one who has died) (obl. inf. **samakhani** in this sense, Gr.Gr. 116); to agree, to suit (El., K.Pr. 75); to associate (El.).

samokh^u-mot^u समखु-मंतु । संयोगेन दृष्टः perf. part. (f. **samüch^u-müts^u** समखू-मंतू), visited, etc., as ab.

samakhani gaṭhun समखनि गह्नुन् । शोकाश्वासन-समागमः m.inf. to go to pay a visit, to set out for a visit; to pay a visit of condolence, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 116).

samakhun^u raṭun समखुनु रटुन् । शोके आश्वासनायासमागमः m.inf. to refrain from paying a visit of condolence to a bereaved family (of some friend or relation. This is considered a breach of good manners).

samakhāwun समखावुन् । समागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **samakhōw^u** समखोवु), to make visible, show (Gr.Gr. 171); to meet, to join as a helper.

sīmlī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.). Cf. **bān** 1, **bārj**, and **sījlī**.

sammukh समुख् adv. in front, before. —**gaṭhun** —गह्नुन् m.inf. to go into the presence (of anyone), to attend (a court) (Gr.M.).

saman समन् f. a summons to a court of justice (the English word) (Gr.M.).

samān समान् adj. e.g. like, similar, equal; common, general, average; N. of one of the vital airs which has its seat in cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion (Śiv. 306). **kaityā samān**, how many (on the) average? (Gr.M.).

sāmān سامان or **sāmāna** सामान m. furniture, baggage, paraphernalia (Gr.M.; Śiv. 787, 921, 1148; Rām. 588); necessities, requisites, materials (Gr.M.; Rām. 39, 1436, 1450-1, 1675; H. vii, 5; xi, 9); tools, apparatus (Śiv. 1705); harness (El.); a woman's ornaments, etc., a woman's graces (Rām. 654, 662, 1087, 1467, 1576, 1634; YZ. 30, 267); pomp (H. xi, 20); boundary, limit, landmark, end (El.).

samōn^u समोनु adj. (of water) collected, accumulated (Rām. 1784).

samun समुन् । समुच्चयनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **samyōv** सम्योव्), to be gradually collected or stored

up (e.g. by putting articles little by little into a box), to be saved up (K. 766 (inf. dat.), K.Pr. 78); to meet together, to assemble (El. *sumun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 385, 502, 504, 507, 698, 830, 942, 960, 1245, 1442, 1751; YZ. 161, 203); to join (a person), meet (a person) (Rām. 649, YZ. 438 (we should meet each other)); to live together, get on together (K. 1140); to be level (cf. **buth^u** s^o, p. 142a, l. 16); to be level (with something else), to fit or agree (with something else), to be suitable; to be meet, proper, becoming (K. 904); to match, be a counterpart. The causal of the verb is **sōmb^arun** or **sōmb^arāwun**, qq.v.

samith समिथ् conj. part. having assembled, having come together (Rām. 145, 276, 404, 615, 779, 860, 1009, 1108c, 1130, 1334 (of water), 1679, 1684, 1714, 1757, 1760; K. 181, 405, 701; YZ. 82, 86, 173, 410); (as adv.) together, all together (Rām. 68, 88, 1455, 1537; K. 369, 835); together with (my friends), after collecting (my friends) round (me) (K.Pr. 87, *sēmit*); united, in conjunction (Rām. 837, K. 266). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । समसमाश्रयणम् m.inf. (of a number of people) to live together in one community and on an equality.

samyō-mot^u सम्यो-मंतु । साम्यं संचयं वा उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **samyē-müts^u** सम्ये-मंतू), collected, gradually saved up; (pl.) assembled, met together (Śiv. 64, 742; Rām. 642); fitted, become suitable, found to be a match, matched.

sōman 1 स्वमन् or **suman** 1 सुमन् m. a flower; esp. the great-flowered jasmine (L.V. 68). —**sōy** -स्य । लताविशेषः, कण्टकप्रकृतिः f. 'a flower-nettle', a certain stinging plant; a nettlish woman, a woman of a waspish disposition, a shrew.

sōman 2 स्वमन् or **suman** 2 सुमन् । सुचित्तः adj. e.g. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent, gracious. **sōmana** स्वमन । प्रसन्नचित्तेन adv. graciously, benevolently; piously (Rām. 993).

samandar समंदर् or (El.) **samundar** समुंदर् m. the sea (El.; Gr.M. *samandar*; Śiv. 836, 1638 (id.); Rām. (*samandar*) 449, 595, 719, 855, 987; K.Pr. 184). Cf. **samud^ar**.

sēmanz स्यमज्ज् adv. and prep. in the middle. Noted only in the phrase **sēmanz sōthi**, in the middle of the bridge or embankment, i.e. half-way across (L.V. 98 (= K.Pr. 18), Śiv. 371).

sīmiñ सीमिन् । सिंही f. (m. **s^ah** सह, q.v.) a lioness (El. *sihmin*, *semin*, *sīmiñ*, *sīming*, a lioness, leopardess, tigress; Gr.M., a lioness, tigress; Śiv. 1817, lioness; Rām. 96).

sīmiñē सीमिञ् । भक्ष्यविशेषः f.pl. Indian vermicelli (the *simā* of India Proper).

sampad संपद् f. (sg. dat. sampūz^u संपञ्जू), wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1151, 1154).

sampadā संपदा f. N. of the goddess of affluence (Śiv. 1095, 1142; K. 748); wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1094, 1099, 1106, 1150). Cf. sampatā.

samāph समाप् । समाप्तिः m. (sg. dat. samāpas समापस्), end, conclusion, termination; completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; completion, end, hence, destruction; 10 adj. e.g. finished, completed (cf. samāp^ath) (Rām. 1730).

sampon^a संपन् । संपन्नः 1 p.p. (f. sampūñ^u संपञ्जू) (see sampanun) become, finished, completed; prosperous, thriving; endowed with, possessed of (K. 636, bāla- 15 rūpa s°, endowed with a youthful form).

sampanun संपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. sampon^a संपन् (q.v. s.v.), f. sampūñ^u संपञ्जू) (i.q. sapanun सपनुन्, q.v.), to become (Rām. 18, 24, 68, 75, 114, 139, 228-9, 237, 266, 307, 309, 372, 403, 411; K. 122, 352, 428, 558); 20 to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (K. 119, 589); to happen, occur, take place (K. 87, 562, 677, 715, 752, 776, 799, 909, 1040, 1071); to exist (K. 7); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so and so), (he) has; to become (complete), be finished (K. 140); 25 In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now', hence 'I am', etc. (Rām. 535); shēran sampanun, to take refuge (with, dat.) (K. 876). Cf. sapadun, sapanun, sōpanun, and sapazun.

sampanāwun संपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sampanōw^a संपनोवु), to cause to come into existence, to make, frame, cause to exist (K. 589).

sampatā संपता f., i.q. sampadā, q.v. (Śiv. 1475).

sampāth संपाथ् m. (sg. dat. sampātas संपातस्), N. of a famous vulture (in Skt. *Sampāti*), the son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jātāyu (Rām. 534).

samāp^ath समापथ् or (Gr.M.) samāpt समाप्त, adj. e.g. completed, concluded, finished (Gr.M.); as subst. m., i.q. samāph, q.v. (Gr.M.).

samēr सम्यर् । समता m. levelness, smoothness; the being equal, like, similar, resembling (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 7); average, medium, mean.

samūr समूर سمور । मृगविशेषः m. the sable (*mustela zibellina*). -ḥam -जम् । मृगविशेषाजिनम् f. sable-skin, sable-fur.

sumīr सुमीर् or sōmīr स्वमीर् or samīr समीर् । सुमेरुः, अक्षयधनम्, मालानायकफलम् m. N. of the sacred mountain Mēru (allegorically represented as composed of gold and gems, the centre of the universe, 50

and the abode of the gods) (Hindū) (Śiv. 1302, 1306, 1314, 1440, 1456, 1505; Rām. 558, 933, 1013, 1418); met. anything firm and immovable; firm and inexhaustible resources or wealth; a polite term used by the satisfied recipient in thanking the donor of some small gift; the large, or central, bead of a rosary (Śiv. 1314).

sō(su)mīra-parbuth स्व(सु)मीर-पर्वथ् । सुमेरुपर्वतः m. (sg. dat. -parbatas -पर्वतस्), Mount Mēru.

sō(su)mīrūñ^u-sath स्व(सु)मीरञ्जू-सथ् । अविनाशसहा-याशा, दृढाशा f. (sg. dat. sō(su)mīrañē sūḥ^u स्व(सु)मीरञ्ज सञ्जू), the hope or expectation of certain and inexhaustible resources; a sure and certain hope or expectation of gaining these resources.

sēmēr स्वम्यर् or sēmbēr स्वम्यर् । संहतमलयुक्तता, समलत्वम्, ईषद्विषाक्तता the quality of being sediment, miriness, muddiness, slushiness; (of wine or the like) the possession of slight intoxicating power. Cf. syom^a or syomb^a.

sum^arī सुमरी f. in sum^arī-māwas सुमरी-मावस् । सोमामावस्या f. the lunar day of the new moon (see māwas) when it falls on a Monday. Pious acts performed on this day are believed to give great merit.

smaran स्मरन् m. remembering, remembrance, recollection (Śiv. 106, 195, 372, 383, 983, 1726); memory. Cf. sōran.

sum^aran सुमरन् or (Śiv. 162, 1314) sumaran सुमरन् । स्मृतिः, अचमाला f. (sg. dat. sum^arūñ^u सुमरञ्जू), remembering, remembrance, recollection, memory (Śiv. 1500, 1785); a rosary, or string of beads used for religious purposes (Śiv. 162, 1293, 1314). —diñ^u —दिञ् । स्मारणम् f.inf. to cause a person to remember, to call to a person's memory, to remind (of). —phirūñ^u —फिरञ्जू । स्मृत्या ग्रहणम्, अचमालाचालनम् f.inf. to remember, recall to one's memory (something forgotten) (either automatically or by someone reminding); to tell one's beads (on a rosary). —rōziñ^u —रोज़िञ्जू । स्मृतिस्थितिः f.inf. memory (of something) to abide or persist.

sum^arūñ^u-phol^a सुमरञ्जू-फलु । अचमालाफलम् m. a bead of a rosary (the large, central bead of a rosary is sumīr, q.v.).

sāmraṭh m. glory (El. *samrat* f.) power, ability (Śiv. 1696). This word and the next are probably the same word and should probably be spelt sāmārth सामर्थ्य and samarth समर्थ, respectively.

samrut m. strength (El.). See the preceding.

smrēth स्मृथ्, smarath स्मरथ्, or sum^arath सुमरथ् । स्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. smrēḥ^u स्मृञ्जू, smarūḥ^u स्मरञ्जू, or sum^arūḥ^u सुमरञ्जू), remembering, remembrance,

recollection, memory (Śiv. 1860 (*smrēth*); 274, 1478, 1572, 1593 (*smarath*)).

somrāwun, sūmrāwun, see sōmbārāwun.

sēmīś स्मिस्, see syom^a.

samshēy संशय् । संदेहः m. doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation.

samśkār संस्कार् । संस्करणम् m. the making perfect, completing thoroughly; education, cultivation, training; a purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony (K. 483).

samskrēta संस्कृत m. the Sanskrit language (Gr.M.).

samsār संसार् । संसारः m. worldly life, mundane existence (Gr.M.; L.V. 35, 37; Śiv. 4, 28, 171, 277, etc.; Rām. 1489, 1751); the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world (Gr.M.; Śiv. 17, 189, 280, etc.; Rām. 25, 1705, 1732, 1754; K. 475; H. iv, 1; K.Pr. 243); the world, the universe (generally) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 14, 32, 54, 70, 156, 241, 244, etc.; Rām. 261, 514, 642, 743, 1096, 1325, 1420, 1452, 1603, 1682; K. 842, 1169; H. ix, 6; YZ. 61); met. the whole world, hence, a great number of people; worldly life, the life of householder (Śiv. 1224); transmigration, succession of births, the round of existence from birth to birth (L.V. 6; Śiv. 152, 254, 337, 382, 1201, 1268, 1755, 1914). -dēg -देग् । बङ्गजनभोजनोपयोगिस्थाली f. 'a caldron for the whole world,' a caldron sufficient for cooking food for a large number of people; met. a means of support for a large number of people.

samsōrⁱ संसारि । संसारे वर्तमानः adj. e.g. mundane, living in this world (Śiv. 586, 1049, 1508).

samsotur समसुतर् । सर्वनाशः m. (sg. dat. samsataras समसतरस्), utter or entire destruction (Gr.M. *sam^asatur*). —gaṣhun —गङ्गुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. such destruction to occur (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम् m.inf. to cause utter destruction, utterly to destroy. —mēlun —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशसंभवः m.inf. utter destruction to happen. —milawun —मिलवुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम् m.inf. to cause utter destruction.

samatā समता f. sameness, identity; impartiality, fairness; equanimity (Śiv. 230, 1484, 1572); (met.) considering oneself as identical with the Supreme (Śiv. 18, 110).

sēmīś, for samīth, see p. 913b, l. 14.

sāmaṭh सामट् adj. e.g. assembled, met together, used in the phrase sōñⁱ-sāmaṭh, s.v. sōñ^a, q.v.

samuth समुत् । समवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. samatas समतस्), combination of a number of people for some common object, coalition, co-operation.

samatō karun समतो करुन् । परस्परसाह्यावलम्बेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to be employed in a co-operative task. sumitrā सुमित्रा f. N. of one of the wives of Daśaratha and mother of Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna (Rām. 40, 84, 278, 280, 1101, 1108a, 1118, 1143a).

samaṭsār समत्सार । समवृत्तिः m. living together in intimate fellowship, living in common, joint life (of a number of people), consociation, commensality, joint family life, chumming, being a member of a joint party. —gaṣhun —गङ्गुन् । समवृत्तिसंभवः m.inf. such joint life to occur. —karun —करुन् । समवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to carry on such a joint life. —nērun —नेरुन् । समवृत्तिदार्ढ्यम् m.inf. such joint life to be firmly established and to continue. —thawun —थवुन् । समवृत्तिपरिपालनम् m.inf. to keep up or maintain such a joint life.

samaṭsōrⁱ समत्सारि । समवृत्तिकः m. a member of a joint party (as in samaṭsār q.v.); one who habitually lives in joint association with others.

samwād संवाद । संवादः m. a catechism, question and answer; a conversation (Śiv. 117, 245, 442, 533, 596, 601-4, 1244; K. 944); an account of occurrence, a story, tale, statement (Rām. 1497, 1684).

sūmwār सूम्वार m. Monday (cf. ṣandrawār) (El.; W. 107, *somcār*).

samwath संवत् । संवत्सरः m. (sg. dat. samwatas संवतस्), an era.

samay समय । समयः m. time (El. *samāi*; Śiv. 738, 1704-5, 1819; Rām. 24, 976, 1317, 1496); a particular time, occasion (cf. *aki samayē aki*, p. 20b, l. 2) (Śiv. 97, 319, 1477, 1909; Rām. 620, 1716; K. 797, 1025, 1096); the fit time, the proper time for anything (cf. *kōjⁱ-s^o*, p. 430a, l. 11; Gr.M.); a time, a particular period of time (Rām. 100); an appointed time (e.g., met. the time of death) (Rām. 1561); a season of the year (Gr.M.). —pyon^a —प्युन् । दुरवस्थापातः m.inf. the time to fall, i.e. bad times to occur, adversity to fall on a person. —wātun —वातुन् । अवसरापत्तिः, मरणावस्थाधिगमः m.inf. the right time (for anything) to come (K. 46, 355, 607, 626, 799); one's appointed time to come, to be at the point of death (K. 847, 1169).

samayāh समयाह् (with suff. of indef. art.) a period of time; as adv., for a time, esp. for a brief time, for a few moments (Rām. 123).

samayēs समयस् sg. dat. as adv. once upon a time, at some indefinite past time (K. 5); at a (certain) time (K. 94, 103, 204, 299, 552, 867, 906, 970, 1000, 1052, 1127); at the present time, now (K. 360); prathamayēs, at every moment (K. 862), at each time, from time to time (K. 36, 542). —dōr karun —दोर्

करन् m.inf. to make a revolution for time, hence, to establish an era (Rām. 997).

samyōg संयोग m. a meeting, an interview (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 149, *sanjhog*); an occurrence, event (Gr.M.).

—karun —करन् m.inf. to meet, to have an interview (ṣe sūty, with thee) (Gr.M.).

san 1 सन् (for 2, see sana 2) । चौर्यम् f. (sg. dat. sūn^ū सन्, sometimes written sānⁱ सन्नि), theft, burglary (Śiv. 1311); the proceeds of theft, stolen property (K.Pr. 164, 222). —diñ^ū —दिन् । चौर्यविधानम् f.inf. to commit theft, steal. —dāvūn^ū —दावन्, f.inf. to cause theft to be committed, to incite to burglary (K.Pr. 149). —lagūn^ū —लगन् । चौर्यसंभवः f.inf. theft to occur (to), (a house, etc.) to be burgled. —nērūn^ū —नेरन् । चौर्यप्रकाशः f.inf. theft to become manifest.

sūn^ū-bor^ū सन्-बर् । चौर्यधनापहरणद्वारम् m. a burglar's hole, the mine dug by a burglar. -barg -बर्ग । चौर्यद्विद्राशः m. a trace found of stolen property. -bārav -बारव । चौर्याविर्भावः m. disclosure of theft, the discovery of theft. —khasun —खसन् । चौर्यविधानम् m.inf. to rise to theft, to climb up to commit theft, hence, to commit theft. -ṣūr -चूर । चौर्यवृत्तिः m. (f. -ṣūr^ū -चूर, bel.), a professional thief, a burglar. -ṣūra-bāy -चूर-बाय । चौरभार्या f. a thief's wife. -ṣūr^ū -चूर । चौर्यवृत्तिका f. a female professional thief.

sān सान् postpos. governing the abl. or optionally (in the case of singular (and occasionally plural) animate nouns and rarely inanimate nouns) the dat.; with, together with.

This word is distinguished from sūtin or sūty (qq.v.) by the fact that it implies that the governed word (not the thing or person accompanied) is the appendage, the other being the principal. Thus, mōlis-sūtin āv, he came with the father, implies that his father had brought him along, while mōlis-sān āv, would imply that he brought his father along with him (Gr.Gr. 45; Gr.M.; W. 97, 98; Śiv. 32, 71, 313, 368-9, 377, etc.; K. 374 (with sg. an.), 687 (inan.), 879 (pl. an.), 884 (inan. but governing dat.), 1017 (pl. an.), 1093 (sg. an.)).

When governing an abstract noun in the abl. this word forms an adverb, as in ānanda-sān, joyfully, p. 35a, l. 21; bāwa-sān, politely, p. 147a, l. 3; darda-sān, affectionately, p. 241a, l. 10; khūkhēra-sān, nasally, p. 396a, l. 39; khōkarēra-sān, in a hollow fashion, p. 396b, l. 4; kharcā-sān, with expenditure, p. 413a, l. 34; khōshī-sān or khōshiyē-sān, willingly, p. 418b, ll. 24, 25; kala-

kāpi-sān, entirely, p. 435a, l. 12; māna-sān, with deference, p. 573a, l. 21; rāhath-sān, p. 829b, l. 50; sōkha-sān, comfortably, p. 905b, l. 24; sīra-sān, secretly, s.v. sīr 1 (Śiv. 36, 56, 70, 85, etc.; Rām. 55, 750, 1200, 1203, 1370, 1499; K. 169, 543, 600, 610, 877, 996-7; H. i, 6; YZ. 455; K.Pr. 26, 82).

In such adverbial phrases, pōthⁱ may be pleonastically added, as in sōkha-sān pōthⁱ, happily, comfortably, securely (Gr.M.).

This word is used in special meanings in nal-sān, pimping, p. 631b, l. 47; shērāba-sān, a cup-bearer (p. 891a, l. 4).

sana 1 सन । रोगविशेषः m. the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force at the conclusion of some long disease when the sufferer is dying or nearing death, coma, syncope (Rām. 1487); cf. sanapāth. —dōrith dyun^ū —दारिथ् दिनु । संनिपातहेतुरोगविशेषाविर्भावः m.inf. symptoms of syncope to declare themselves. —dyun^ū —दिनु । रोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. syncope to come or declare itself. —lagun —लगन् । संनिपातरुगागमः m.inf. syncope to attack a person.

sana 2 सन or occasionally (e.g. K. 105, 369) san 2 सन् or sanā सना (i.e. sana + a 3) adv. an interrogative particle indicating doubt, hesitation, anxiety or the like. It is usually added to another interrogative word. Sometimes sana (not sanā) is added to the verb of a sentence. Thus kyā-sanā khēwān chuh (or chw-ā), (I wonder), is he eating; khēwān chw-ā-sana is he really eating (Gr.Gr. 180). It will be observed that the interrogative particle ā (see ā 3) can be used with this word (cf. amā-kyā-s°, p. 27a, l. 18; kar-sanā, p. 465a, l. 23; kati-s°, p. 483b, l. 39; kot^ū-s°, p. 484a, l. 43; kū^ū-s°, p. 485a, l. 16; kētha-s°, p. 488a, l. 30) (L.V. 39, kyā-s°; Śiv. 47 (kus-s°), 1600 (id.); Rām. (kyāh-s°, etc.) 78, 202, 221, 253, 596, 834, 1074, 1143k, 1306, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1408, 1421, 1492-3; K. (marinā-san, why should he not die) 105, 369; (kyāh-sana, etc.) 165, 213, 287, 328, 608, 919, 1134; YZ. 187).

sēnā सेना, f. i.q. sīnā, q.v.

sinⁱ सिनि, see syun^ū.

sīna सीना m. the chest, bosom, breast (El.; Rām. 183, 266, 350, 1235, 1503, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 200). -band -बन्द् m. a stomacher, bodice, an inner garment worn by Hindūs (El.).

sīnā सीना । सेना f. an army, force, body of troops (Gr.M. sēnā; Śiv. 170, 1482; Rām. 791; K. 554, 558, 560, 565, 570, 586, 627, 760, 815, 822, 831, 871-2).

sōn 1 खन् । सुवर्णम् m. gold (cf. dāgⁱ dāgⁱ sōn banun, p. 196a, l. 42; dāsⁱ dāsⁱ sōn, p. 255b, l. 25; payith sōn, p. 817b, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 41, 51, 94, 148, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 111; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46); Śiv. 169, 430, 544, 983, 1041, 1060, 1077, 1081, 1196, 1227, 1233, etc., 1345, 1903; Rām. 18, 58, 141, 568, 570, 682, 736, 738, 1066-7, 1203, 1378, 1418, 1495, 1678, 1735, 1747; K. 28, 60, 97, 183, 555, 590, 671, 692, 831, 843, 914; YZ. 214, 286, 375; K.Pr. 46, 122, 143, 186, 206, 236, 246, 259); riches (El.); met. anything very valuable or excellent (cf. krēhna-s°, p. 469b, l. 5).

sōna-bāna खन्-वान । स्वर्णपात्रम् m. a gold dish vessel, or the like. -cucur^u -चुचुर् । स्वर्णपक्षी m. a certain mountain bird (described as having gold-coloured wings, and a long tail). -daba -डव । स्वर्णश्रयसमुद्रकः m. a box full of gold (Gr.Gr. 73); a box for holding gold. -hōr^u -होर् । कपिशचित्रव्याप्तः adj. (f. -hōr^u -होर्), covered or painted with a pattern of gold, or with a pattern of a colour suggesting gold such as ruddy brown; cf. sōnahārⁱ. -hōrⁱ -होर् । कपिशचित्रपितः adj. c.g., id. -hōrⁱ sāban -होर् साबन् । मलिनचिह्नोपेतता f. (sg. dat. -hōrⁱ sābūn^u -होर् साबून्), 'mottled soap,' hence (of some otherwise clean cloth) the being covered, as by a pattern, with dirty marks. -hārēr -हार्यर् । कपिशचित्रता m. the being covered with a golden or ruddy brown pattern. -kōm^u -काम् । स्वर्णघट्टनकर्म f. gold-work, the work or trade of a goldsmith. -kan -कन् । स्वर्णकणः, स्वर्णभूषितकर्णः m. (1) a small fragment or speck of gold; (2) an ear decked with a gold ornament (H. vii, 11). -k^ot^u -कतु । स्वर्णसरज्जितः adj. (f. -k^ut^u -कतू), coloured with liquid gold paint. -lōkh -लोख । द्वीपविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -lōki -लोकि), 'the golden island,' N. of an island in the Dal lake near Śrīnagar (El. sōnalāuk; RT. Tr. II, 417, sun^alānk) (Śiv. 1820). -lōt^u -लोट् । स्वर्णखण्डम् f. a longish piece of gold, (for manufacture). -mahō-nyuw^u -महोनिवु । स्वर्णमयमनुष्यप्रतिमा m. a gold statue of some individual. -mōhar -मोहर् । स्वर्णमुद्रा f. a gold seal (such as a signet ring); a gold coin, a 'gold mohur'; a piece of gold of the weight of a gold mohur. -mahārēñ -महार्यन् । स्वर्णभूषणव्याप्ता नववधूः f. a bride decked with gold on all her limbs. -marg -मर्ग f. N. of a mountain plateau in the Sēnd Valley of Kashmīr, famous for its flowery meads (H. xi, 3). -murg -मूर्ग m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119); cf. sunal. -pingan -पिंगन् । स्वर्णद्रवनालिका f. (sg. dat. pingūn^u -पिंगून्), the pipe-shaped mould into which melted gold is cast.

-path^ar -पाथर् । स्वर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. patras पत्रस्), gold leaf. -shōd^u -शोदु । शुद्धसुवर्णः adj. (f. -shōz^u -शोजू), made of pure, unalloyed gold. -sond^u -सन्दु । सुवर्णमयः gen. (f. -sūnz^u -सून्जू), made of gold (Gr.Gr. 41; Rām. 890, 1143j; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3-5; K.Pr. 183, 206); cf. sōnuk^u, bel. -sōw^u -सोवु । सुवर्णाढ्यः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), filled with gold (e.g. a mining plot, a treasury, or the like) (Rām. 1784); replete with gold, incalculably wealthy (Śiv. 58). -warukh -वरुख । स्वर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -warakas -वरकस्), thin leaf gold (eaten as a medicine), gold-leaf. -wasth -वस्थ । सौवर्णभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. -wastas -वस्तस्), a gold ornament (cf. sōnⁱ-w^o, bel.).

sōnⁱ-daba खन्-डव । स्वर्णमयसंपुटकः m. a box made of gold, a gold casket. -kēsūr^u -क्यसूरु । स्वर्णपुष्पम् f. 'a golden beard of corn,' a kind of gold flower or boss attached to an ornament. -lar -लर् । स्वर्णहारः f. a necklace set with gold bosses, flowers, or the like. -māl -माल् । स्वर्णस्रक् f. a long garland-like necklace set with gold, with or without other beads. -pōsh -पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower. -sāga-lar -साग-लर् । मध्ययोजितस्वर्णफलहारः f. a kind of necklace worn by Musalmān women, adorned with gold amid pearl, coral, and similar beads. -ṭūr^u -तूरु । सुवर्णवर्णचुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain small bird. -wasth -वस्थ । स्वर्णभूषणम् (sg. dat. -wastas -वस्तस्), a gold ornament (cf. sōna-w^o, ab.).

sōnuk^u खनुकु gen. (f. sōnūc^u खनूच्), of, or belonging to, gold (Śiv. 1235, 1238, 1283, 1726; Rām. 542, 1087, 1372). Cf. sōna-sond^u, ab., which means 'made of gold'.

sōn 2 खन् । सपत्नी f. (sg. dat. sōni खनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a co-wife, a contemporary wife, a rival wife (Gr.Gr. 16, 144; Rām. 82, 280; K.Pr. (sun) 119, 158, 194). Cf. sōñ^u.

sōna-bod^u खन्-बोदु । सापत्नाचरणम् m. the condition between co-wives, the mutual hostility between co-wives (cf. bod^u 2, p. 84a, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 144). -kūt^u -कटू । सपत्नीपुत्री f. (sg. dat. -kacē -कच्य), a co-wife's daughter (esp. when used contemptuously or with disrespect). -kath -कठ । सापत्नपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a co-wife's son (esp. used contemptuously, etc., as ab.). -pōth^ar -पाथर् । सापत्नवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. pōth^aras पाथरस्), a co-wife's conduct, i.e. the conduct between two women who are not co-wives (i.e. mutual hostility and rivalry). -tōn^u -तोनु । सपत्नीवृत्तिः m. the mutual hostility between co-wives, or such similar conduct between women who are not co-wives. -wāz^ur^u -वाज़रु ।

सापत्नाकुलत्वम् f. co-wife worry, the worry caused in a household by the existence of co-wives.

sōnⁱ-hond^u खनि-हन्दु । सपत्नीसंवन्धी gen. (f. -hünz^u -हज्जू), of, or belonging to, a co-wife. -pēthⁱ dyun^u -पथि दिनु । भार्यावते कन्याविवाहदानम् m.inf. to give (a girl in marriage) to a man who already has a wife. -pēthⁱ karun -पथि करुन् । एकभार्यासत्त्वे द्वितीय-भार्याविवाहः m.inf. to marry a second wife during the lifetime of the first.

sōn^u 1 खनु m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. sand and sōnd) used in the following compound:— sōnⁱ-gol^u खनि-गलु । गभीरसंभेदाशयः m. the deep hole in the bed at the confluence of two rivers (caused by the meeting of the currents).

sōn^u 2 खनु or son^u सनु । गभीरः, नीचः adj. (f. sūn^u सजू), deep, profound (e.g. a lake, a pit, or the like) (Gr.M.; L. 459, sun; Śiv. 330, 1191, 1201, 1755; Rām. 517, 958; H. v, 6); (of a tract of country) low-lying; (of a human being) grave, profound; sagacious, serious, inscrutable (Śiv. 1195, K.Pr. (sun) 138). —wōgon^u —वगनु । निम्नोन्नतः adj. (f. sūn^u wōgūn^u सजू वगजू), deep and shallow, here deep and there shallow, up and down (e.g. a lake, a road) (Śiv. 1681, 1892, cf. 1757; Rām. 1715; YZ. 542); (of a tract of country) undulating; (of an act or business) partly suitable and partly unsuitable. —wōgon^u bōzun —वगनु बोजुन् । युक्तायुक्तत्वविमर्शः m.inf. to consider the suitability and unsuitability, to consider the merits (of any act, etc., as ab.); so (with zānun) to know, or (with wuchun) to examine, the merits (as ab.).

sānⁱ-wōr^u सनि-वोरु or sūn^u-wōr^u सजू-वोरु । निम्नचेत्रभूः m. low land always waterlogged (owing to its being in the neighbourhood of a marsh or the like) (the use of sānⁱ instead of sanⁱ in this word is not explained); cf. sañē-wōr^u, s.v. sañ. -wāryuk^u -वारिकु । निम्नचेत्रसंवन्धी adj. gen. (-wāric^u -वारिचू), (crops, work, etc.) of, or belonging to, waterlogged land.

sōn^u सोनु । आस्माकीनः possessive pron. (f. sōn^u साजू), our, of us (Gr.Gr. 56, 87; Śiv. 13, 46, 100, 103, 105, 157, 955, 963, etc.; Rām. 1104, 1784; K. 173, 266, 306, 458, 466, 472, 907, 958, etc.; H. viii, 11, 13; x, 5, 12); (as subst. m.) our house, our home (Rām. 1108a, K. 157). This word is used as the genitive of the plural of the personal pronoun bōh, I. —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. (impve. sg. 2 —wōla —बल), to come to our house (used in hospitable invitation) (Rām. 673, 1107, 1765, 1784-5). sāni सानि । असन्नृहे adv. in our house, at our home.

sun (El., L.), incorr. for syun^u, q.v.

sūnū सूनु m. a peach, *Amygdalus persica* (El.). Cf. būnū.

sānca सांच, see sāca.

sōnch सौक्, see sōch.

sand 1 संद । संयोगः, व्याख्यापाठः f. (sg. dat. sūnz^u सजू), joining, union, meeting (such as the confluence of two rivers, the meeting point between two lunar days, or between two changes of the moon); repeated study of some subject (cf. pātⁱ-s^o, p. 789b, l. 15); repeated conning over of an instruction, teaching, command, injunction, charge. —diñ^u —दिजू । पाठाध्ययनम्, अध्यापनम् f.inf. to read something over and over again in order to master it as an object of study; to teach (pupils, etc.), instruct (Gr.M.; K. 486, 500). —karūn^u —करजू f.inf. to impress instructions upon a person, to lay an injunction or command (upon, dat.), lay a charge (upon) (Rām. 1736). —pand lagūn^u —पंद लगजू । अविनयशिखापत्तिः f.inf. (of a boy, or the like) to be taught insolence, to learn to be saucy, presumptuous, brazen, etc.

sand 2 संद f. the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (i.q. sandyā, q.v.) (K. 410, 484).

sēnd खन्द سند । नदी, जलप्रसृतिः f. (sg. dat. sēndi खन्दि), a river (Rām. 1307, 1590); a perpetual waterfall; N. of a river of Kashmīr (El. sind, RT. Tr. II, 418, Sindhu; Śiv. 1561, 1589, 1682, 1793, 1840, 1889).

sēnda-wōn^u खन्द-वोनु । सैन्धवजलम् m. the water of the Sēnd river (El. sindawāin).

sēnda-wār खन्द-वार । सेनानिवेशः m. an army encampment.

sōnd खन्द m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. sōn^u 1 and sand), used in the following compound:— sōnda-brōr^u खन्द-ब्राऊ । त्रिसंध्याचेत्रम् f. N. of one of the holiest of Kashmīr holy places, the sacred spring of the goddess Sandhyā, called in Sanskrit *Trisandhyā*. It is said at certain periods in the early summer to flow intermittently, three times during the day, and three times during the night. It is situated in the Bring Pargana in the south-east of the Valley (RT. Tr. II, 469, Sundabrār, El. Sundabrār, Śiv. 1168).

sond^u सन्दु । संवन्धी adj. (f. sūnz^u सजू), a postposition of the genitive case, used with m.sg. animate nouns. It governs the dative case. Its original form was hond^u. Every masculine dative singular ends in s, as in būras, to a thief; mōlis, to a father. When hond^u was suffixed to such a word, the h was elided, so that the postposition apparently became sond^u, as in būra-sond^u of a thief, for būras-hond^u, or mōli-sond^u, of a father, for mōlis-hond^u (Gr.Gr. 40). See hond^u.

This word has the usual meaning of the genitive, viz. 'of', 'belonging to' (Gr.Gr. 40; L.V. 105, 108; Rām. 271, 509, 510, 538, 631, 957, 1332, 1439, etc.; K. 7, 30, 35, 47, 49, 66, 190, 323, 344; H. ii, 5, 6, 7, 9, etc.).

As has been seen **sond^u** is used with masculine animate nouns. **Hond^u** is used with all feminine nouns and with all plural nouns. Masculine singular nouns which indicate proper names of persons, however, take **un^u** while masculine inanimate nouns take **uk^u** (Gr.Gr. 41). There are, nevertheless, occasional exceptions. Thus, the gen. of *Brahmā*, the N. of a god, is **Brahmā-sond^u**, p. 121a, l. 34; so **Vishṇu-sond^u**, Rām. 23; **Yindrāza-sāndⁱ pōṭhⁱ**, Rām. 1737.

Again, **sond^u** is used with certain inanimate nouns to indicate 'made of' (Gr.Gr. 41). Thus, **sōna-sond^u chath^ar**, an umbrella (made) of gold, while **sōnuk^u chath^ar**, would mean 'an umbrella belonging to gold'; so **marīna-sond^u**, made of merino; **pash-mīna-s^o**, made of cloth (p. 781a, l. 30); **rōpa-s^o**, made of silver (p. 840a, l. 25) (Rām. 890, 1143j; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3-5).

sandēh संदेह m. doubt, uncertainty, apprehension, mistrust (L.V. 7).

sāndij संदिज् । **सर्षपः** f. the mustard plant; the mustard seed (K.Pr. 184); a kind of rape plant, *Brassica campestris* (L. 330, *sandijī*). Cf. **sarshēph**.

sāndija-phulay संदिज-फुलय् । **सर्षपपुष्पविकाशः** f. the season of the flowering mustard plant (early spring). **-tīl -तील्** । **सार्षपतैलम्** m. mustard-oil. **-zōlⁱ dinⁱ -ज़ालि दिनि** । **अतिसूक्ष्मेचिकया प्रवर्तनम्** m. pl. inf. to close the interstices of the fingers for mustard-seed, i.e. to hold a handful of mustard-seeds with the fingers tightly closed together, so that not a single tiny seed escapes; met. to scrutinize with excessive minuteness (esp. when it is absurd to do so). Hence, **sāndija-zōlⁱ dinⁱ, hēndavēnda nīrith ṭalanⁱ**, to close the fingers tightly in order to save mustard-seed, and pumpkins to escape and run away, i.e. to be penny wise and pound foolish (cf. K.Pr. 184).

sondukh संदुख् or **sondūkh संदूख्** صندوق । **पेटकः** m. (sg. dat. **sondu(ū)kas संदु(दू)कस्**), a box, trunk, chest, coffer, case (Gr.M.; Rām. (*sandūkh*) 16, 623; K.Pr. 14). **sonduka-han संदुक-हन्** । **लघुपेटकः** f. a small box or chest, a casket. **-ṭhāna -ठान** m. the lid of a box (Gr.M.).

sandal संदल् صندل । **शय्याविशेषः** f. a chair (El.); a comfortable couch, throne.

sanidān सनिदान् m. proximity, vicinity, presence (Śiv.

40, 71, 1156); as adj. c.g. close to, near by (Śiv. 1656). Cf. **sannidān**.

sōndānⁱ सोंदनि, see **sōdānⁱ**.

sōndīpan सोंदीपन् m. N. of the preceptor of *Kṛṣṇa* (*Kṛṣṇa*) and *Balarāma* (see K. 483-498) (K. 485). In Skt. *Sāndipani*.

sandār सन्दार् m. arrangement, putting in order; resuscitation, coming to (from a faint or the like) (cf. **prāna-s^o**, p. 761a, l. 44).

sandōrⁱ संदारि adj. c.g. one who benefits, supports, sustains, nourishes (Śiv. 1048).

sēnd^{arū} सेंदरू । **सिन्दूरम्** f. (sg. dat. **sēnd^{arē} सेंदर्य**), red lead, minium, vermilion, rouge (Rām. 1104); met. fine dust generally, ashes (K.Pr. 253, *sindar*).

sēnd^{arē}-gor^u सेंदर्य-गर् । **सिन्दूरविक्रेता** m. a maker, or seller, of vermilion.

sōndar 1 स्वन्दर् । **पूजाविधिविशेषः** f. a Hindū festival held after a babe is bathed on (usually) the sixth day after birth, on which day, also, offerings and worship are offered to the goddess **Shēshṭhī** (L. 259, says that the festival is on the ninth, not the sixth, day after birth) (cf. **shrān-s^o**, p. 893b, l. 20).

sōndar 2 स्वन्दर् । **सुन्दरः** adj. c.g. lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming (cf. **mahā-s^o**, p. 557a, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 21, *sundar*; Śiv. 384, 788, 896, 940-1, 959, 1130, 1266, 1468, 1499; Rām. 342, 351, 1570; K. 134, 428 (*sōndarāh*, a beauteous damsel), 766, 783; YZ. 342, 547); cf. **shyāma-s^o**, p. 903a, l. 13. —**māl —माल्** । **अति सुन्दरी** f. a lovely garland; met. a lovely charming woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194). —**māl hyuh^u —माल् हिहु** । **अतिसुन्दरः** adj. (f. —**māl hish^u —माल् हिशू**), like a lovely garland, very beautiful and charming.

sōndarī स्वन्दरी f. a beautiful woman (K. 238, *sōndarī*; K.Pr. 207, *sundarī*); a title of *Pārvatī* (Śiv. 1512, 1691, 1728).

sōndārⁱ सोंदरि, see **sōdārⁱ**.

sandramma (El.), incorr. for **ṭandrama**, q.v.

sand^aran संदरन् । **उद्दीपनम्** f. (sg. dat. **sand^arūn^u संदरून्**), lightening, kindling, igniting; inflaming, inciting, stirring up, rousing. **-phol^u -फल्** । **काशादिचूर्णसमुदायः** m. fire-lighting, little bits of dry wood, powdered dried cowdung, or the like, for lighting a fire.

sandāran संदारन् m. arranging, putting in order; resuscitating, reviving (cf. **prāna-s^o**, p. 761a, l. 48).

sand^arun संदरुन् or **sandarun संदरुन्** । **संदीपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sand^or^u संदेर्**), to kindle, set alight, ignite; to set kindling wood to light a fire; to inflame, incite, stir up, rouse. **sand^or^u-mot^u संदेर्-मत्** । **संदीपितः**

perf. part. (f. sand^ur^u-müt^u संद॑रु-म॒तु), kindled, set alight, inflamed, incited, roused.

sandārun सदा॒रुन् । समाश्रयनम्, संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sandōr^u संदो॑रु. In some meanings this verb is impersonal), (as an impersonal verb) to be arranged, put in order; to be resuscitated, come to (out of a faint or the like) (cf. prān sandārānⁱ, p. 761a, l. 27) (Śiv. 1753); to make (oneself) steady, to become cool and courageous (after mental agitation), to take courage (L.V. 70); (of one coming out of extreme poverty) to find oneself possessed of a little, to save something from a wreck of property; (as a personal verb) to make (something) steady, (of a carriage) to put on the brake, to block (the wheels) (L.V. 26); to benefit, support, sustain, nourish (Śiv. 1229); cf. sadārun and sandarāwun. sandōr^u-mot^u संदो॑रु-म॒तु । संभृतः perf. part. (f. sandōr^u-müt^u संदो॑रु-म॒तु), that which has been put in order (impersonal); that which has been resuscitated (impersonal, as in āmⁱ chuh sandōr^u-mot^u, it has been resuscitated by him, i.e. he has become resuscitated).

sēnd^arun स॑न्द॒रुन् । विहृतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sēnd^aryōv स॑न्द॒र्योव), to change to a red (vermilion) colour, to go rusty; (of something soft), to go bad. sēnd^arēr स॑न्द॒र्यर् । विकारः m. redness; hence, rustiness; burnt red, spoilt.

sand^arāwun स॑न्द॒रावुन् or sandarāwun स॑न्द॒रावुन् । समुद्दीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sand^arōw^u स॑न्द॒रोवु), to kindle, set alight, ignite (Rām. 9); to inflame, incite, rouse. sand^arōw^u-mot^u स॑न्द॒रोवु-म॒तु । समुद्दीपितः perf. part. (f. sand^arōv^u-müt^u स॑न्द॒रोवु-म॒तु), kindled, etc.; inflamed, roused.

sēnd^arāwun स॑न्द॒रावुन् । विहृतीकरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. sēnd^arōw^u स॑न्द॒रोवु), to cause something to turn red; to cause to go bad, cause to decay.

sandārawun^u स॑न्द॒रावुन् । समाश्रयसमधिगच्छन् n.ag. (f. sandāravūn^u स॑न्द॒राव॒न्), one who comes to (out of a faint), coming to, being resuscitated; one who is come into a little property out of poverty.

sandyā स॑न्धा or sandiyā स॑न्धिया (Paṇḍits write this word स॑न्धा), f. evening (El. sandiya, m.; Rām. 575); the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (cf. pawana-s^o, p. 810b, l. 23; rudra-s^o, p. 827a, l. 29) (L. 261, 264, sandhya; Śiv. 756, 1496; K. 971). Cf. sand 2.

sang 1 संग् । संयोगः m. joining, uniting, meeting (Rām. 1781 dōn-hond^u s^o, union of two, unity, oneness); union, association, company, companionship (Gr. M.; Śiv. 229, 245, 249, 1267, and numerous others in the compound satsang, q.v. s.v.; Rām. 1151); fitting

together, like joining with like; the accompaniments of anything, the necessary things for anything (K. 1065). —karun —करुन् । सुरतसमागमः m.inf. to associate (with), have intercourse (with); (of man or woman) to have sexual intercourse (with).

sanga-dūsh संग-दूश् । सहवासादिदोषः m. the corruption of good manners by evil associations, the ruin of a person's character by his keeping bad company (Śiv. 1814).

sang 2 संग् سنگ m. a stone (Rām. 199, 1043, 1412; YZ. 557).

L. 65 gives a list of the most common local stones used for ornaments, and other purposes. These are (in his spelling) bilor, a white crystal; sang-i-baswatri, a yellow stone used in medicine; sang-i-dālam, used by goldsmiths; sang-i-farash (p. 64), a kind of slate; sang-i-Nadid, of a dark coffee colour; sang-i-Nalchan, a kind of soap-stone, from which cups and plates are made; sang-i-Musā, of a black colour; sang-i-Ratel, of a chocolate colour; sang-i-Shalamar, of a green colour; sang-i-sumāk, coloured blue or purple, with green spots; Takht-i-Sulimān, coloured black, with white streaks.

sang-dil संग-दिल् دل سنگ adj. e.g. stony hearted, hard hearted, obdurate (Śiv. 487; cf. Rām. 1043). sang-i-khāra संगि-खार or -khārah -खारह (= سنگ خاراء) m. a hard stone, flint (Rām. 1548, 1624). sang-i-marmar संगि-मर्मर مرمر سنگ m. marble (Gr.M.). sang-i-phāras संगि-फारस् a touch-stone of gems; a philosopher's stone (converting anything it touches into gold) (Śiv. 1616, 1902; K.Pr. 184). -sār -सार । अवहारः (सामुद्रिकजन्तुविशेषः) m. stoning (to death), lapidation (H. viii, 8); (in Ksh.) public general abuse; a shark, a water-elephant, a Gangetic crocodile (the ghariyāl of India). -sār gaṭhun -सार ग॒ठुन् । लोकगर्हापात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to be stoned, to suffer lapidation; to become the object of general public abuse. -sār karun -सार करुन् । लोके निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to stone to death; to make (a person) the object of general public abuse.

sanga-lāth संग-लाथ् (? cf. سنگلاخ) । शर्करावादेशः m. (sg. dat. -lātas -लातस्), hard gravelly, or stony, soil.

sāng सांग्, see sāg.

sangī संगी । सहचरः m. an associate, companion, comrade; confederate, ally, accomplice; a partner in business.

sēng संग् । वाणिज्यम्, अलभ्यलाभः trading, trafficking (across the sea with foreign countries); met. the getting of something rare or unobtainable. —zēnun

जेनुन् । वाणिज्यलाभः, दुर्लभेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. to conquer such trafficking, to make great profit by such trafficking; to obtain something rare and long desired.

sing सिंग् । वाद्यविशेषः m. a horn; a horn (the musical instrument).

sōngⁱ सांगि, see sōgⁱ.

sōng (El.) incorr. for sōg^u, q.v.

sōng^u खंगु । समुद्रकः m. a kind of round box for holding small articles.

sangkath सङ्कठ्, see sankath.

sāngal सांगल्, see sāgal.

sōng^{al} खंगलि । दारुविशेषमयः adj. c.g. made of sōng^{ol} (q.v.) wood. Cf. sōng^{ol} 2.

sōng^{ol} 1 खंग्लु । दारुविशेषः m. N. of a certain tree, the yew, and its wood (El. sangal, sungal, *Taxus baccata*); the Himalayan spruce, and its wood (El. sungal, *Abies Smithiana*; according to L. 79, sungal is the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Cf. budul^u).

sōng^{ol} 2 खंग्लु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōng^{al} खंग्लू), made of sōng^{ol} 1 (q.v.) wood. Cf. sōngalⁱ.

sōngalow^u खंगलवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōngaliv^u खंगलवू), made of sōng^{ol} 1 (q.v.) wood.

sōng^{alyūw} खंगलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōng^{aliv} खंगलिवू), id.

sangam संगम् । नदीनां संयोगस्थानम् m. a meeting, a visit (Gr.M.); union (with a beloved) (Śiv. 1664); a confluence of two or more rivers. —gathun —गठुन् । संयोगसंभवः m.inf. union, partnership, to occur; an opportunity for being engaged in any work to occur.

sāngin संगीन् سنگين adj. c.g. stony, made of stone; firm, solid, strong (Śiv. 1778; Rām. 131, sāngin-bunā, with firm foundations); severe, excessive; grave, serious (K.Pr. 138).

sangur संगुर् । पर्वतः m. (sg. dat. sangaras संगरस्), a mountain (esp. when steep and difficult) (Śiv. 1651, 1684, 1707; Rām. 562, 738, 974, 1084); a hill (El.).

sangar-māla संगर्-माल । गिरिशृङ्गश्रेणिः f.pl. a line of mountain peaks. —māla phōlañē -माल फूलञ् । प्रभातकालागमः f. pl. inf. the mountain peaks to blossom, early dawn to appear. —māla phōlawun -माल फूलवुन् । प्रत्यूषकाले adv. at early dawn. —māla phōlawañēn -माल फूलवञ्चन् । प्रत्यूषकालावसरे adv. at the moment of early dawn. —wath -वथ् । पार्वतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), a mountain pass.

sangūr^u संगूरु f. of sangur, q.v., in krāla-sangūr^u, p. 470b, l. 24.

singāra सिंगार । वेशभूषणविशेषः m. dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment, arranging the hair, etc.;

an appliance for the decoration of the body (sixteen of these are enumerated) (Śiv. 1438); a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

sāngaran सांगरन्, sāngarun सांगरुन्, see sāg^o.

sōng^aran सांगरन्, see sōg^aran.

sangarōth संगरोथ् m. in the following:— sangarōth mēlun संगरोथ् मेलुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः m.inf. to become exhausted, done up, prostrate, spent (e.g. from climbing too difficult a mountain (cf. sangur), from performing a very difficult work, from grief, heavy loss, or the like). —milawun —मिलवुन् । अत्यायासानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be exhausted as above.

sōng^arāwun सांगरावुन्, see sōg^arāwun.

sangath संगथ् । संयोगः f. (sg. dat. sangüth^u संगंथू), association, living together, partnership (e.g. of beggars, rakes, members of a caravan, and so on); (of a man or woman) copulation, sexual union.

sangāth संगाठ् । सामग्री m. (sg. dat. sangātas संगटस्), a collection (of implements, tools, materials, for any object), apparatus, furniture, a collection of the things wanted on a journey, luggage, and so on. —karun —करुन् । सामग्रीसंग्रहः m.inf. to collect the ab. (L.V. 17).

s^anihi स्निह् or sanīh सनीह् । स्निहः, अनुरागः m. affection, love; liking for, a taste for (some thing, occupation, etc.); cf. srah. —barun —बरुन् । प्रीत्याचरणम् m.inf. to feel affection, to love; to be of an affectionate disposition.

s^aniha - (sanīha-)vyot^u स्निह - (सनीह-)व्यतु । प्रेमभरितः adj. (f. -vēth^u -व्यंथू), full of love (for some one), enamoured (of), fond of, of an affectionate disposition; (of some thing, quality, occupation, or the like), causing love, attractive, captivating, arousing feelings of love.

sōnahārⁱ खनहरि adj. c.g. gilt, golden (Gr.M.). Cf. sōna-hôr^u, p. 917a, l. 18.

sinjāf سنجاف, see sinjāpha.

sinjlī, see sījlī.

sinjāpha सिजाफ (= سنجاف) । वसनप्रान्तीयपटभागः m. the border (of a garment), edge, fringe.

sanakādi सनकादि or sanakādēkh सनकाद्यख् m.pl. the four sons of Brahmā (Skt. *Brahmān*-), viz. Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana, and Sanatkumāra (Śiv. 1457).

sānkhy सांख्य m. N. of one of the six systems of Hindū philosophy (in Skt. the Sāṅkhya philosophy) (Śiv. 1848).

sankalph संकल्प् or sankalaph संकल्प् m. (sg. dat. sankalpas संकल्पस्), wish, desire, fancies, esp. evil desires (Śiv. 165, 278, 452, 583, 1311, 1352, 1451, 1530, 1753, 1759, 1791, 1801, 1896); a solemn vow,

the performance of an observance. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a solemn vow, to make a solemn resolution (Rām. 955); to dedicate, to make a solemn and formal grant (of anything) (Rām. 615).

sankar संकर । विषमयोगः m. union of unequal persons or things, mixture of good and bad things. —**zāth** —जाथ् । सङ्करजन्मा adj. e.g. of unequal birth, begotten of the union of a high-caste woman with a low-caste man, a child of unlawful intermarriage (a word used in abuse). —**zōṣ^u-hond^u** —जाचू-हन्दु । संकरजातः adj. gen. (f. —**zōṣ^u-hünz^u** —जाचू-हंजू), id.

sankarshēn संकर्षण (or, as written by Paṇḍits संकर्षण) m. the act of drawing together, contraction; a N. of Balarāma (the brother of Kṛṣṇa), who was an incarnation of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1408); employed as a title of Shiv (Śiva) (as he who removes sorrow) (Śiv. 364, 987, 1166).

sankarāth संकराथ or **sōkrānth सौक्रांथ** । संक्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **sankarōṣ^u** संकराचू), the passage of the sun or other planetary body from one zodiacal sign to another (cf. **shishēr-sōkrānth**, p. 898a, l. 28); the moment of such passage. (The word is a corruption of the Skt. *samkrāntiḥ*.) —**hēñ^u** —ह्यंजू । संक्रान्तिव्रतधारणम् f.inf. to keep a vow which is carried out on the day of this passage of the sun. —**lagūñ^u** —लगंजू । संक्रान्तिपुण्यकालयोगः f.inf. the moment of this passage (of the sun) to occur.

sankarōṣ^u-phāka संकराचू-फाक । सूर्यसंक्रमाहव्रतम् m. the fast carried out on the day of this passage.

sankath or sangkath संकट । संकटः m. (**sankatāṣ** संकटस्), a difficulty, strait, risk, peril (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 215, 254, 645, 797, 945, 1040, 1078, 1508, 1745); defeat (El.); pain, anguish, suffering, distress (from the above, or from disease, poverty, or the like) (cf. **sankatā-dūsh^u**, p. 253b, l. 7, and Śiv. 482) (Śiv. 161, 892, 934, 1179, 1190, 1477, 1501). —**būgun**

—बूगुन् । क्लेशानुभवः m.inf. to experience such distress.

—**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । क्लेशोद्धनम् m.inf. voluntarily to accept such distress (e.g. by undertaking someone else's difficult work, or the responsibility for a charge brought against another). —**kadun** —कडुन् ।

क्लेशोपभोगः m.inf. to endure such distress (esp. when due to poverty, to cold, to want of food and clothing, and so on) (Rām. 419). —**balun** —बलुन् । क्लेशापगमः m.inf. distress to disappear. —**wōlagun** —बलगुन् ।

क्लेशानुभवः m.inf. to undergo such distress. —**yun^u** —यिनु । दुःखापातः m.inf. such distress to come.

sankatā-ṭōram संकट-चोरम् । संकटचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. —**ṭōrūm^u** —चोरम्), a festival held on the fourth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Māg (in Skt.

Māgha) (January–February) in honour of the Hindū god Ganēsh, the destroyer of obstacles.

sōnal सनल् adj. f. (a woman) who has a co-wife (**sōn** 2). Cf. **sata-s^o**, s.v. **sath** 3.

sunal (?spelling) m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119). Cf. **sōna-murg**.

sanam सनम् صنم । विलासिनी स्त्री f. a mistress, lover, sweetheart (esp. when young—under twenty—and charming).

sanmōkh सन्मुख adj. e.g. facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting (Śiv. 310, 416, 688, 1063, 1119, 1427, 1437–8, 1641, 1647; K. 351, 411, 447, 558, 871, 1120).

snān स्नान । स्नानम् m. bathing, washing (the body), ablution of the whole body, immersion in water (K. 270); purification by bathing, religious or ceremonial ablution (L.V. 32, 46; K. 335, 410, 484, 971). Cf. **shrān**, **srān**.

sanun सनुन् । गम्भीरीभवनम्, विलीनीभवनम्, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sanyōv सन्योव**), to become deep (as a hollow forming in level ground, the water in a well, and so on) (Śiv. 1757) (cf. **son^u wōgon^u**, p. 918a, l. 21); to be impressed into something, to sink into (dat.) (e.g. a hard lump in a pillow or cushion pressing into the body, a blow or thrust on the body or on the eye, a too heavy wall sinking into the ground owing to weak foundations, the feet into a gravelly road) (Rām. 1250); to be thrust or stuck deeply into (e.g. a spike, a thorn, a splinter amid food stuck between the teeth or into the palate); (of the limbs of two persons in close embrace) to penetrate into (each other, dat. with **kun**), to intermingle (Rām. 1117); to become impregnated in something (of a soft bed or the like), to penetrate into (the hollows of the body, dat.), to fit snugly to (the form of the body) (Rām. 1495, YZ. 188); (of some incurable disease) to become established throughout the whole body; (of some mental condition, such as anger, love, sorrow, pity, gratitude, or some lesson learnt) to become thoroughly absorbed (into the heart, brain, etc.) (Śiv. 1005).

sanith gaṣhun सनिथ गकुन् । चित्ताशयादी लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become absorbed, or thoroughly thrust into, as ab. (e.g. love, hate, gratitude, something taught, in the mind, or a thorn, etc., in the skin where it has gone right in and cannot be extracted).

sanyō-mot^u सन्यो-मंतु । आहत्य निम्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **sanyē-mūṣ^u** सन्ये-मंजू), thrust into, stuck into; absorbed into, etc., as ab.

sēnun सनुन् or **sēnnun सनुन्** । विगलनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

sēnyōv स्वन्योव् or sēnnyōv सन्नयोव्), (food) to become soft and tender (by cooking); to become enfeebled by excessive heat or perspiration; (of a hard-hearted man) to be rendered tender hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. syon^u. sēnyō-mot^u स्वन्यो-मंतु । कोमलीभूतः perf. part. (f. sēnyē-müṣ^ü स्वन्ये-मन्त्रू), become soft, as ab.; become tender hearted, as ab.

sunun (El.), incorr. for ṭhunun, q.v.

sannidān सन्निदान् । सन्निहितः adj. c.g. placed near, close to, amidst (Śiv. 489). Cf. sanidān.

sannarkat (? spelling) m. *Daphne cannabina* (El.).

sanniwās सन्निवास m. the abode of the good, the home of the virtuous; an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 310).

sannyās सन्न्यास । सन्न्यासः, सन्न्यासी m. complete renunciation of the world with its possessions and attachments and becoming a wandering ascetic (Śiv. 1264, 1451, 1821); also, i.q. sannyōsⁱ, q.v. (L.V. 36; Śiv. 88, 232, 270, 529, 592, 818, 823, 950, 1350, 1354; Rām. 98, 395, 1529, 1681, 1778).

sannyōsⁱ सन्न्यासि, or sannyās सन्न्यास, or (q.v.) sannyās सन्न्यास । सन्न्यासाश्रमी m. a wandering ascetic who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Śiv. 206, 1759).

sanapāth सनपाथ् । सन्निपातरोगः m. (sg. dat. sanapātas सनपातस्), the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force, accompanied by syncope or coma in the last stage of some long and mortal disease, such as consumption or the like. Cf. sana 1.

sōn^{ar} स्वनर् or (Gr.Gr. 58) sōnur^u स्वनुर् । स्वर्णकारः (sg. ag. and pl. nom. sōn^{ar}i स्वनरि, sg. obl. sōnar स्वनर्. The fem. is sōnarēñ स्वनर्यञ्, q.v.; his wife is also sōnar-bāy स्वनर्-बाय्, see bel.); a goldsmith, a worker in precious metals (Gr.Gr. 34, 39, 148; W. 111; Śiv. 1652; Rām. 1066; H. v, *passim* (sōnar); K.Pr. 207); a man of the goldsmith caste.

sōnar-bāy स्वनर्-बाय् । स्वर्णकारस्त्री f. a goldsmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34); cf. sōnarēñ. -kār -कार । स्वर्णकारशिल्पः m. the goldsmith's art, working in gold. -kot^u -कट् m. a real son of a goldsmith, a good goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 132). -thōj^u -थाञ् । स्वर्णमूषा f. a goldsmith's crucible. -wān -वान् or sōn^{ar}i-wān स्वनरि-वान् or sōn^{ar}i-wān स्वनरि-वान् । स्वर्णकारागारः, स्वर्णकारनिषया m. a goldsmith's shop or workshop.

sōnarēñ स्वनर्यञ् । स्वर्णकारस्त्री f. a female goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 39); a woman of the goldsmith caste; a goldsmith's wife. Cf. sōn^{ar}.

sanāsⁱ सनसि f. a pair of pincers or nippers, forceps, small tongs (Gr.M.).

sinis सिनिस, see syun^u.

sōnashā स्वनशा or sunashā सुनशा f. N. of a certain goddess (Śiv. 1165, 1238).

sōnta सोंत, sōnth सोंथ, see sōth.

sunat, daybreak (a Musalmān word) (K.Pr. 176).

santh सन्ध । सत्पुरुषः m. (sg. dat. santas संतस्), a venerable and pious man, a saint peaceful and forgiving, with all his passions restrained (Śiv. 238, 270, 1326, 1507, 1523; K. 764, 1053, 1097); a wandering ascetic, a *faqir* (credited with magical powers) (K.Pr. 186).

santuk (El.) or santukh संतुख्, see santōsh.

santān संतान् । संतानः m. progeny, offspring (son or daughter) of a human being (Śiv. 429, 680-1; Rām. 27, 1565; K. 30, 34-5, 131, 356); a son (El.; Śiv. 706-8; Rām. 67, 79, 116, 138, 732, 813, 1182, 1262, 1430-1, 1551; K. 172, 537, 735). Cf. sō-santān, s.v.

sanātan सनातन् m. one of the four sons of Brahmā (see sanakādi) (Śiv. 365, 1427, 1648).

santāph संताफ् । संतापः m. (sg. dat. santāpas संतापस्), distress, suffering, anguish, torment (cf. bawa-s^o, p. 146b, l. 13) (Śiv. 1870, Rām. 1730, K. 1159).

santāpa-hot^u सन्ताप-हंतु । संतापपूर्णः adj. (f. -hüṣ^ü -हृष्), stricken by inward anguish; (of a thing, work, or the like) causing great anguish or sorrow. -sost^u -सस्तु । संतापयुक्तः adj. (f. -süṣh^ü -सृष्), id. -vyot^u -व्यंतु । संतापव्याप्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^ü -वृष्), stricken by anguish.

santūr संतूर् (= صنتير) or (Śiv. 327) sōntūr स्तूर् m. a dulcimer, a spinet, a harpsichord (Śiv. 327, 1689, 1779).

süntūrⁱ संतूरि । दूतः m. a court messenger, a policeman, constable.

santōsh संतोश्, süntūsh संतूश् or (Gr.M.) santukh संतुख् । संतोषः m. satisfaction, contentment (El. *santush*, m. patience, *sántūsh*, adj. confident, and *santuk* m. contentment) (Gr.M.; Śiv. (*santōsh*) 19, 170, 269, 1048, 1313, 1753, 1815, 1817; Rām. (id.) 41, 992; K. 1108, 1110, 1122, 1156; K.Pr. 187).

süntūshī संतूशी adj. c.g. patient (El. *santushi*. Cf. the preceding).

santusht संतुष्ट adj. c.g. satisfied, pleased, contented (K. 1071).

santath संतथ् । संततिः f. (sg. dat. santüṣ^ü संतृष्), offspring, progeny, descendants.

sāntwanāwun सांत्वनावुन् conj. I (1 p.p. sāntwanōw^u सांत्वनोवु), to appease, pacify; to utter kind or conciliatory words (K. 1013).

sanbath सन्धय् or (Gr.M.) sanbēth सन्धय् । धनसंग्रहः m. (sg. dat. sanbathas सन्धतस्), accumulation, collection,

hoarding up (of money, goods, virtues, or the like) (Gr.M.).

sanṣay सन्धय् । धनसंचयः m. a board, heap, accumulation, stock, store (esp. of money gradually hoarded up).

sōnāv स्वनाव् । प्रशस्ताभिख्यः adj. c.g. 'called blessed'; hence (of a person who has no children, or who has only daughters), one who has (at length) got a son.

sōnuw^u स्नुव् adj. (f. sōñiv^u स्नव्), made of gold, golden.

sinwāh सिन्वाह्, see syun^u.

sunāwun (El.), incorr. for ṭhunānāwun, q.v.

sanawāth सनवाथ् । नवरीतिः f. (sg. dat. sanawōṭṭ^u सनवाचू), a new custom (altered from an old one) (e.g. a new procedure in distributing customary gifts); a new route or road. —kadūñ^u —कडून् । नवरीतिप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to institute a new custom; to indicate a new route. —nērūñ^u —नेरून् । नवरीति-(मार्ग-)प्रवृत्तिः f.inf. a new custom to be instituted; a new route to be discovered.

suniyār (El.) m. a goldsmith, see sōn^{ar}.

sānⁱyās सनियास्, i.q. sannyōsⁱ, q.v. a wandering ascetic, who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Rām. 784, 1143i; H. (sanīyās) v, 10-12); as adj. c.g. intoxicated (El. sanīyās).

sanz सज्ज् । सज्जनम् m. making ready, equipment (for engaging in any work), setting to (to anything) (K. 665). —karun —करुन् । आरम्भणम् m.inf. to make the necessary preparations for beginning some intended work (Śiv. 1016, 1168; K. 1001, 1006, 1018, 1126).

sānzⁱ-daba सज्जि-डव । पेटकविशेषः m. one of a number of caskets containing scents and other toilet necessities presented to a bride, before the actual marriage ceremony, by the relations of the bridegroom. —wor^u -वरू । बृहत्पेटकविशेषः m. a large handsome box, in which these caskets are contained, and conveyed to the bride's residence (Śiv. 1218).

sanzas lagun सज्जस् लगुन् । आरम्भोद्युक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be ready and equipped for setting to to any work (K. 371, 893, 1033).

sūnz^u सन्नु, see sond^u.

sanz^{ar}ran सज्जरन् । साधनसंभरणम् f. (sg. dat. sanz^{ar}rūñ^u सज्जरचू), the collecting together of the necessary equipment, preparatory to beginning a work; the starting or beginning to do any work.

sanz^{ar}run सज्जरुन् । प्रारम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sanz^{or}^u सज्जरू), to get together equipment, to begin (e.g. of a man setting to work to cook) (Gr.Gr. 8); (of clouds, etc.) to begin (to rain); to begin to quarrel, to come to blows.

sanz^{ar}rāwun सज्जरावुन् । आरम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sanz^{ar}rōw^u सज्जरोव्), i.q. sanz^{ar}run, but esp. in the sense of beginning a quarrel.

sanzīwan सज्जीवन् m. bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation (Śiv. 1059).

sanzīwanī सज्जीवनी f. a kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life) (Śiv. 1855).

sañ सञ् । वास्तुस्नानम् f. the sprinkling of water on the house-deity. Among Hindūs it is customary in the early morning when bringing water to the house from outside, on arrival, first of all to sprinkle some of it on the images of the various house-deities; the same ceremony is also performed at the śrāddha obsequial rite immediately after offering the piṇḍas (see pēnd). —diñ^u —दिञ् । वास्तुस्नपनम् f.inf. to perform this sprinkling.

sañē-pōtul^u सञ्-पुतुलु । वास्तुदेवप्रतिमा m. the image of the household deity over whom this rite is performed. —wōr^u -वारू । वास्त्वभिषेचनकुम्भिका f. the small pitcher in which this sprinkling water is contained (Rām. 586). Cf. sāñⁱ-wōr^u, p. 918a, l. 31.

sāñⁱ सञ्जि, see san and son^u.

sōñ^u स्वन्नु । संबन्धी m. (f. (Gr.Gr. 39) sōñēñ स्वन्न), a co-father-in-law (the father of a husband and the father of the husband's wife are sōñ^u to each other) (cf. dōda-s^o, p. 190a, l. 22; nēcivⁱ-s^o, p. 621b, l. 38; put^{ar}i-s^o, p. 804a, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. sōñ 2.

sōñⁱ-dor^u स्वञ्जि-दरू । संबन्धिवर्गः m. the row of people belonging to a co-father-in-law, the relations or people of a co-father-in-law (who would ordinarily be invited to a family gathering). —gara -गर ।

संबन्धिगृहम् m. the home of a co-father-in-law; meton. his family. —kūr^u -कूरू । संबन्धिकन्या f. the daughter of a co-father-in-law (other than a son's wife), a son's sister-in-law or a daughter's sister-in-law.

—mahōnyuw^u -महानिवु । संबन्धिसेवकः m. the servant of a co-father-in-law (esp. such a servant as is used in communications between the two houses); cf.

mahanyuw^u. —nēcyyuw^u -न्यच्चिवु । संबन्धिपुत्रः m. the son of a co-father-in-law, a son's or daughter's brother-in-law. —pokh^u -पंखु । संबन्धिपक्षः m. the people of the family of a co-father-in-law. —paṣay

-पञ्चय् । संबन्धितासंबन्धनम् f. entering into the relationship of co-father-in-law (caused by the marriage of the respective son and daughter). —sāmāth

-सामठ । संबन्धिसमूहः m.pl. (pl. dat. —sāmāṭan -सामटन्), a collection, assembly, or party of co-fathers-in-law. —wath -वथ् । संबन्धिद्वारम् f. (sg. dat.

—wati -वति), the road to a co-father-in-law, i.e. to the home of a co-father-in-law.

sōñēn-hond^u स्वजन-हन्द । संबन्धिसंबन्धी pl. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हंज्), of, or belonging to, co-fathers-in-law.
sōñ^u सात्रू, see sōn^u.
sūñ^u सत्रू, see san and son^u.
sōñēñ स्वजन् । संबन्धिनी f. a co-mother-in-law (the mothers of a bride and bridegroom are sōñēñs to each other) (cf. dōda-s°, p. 190a, l. 23; nēcivⁱ-s°, p. 621b, l. 43; put^{ri}-s°, p. 804b, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. sōñ^u.
sañēr 1 सजर् । निम्नता m. depth, lowness (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 11) (Śiv. 1068, 1878); descent, declivity (El. sanyar); a ditch (El. sanyir); (of a man) profoundness, sagacity, gravity. Cf. son^u.
sañēr 2 सजर् f. a beak (El. sanyer).
sāñēr सात्रर् or (qq.v.) shrāñēr आत्रर्, srāñēr सात्रर् । आर्द्रता m. dampness, moistness (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 13); freshness, juiciness. Cf. shrōn^u, srōn^u.
sēñēr स्यजर् । लावण्यहीनता, मन्दता m. want of the flavour of salt (in food), insipidity; (of an action or thing) absence of pleasingness, unpalatableness, unattractiveness, want of special points (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 15); weakness, slackness (in work) (of one hitherto industrious, or, approaching success, who has given up his efforts), a feeling of discouragement; cf. syon^u. —gathun —गह्नुन् । मन्दतापत्तिः m.inf. (of some action or thing hitherto attractive or admired) unattractiveness to occur, to become unattractive or unwanted. —karun —करुन् । मान्यापादनम् m.inf. to cause (something attractive, etc.) to become unattractive, etc.
sañēran सत्रर्न । आहत्य निम्नीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sañēriñ^u सत्रर्त्रू), making deeper (as a pit, a well, or the like); thrusting down into; inculcation, imbuing (something into another's heart, or the like).
sañērun सत्रर्नु । गभीरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sañēr^u सत्रर्ह्), to make deeper (e.g. a dish, a lake, a well, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to thrust down into; to inculcate, imbue (something into another's heart).
sañēr^u-mot^u सत्रर्ह्-मत् । गभीरीकृतः perf. part. (f. sañēr^u-müñ^u सत्रर्ह्-मञ्जू), made deep or hollow; thrust down into; inculcated.
sēñēran स्यजर्न । मन्दतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. sēñēriñ^u स्यजर्त्रू), making insipid; disencouraging, discouragement.
sēñērun स्यजर्नु । विगलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēñēr^u स्यजर्ह्), to melt, soften (e.g. food by cooking or by the application of water); to discourage.
sañērāwun सत्ररावुन् । गभीरीकरणम् (1 p.p. sañērōw^u सत्ररोव्), i.q. sañērun, q.v. sañērōw^u-mot^u सत्ररोव्-मत् । गभीरीकृतः perf. part. (f. sañērōv^u-müñ^u सत्ररावू-मञ्जू), i.q. sañēr^u-mot^u, s.v. sañērun, q.v.

sēñērāwun सत्ररावुन् । विगलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēñērōw^u सत्ररोव्), i.q. sēñērun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).
sōñuth^u स्वत्रुठ् । संबन्धिगृहम् m. (sg. dat. sōñⁱthis स्वत्रिठिस्), the home of a co-father-in-law (sōñ^u, q.v.).
sōñⁱthyuk^u स्वत्रियुकु । संबन्धिसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. sōñⁱthic^u स्वत्रिठिचू), of, or belonging to, a co-father-in-law's home.
sēp^u स्यप्, see syop^u.
sipa सिप । संयुक्तः adj. e.g. tightly fitted or fastened to something, tightly thrust into or fitted into (a box or the like); (as subst.) space, distance, range, aim; see sipun. —karun —करुन् । लक्ष्यसंयोजनम् m.inf. to hit the mark (of a target or the like).
sapadun सपदुन् । संपत्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. sapod^u सपदु, f. sapüz^u सपजू), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. dōd^u s°, p. 191a, l. 41; dōsth s°, p. 256b, l. 8; khōsh s°, p. 418b, l. 6, and many others) (L.V. 86; Śiv. 665; Rām. 1467; H. iii, 2, 7; vi, 11, 16; xii, 1); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Gr.M., Śiv. 1060); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Gr.M.; H. vii, 13); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has (Gr.M.). In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 111, 498, 501); cf. sampanun, sapanun, sōpanun, and sapazun. The fem. of the past participle, sapüz^u and its connected forms, can also be referred to the verb sapazun. sapod^u-mot^u सपदु-मत् । संपन्नः perf. part. (f. sapüz^u-müñ^u सपजू-मञ्जू), become, come into existence, completed.
sapadāwun सपदावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sapadōw^u सपदोव्), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, get ready, complete, finish (Śiv. 74, 102); to cause to be available, provide (Gr.M.).
sapadōw^u-mot^u सपदोव्-मत् । संपादितः perf. part. (f. sapadōv^u-müñ^u सपदावू-मञ्जू), made, completed.
sāph साफ صاف । निर्मलः adj. e.g. pure, clean, clear (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 19) (El. sāf; Gr.M.; Śiv. 168, 815; K.Pr. 111, 183, 231); calm, serene; open, unclouded, bright (as the sky) (Gr.M.); open, sincere, candid, pure (of heart) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 60); distinct, perspicuous, (of handwriting, pronunciation, etc.) clear, plain (Gr.M.; Rām. 536, 1609); as adv. clearly (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make clear (Gr.M.); to clear (e.g. land from jungle) (Gr.M.); to make (a board or the like) smooth, to plane smooth (Gr.M.). —pōthⁱ —पांठि or —pōthin —पांठिन् । स्पष्टतया adv. clearly, distinctly.
sāphas nērun साफस् नेरुन् । पुरस्तात्समुपस्थानम्

m.inf. to come out into the clear, i.e. to present one-self before another (ready and willing to perform some work).

sapha सफ سفاه । पत्रपृष्ठम्, नदीकूलप्रदेशः m. face, surface; the page or leaf of a book; (in Ksh.) the long (usually marshy) level strip of land along the edge of a river.

sāpha साफ صافه । वेष्टनविशेषः m. a cloth worn round the head, a kind of turban.

sēph स्यफ् । श्वेतमृत् f. (sg. dat. sēpi स्यपि), chalk (cf. dara-s°, p. 249a, l. 17; phōka-s°, p. 688b, l. 24).

sipāh सिपाह, sipāhī سپاهي, see sipōyī.

sōph सोफ् or sūphī 2 सूफि । अयःखनिः f. (sg. dat. sōpi सोपि), an iron-mine; a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (cf. El. *Sof Ahun*).

sōphī साफि صافي । मार्जनपटः f. a cloth through which liquids are strained; a cloth or rag for cleaning, rubbing, or wiping, a wiper, a duster, a dishcloth.

sūphī 1 सूफि (= صوفي) । अन्नेवासी m. a Sūfī, one of a peculiar sect of Muslim devotees (they are looked upon as unorthodox); (in Ksh.) a religious pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction).

sūphī 2 सूफि । पटविशेषः, लोहाकरः f. a kind of woollen cloth; an iron-mine (i.q. sōph, q.v.); a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (i.q. sōph, q.v.).

saphēd सफेद سفيد adj. e.g. white (El. *safed*; W. 21 *sufed*; Śiv. 128, 445, 619, 815); as subst. m. the colour white (Śiv. 877). -pōsh पोश سفيد پوش adj. e.g. wearing white garments; (in Ksh.) a descriptive name given to the more affluent men of a village (who wear white clothes) (L. 253).

saphēda सफेद سفيد m. *Dalbergia sissoo* (El. *safeda*); adj. white (= saphēd) (Gr.M. *safēda*).

saphēdī सफेदी سفیدی f. whiteness (Śiv. 877).

sēphēda (El.) m. *Populus fastigiata* (El. *sefeda*). Cf. saphēdār.

saphēdār सफेदार سفيدار m. the Himalayan poplar (El. *sufēdar*, *Populus ciliata*). Cf. bagnū; dūd-phras, p. 191b, l. 15; and sulōlī.

saphal सफल । सफलः adj. e.g. bearing fruit, productive; profitable, advantageous, remunerative; efficient, successful (Rām. 1686); fulfilled (of a blessing, curse, or the like). —gathun —गहून् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become fruitful (K. 274, 706); to become profitable. —karun —करुन् । साफलोद्भावनम् m.inf. to make fruitful, to cause to produce fruit.

sōphal स्वफल adj. e.g. very fruitful, very productive (Śiv. 1536, 1622), very fertile.

s^aphār सफार् m. increase, expansion (Śiv. 677, 1655).

saphar सफर् سفر । प्रवासः, क्लेशः m. journeying, travelling; a journey, travel, voyage (El. Gr.M. *safar*; H. x, 1; xi, 3; xii, 25); (in Ksh.) fatigue, weariness (caused by travelling) (Rām. 196, 1386, 1711).

—kadun —कडुन् । प्रवासोद्बन्धनम् m.inf. to complete or finish a long journey. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to travel (El.). —yinī —यिनि । अतिबाधोपस्थितिः m. pl. inf. great troubles or calamities to come.

sāphēr साफ्यर् । निर्मलता m. cleanness, clearness (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 21); serenity; sincerity, candour; distinctness, clarity.

siphar सिफर् (= صفر) m. a cypher, nought, zero (Gr.M.).

suphōrī सुफारि । पूगीफलम् m. the betel-nut, the nut of the *Areca catechu* (Śiv. 577, 970). suphārē-khūnd^u सुफार्य-खंडू । पूगीखण्डम् f. a piece (or paring) of areca-nut.

sapharlad सफरलद् । अनुभूतप्रवासायासः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. sapharladiñ सफरलदिन्), suffering from fatigue or weariness (due to travelling).

siphath सिफथ صفت m. (sg. dat. siphatas सिफतस्), a description; a quality, attribute, manner (Rām. 1653); (adj. e.g.) possessing good qualities, nice (K.Pr. 204). I.q. sipath, q.v.

sipun सिपुन् । दृढयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. syup^u सिपु; f. sip^u सिपू), to fix tightly to something, to thrust tightly (something) into (a box, or the like); to hurl (into a mark, target, or the like); cf. sipa. syup^u-mot^u सिपु-मंतु । दृढं संयोजितः perf. part. (f. sip^u-mūṣ^u सिपू-मंतू), thrust tightly into, as ab.

sōp^an स्वपन् or (Rām. 77-8) sōpan स्वपन् । स्वप्नः m. (sg. dat. sōp^anas स्वपनस् or (Śiv.) sōpnas स्वप्नस्), a dream, a vision in sleep (Gr.M.; Śiv. 923, 1755 (pl. nom. sōpna); Rām. 76-8, 1138; K. 802, 806, 1154). —dēshun —डेशुन् । स्वप्ने व्यवहरणम् m.inf. to see a dream, to see a vision in sleep, to dream. —wuchun —वुकुन् m.inf., id. (El.).

sōp^ana-māyā स्वपन-माया । स्वप्नवन्मायावृत्तिः f. dream-delusion, an action which appears unreal, as in a dream.

sōp^anī yun^u स्वपनि यिनु । स्वप्ने प्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to appear in a dream (K. 800).

sapanun सपनुन् or (q.v.) sampanun संपनुन् । संपत्तिः (संभवः) conj. 2 (1 p.p. sapon^u सपनु, f. sapiūn^u सपनू), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. on^u s°, p. 30b, l. 22; cōca s°, p. 157a, l. 33; jamā s°, p. 373b, l. 17, and many others) (Śiv. 500, 676, 696, 727, 729, 829, 831, 874, 941, 1103, 1283, 1304, 1317, 1335, 1464; Rām. 29, 69, 93, 96, 98, 104, 142,

etc.; K. 7, 12, 19, 607, 1010; H. x, 4; YZ. 13, 123, 177); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Rām. 33); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 51, 99, 146, 268, 278, 432, 562, 716, 722, 864, 1004, 1068, etc.; K. 171, 833); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am' (Rām. 231); cf. sampanun, sapadun, sōpanun, and sapazun. sapon^u-mot^u सपनु-मंतु । संपन्नः (संभूतः) perf. part. (f. sapün^u-müts^u सपञ्ज-मञ्जू), become, come into existence, completed (Rām. 455, 1262).

sōpanun सौपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. sōpon^u सौपनु, f. sōpün^u सौपञ्जू) i.q. sapanun, q.v., to become (cf. dara-dar sōpanün^u, p. 241a, l. 38; mārā sōpanun, p. 587b, l. 9; mārāy sōpanün^u, p. 595a, l. 36, where sōpün^u is a misprint; and tēr s°, s.v. tēr) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 43, 63, 318, 326, 328, 348, 384, 394, 409, 492, 510, 600, etc.; Rām. 35, 47, 100, 107, 141, 173, 343, 702, etc.; K. 111, 133, 269, 793); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Śiv. 510, 1087; Rām. 1070); to arise, come into being (Śiv. 118, 979, 1465, 1707; Rām. 309, 436-7, 606, 730, 819, 1291, 1501; K. 725); to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 888, 973, 1098, 1108f, 1170, 1235, 1265, 1308, 1755; K. 123, 235, 533, 568, 637, 649); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Rām. 1561). Cf. sampanun, sapadun, sapanun, and sapazun.

sēpⁱnēr सैपिन्नर् । अतिमन्दता m. laziness, sloth, dilatoriness. Cf. syop^u.

sēpēr सैपर् । निःस्वादता m. nasty-tastingness, the having a repulsive taste, the being bad-flavoured and evil smelling, nauseousness. Cf. syop^u.

sipar सिपर् । फलकम् m. a shield, target (Rām. 38, 869, 977).

sōpōr सोपोर । शाखापुरविशेषः m. N. of a town on the river Vēth or Jehlam, about a mile below the point where the latter leaves the Wulur lake. The ancient Suyyapura (RT.Tr. v, 118, Sōpūr; K.Pr. 180, Sōpūr).

sōpūrⁱ सोपूरि । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Sōpōr (q.v.). —māzarath —माज़रथ । रिक्तसमादरः f. (sg. dat. māzarüts^u माज़रञ्जू), 'a Sōpōr welcome,' i.e. an empty welcome, a welcome correct in outward form, but not heartfelt (K.Pr. 203).

supōrī सुपोरी, a by-form of suphōrⁱ, q.v. In sīla-s°, see sīla.

suparda सुपर्द سپرد adj. e.g. entrusted, consigned, assigned, made over (Gr.M.).

sōprakāsh or swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश adj. e.g. self-evident; self-luminous; (subst. m.) self-illumination, personal gloriousness (Śiv. 108, 226, 657, 1063, 1124, 1192, 1269, 1413, 1574, 1820).

sparshun स्पर्शुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sporsh^u स्पर्शु), to touch (dat. of obj.) (L.V. 37).

sōpūt^u स्वपूतु । सुपुत्रः m. a good son, a son who is born of excellent parents and of excellent qualities and character (K.Pr. 174); a good son, a son devoted to his parents.

sipath सिपथ (= صفت) । सदाचारः m. (sg. dat. sipatas सिपतस्), good conduct, virtuous, modest, and kindly conduct; cf. siphath and sipüts^u. —nērun —नेरुन् ।

सङ्गुणोज्ज्वलितः m.inf. a good character to be developed.

sōpāth^r स्वपाथर् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. sōpātras स्वपात्रस्), one who is a worthy person, a good man, a respectable person; esp. a son of good character.

sōpōth^r स्वपथर् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. sōpōtras स्वपत्रस्), i.q. sōpūt^u, q.v. (Rām. 1446).

sipüts^u सिपञ्जू, in sipüts^u-band सिपञ्जू-बन्ध । सदाचरणः adj. e.g. endued with a good character. This word is apparently an obl. form of sipath (q.v.) treated as a feminine.

sipōyⁱ सिपोयि, sipōy^u सिपोयु, or sipāh सिपाह (= sipāhi سپاهي) । शूरः m. a soldier (Gr.M. sipāh; Rām. (id.) 1333, 1339, 1344, 1379, 1400); a man of metal, a hero; a beadle, guard, door-keeper; a native messenger of a court or the like (L. 420 sipāhi).

sapüz^u सपञ्जू, see sapadun and sapazun.

sapazun सपजुन् । संपत्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. sapoz^u सपञ्जु), to become (cf. cōca s°, p. 157a, l. 34; dabanga s°, p. 184a, l. 7; daphā s°, p. 232b, l. 16; data-watur^u s°, p. 257b, l. 12; nēkh s°, p. 629b, l. 21; tēr s°, s.v. tēr) (Gr.Gr. 226); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204); and so on, in all the meanings and uses of sapadun, with which it is synonymous; cf. sampanun, sapadun, sapanun, and sōpanun. sapoz^u-mot^u सपञ्जु-मंतु । संपन्नः perf. part. (sapüz^u-müts^u सपञ्जू-मञ्जू), become, come into existence, completed.

sapazāwun सपजावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sapazōw^u सपजोवु), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, make ready, complete. sapazōw^u-mot^u सपजोवु-मंतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. sapazōv^u-müts^u सपजावू-मञ्जू), made, completed.

sré, see srah.

sar 1 सर् । सरः m. a lake, a large sheet of water (cf. *brahma-sar*, p. 121a, l. 16; *div^asar*, p. 264b, l. 22; *kōla-sar*, p. 441b, l. 7; *krama-sar*, p. 471a, l. 17; *nīla-sar*, p. 634a, l. 14; *pamba-sar*, p. 733b, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 47, 50, 78, 79; Śiv. 14, 155, 164, 245, 254, 491, 511, 927, etc.; Rām. 30, 250, 1596; K. 219; K.Pr. 35, 138, 188, 243); cf. *saras*. -*pachin* -पच्छिन् । पुष्कराद्दपची m. a certain bird, probably the Indian crane (*Ardea antigone* or *A. sibirica*).

sar 2 सर् سر m. head, top, end, point (Śiv. 428; Rām. 444 (*barsar* بر سر, on the head); K.Pr. 188); origin, beginning (cf. *navi sara*, again, p. 667b, l. 16, and Persian سرنو); (as adv.) at the beginning, first (K.Pr. 187); cf. *shēr* 3. -*basta* -बस्त سر بسته adj. e.g. closed at the top or end; hence, covered, closed, shut (e.g. an envelope) (Rām. 841). -*gol^a* -गलु m. the superior of a field-watcher or *Shēkh-dar* (p. 876b, l. 13) (El. *sargaul*). -*gardān* -गर्दान سر گردان adj. e.g. dizzy, vertiginous; stupefied, bewildered, amazed; humbled, depressed (K.Pr. 103). -*garm* -गर्म سر گرم adj. e.g. enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, eager, earnest, intent (Gr.M.); assiduous, diligent, attentive. -*hang* -हङ्ग سر هنگ । नासा m. the upper beam of a door-frame, a lintel; a chief, overseer, esp. the head man or leader of a village community, or the like. *sar-ē-kōh* सर-कह (= سر کوه) m. the pinnacle of a mountain, a mountain peak (Rām. 400 (*az sar^o*, از سر کوه, from the mountain peak)). *sar-kōp^a* सर्कोप (= سر کوب) । समाजप्रेष्ठः m. an overlooker, superior, superintendent, esp. the head, or leading, man of a village community. -*kash* -कश् सरکش m. proud, arrogant, insolent; chief (El.). -*māyē* -माय سر مایه, see s.v. *sar-ā-pā* सरा-पा सरा-पा or *sar-ā-pāy* सरा-पाय् adv. from head to foot, from top to bottom, throughout, totally (Rām. 571 (-*pāy*), 1087 (-*pā*)). *sar-pēch* सर्-पेच् सरپیچ । वेषनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -*pēcas* -पेचस्), an ornament of gold, silver, or jewels, worn in front of the turban; a band of silk or embroidery, from two to two and a half cubits long, worn round the turban; a similar band of *pashmina* material worn round the upper part of the head by women in the cold season. -*pōsh* -पोश् सरپوش । स्थालीगोपनपात्रविशेषः m. a dish-cover, basket-cover, lid (K.Pr. 188). -*sān* -सान्, -*sōnⁱ* -सॉनि, see s.vv. —*ṣaṭun* —चटुन् m.inf. to cut off a head, to behead (dat. of person beheaded) (H. viii, 11). -*war* -वर्, سرور, see s.v. -*zada* -ज़द سر زده adj. e.g. depraved, base, ill-bred (Gr.M.).

sārⁱ-pēthⁱ sahlāb सरि-पथि सहलाब् । गर्वाद्युत्पाद्यौत्तत्यम् m. 'a flood over the top of the head' (so

explained. Cf., however, *sārⁱ* 1); hence, great excess with undesirable results (e.g. great increase of wealth causing pride, or great excess of loss of capital causing destruction).

sari-shām सरि-शाम (= سر شام) or *sarē-shām* सर-शाम । रात्र्यारम्भकालः m. evening; the early evening (Śiv. 1722 (*sarē-sh^o*)). -*shāma* -शाम or -*shāmay* -शामय् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले एव adv. (occurring) only in the evening. -*shāmuk^a* -शामुक । रात्र्यारम्भकालसंबन्धी gen. (f. -*shāmūc^a* -शामचू), of, or belonging to, or occurring in, the evening. -*shāman* -शामन्, or -*shāman-bōgⁱ* -शामन्-वागि, or -*shāman-bōgin* -शामन्-वागिन् । तत्कालरात्र्यारम्भकाले adv. at eventide, in the evening, at about evening. -*shāmas* -शामस्, or -*shāmas-bōgⁱ* -शामस्-वागि, or -*shāmas-bōgin* -शामस्-वागिन् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले adv., id. -*shōm^a* -शोमु । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकालः, तत्कालभवः adj. (f. -*shōm^a* -शामू), occurring, produced, etc., in the evening; (as subst. m.) the evening, eventide.

sār 1 सार । सारः m. essence, substance, quintessence, the best or choicest part (of anything) (Śiv. 1578, 1789) (cf. *tribuwana-sār*, s.v. *tribuwan*); essence, essential part, quintessence (Śiv. 14, 50, 91, 156, 395, 514, 521, 850, etc.; Rām. 1573; K. 437, 969); marrow, cream, pith (Gr.M.); strength, vigour; valour, heroism, prowess; value, worth, excellence (K.Pr. 52); the highest, the best (of anything) (Śiv. 63); the innermost part (of a mountain range), a defile, pass (Rām. 375). -*dār-dōh* -दार्-दह । गतचिरकालाहः m. a day of which a long time or a great part has elapsed (e.g. in the doing of something which should normally occupy a short time). —*nērun* —नेरुन् । सर्वतो भावेन हितीभवनम् m.inf. quintessence to issue, to become thoroughly and entirely affectionate. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । सारतयावशेषणम् m.inf. the quintessence to remain (after the non-essentials have disappeared). —*thawun* —थवुन् । इष्टपूर्तिसंभवः m.inf. one's eager desire to be fulfilled.

sāra-kath सार-कथ् f. (sg. dat. -*kathi* -कथि), the essential fact, the pith of a matter (Rām. 30).

sār 2 सार । आधारदण्डः f. (sg. dat. *sōr^a* सॉरू, Gr.Gr. 71), a support, post, pedestal (cf. *nama-s^o*, p. 635b, l. 46; *nāwa-s^o*, p. 666b, l. 24; *thapa-s^o*, s.v. *thaph*); a supporting or strengthening cross-beam in a house, a rafter (cf. *thapa-sār*, a banister, s.v. *thaph*) (Gr.Gr. 71).

sara 1 सर m. testing, test, trial (El.); as adj. e.g. tested, tried (H. x, 4); cf. *saragī* and *sāran karūn^a*, s.v.

sāran 2. —*gaṭhun* —गहुन् । ज्ञातीभवनम् m.inf.

to become ascertained, understood, thoroughly tested (Śiv. 631, 1589, 1891; Rām. 1067). —**khara karun** —खर करुन् । परीक्षणम् m.inf. to make close inquiry (into), to test, try (cf. **khara-sara karun**, p. 408b, l. 12). —**karun** —करुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to try, to test, grasp the nature of (Śiv. 162, 349, 1750, 1772, 1800; Rām. 1606; H. viii, 13; x, 2, 6, 14); to investigate, make inquiry (Rām. 1382). —**sika gaṭhun** —सिक गहुन् । सम्यग्ज्ञातीभवनम् m.inf. 'the testing to become stamped'; hence, to become thoroughly understood or ascertained after minute (inquiry), to be thoroughly tested. —**sika karun** —सिक करुन् । याथार्थ्यज्ञानाय प्रयतनम् m.inf. to examine minutely, investigate thoroughly, scrutinize, test.

sara 2 सर, fut. sg. 1 of **sarun**, q.v.

sarāi, see **saray**.

sārⁱ 1 सरि adj. c.g. flooded, inundated; (of a lake or the like) overflowing (L.V. 50). This word is obsolete at the present day, except in the following:—

sārⁱ gaṭhun सरि गहुन् । आसृतीभवनम् m.inf. to become inundated, flooded with water (H. iv, 3); (of a person) to become wet all over, flooded over with water (or other liquid), soaked from head to foot, plunged in (Śiv. 349). —**karun** —करुन् । जलादिनाप्लावनम् m.inf. to flood, cover with water; to wet (a person or thing) all over. —**nāwa नाव** । परितो जलविल्लवः f.pl. inundation, flooding (of land, etc.). —**pēṭhⁱ sahlāb** -पेठि सहलाब्, see p. 928a, l. 49.

sārⁱ 2 सरि adj. c.g. corrupt, decayed, decomposed, in **nīla-sārⁱ gaṭhun**, **nīla-sārⁱ karun**, p. 634a, ll. 9, 12, qq.v. Cf. **sor^u 2** and the Hindī *sarṇā*.

sārⁱ 3 सरि, see **sar 2**.

sarō 1 सर्व (= **sarv** سرو) । ललाटभूषणविशेषः m. (pl. dat. **sarōn सर्वन्**, Rām. 1197) a cypress (El. *sarū*; Rām. 1197; YZ. 64); (in Ksh.) a kind of jewelled gold ornament worn by young married women on the forehead. —**kul^u** -कुलु । वृक्षविशेषः m. a cypress-tree (Gr.M.).

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سروقد adj. c.g. cypress-like in stature, tall and graceful (Rām. 353, 520, 1494; YZ. 12, 229).

sarō 2 सर्व, i.q. **sarwa 2**, q.v.

sair سير m. a walk, excursion, i.q. **söl 2**, q.v. (Śiv. 1830-1, YZ. 88). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make an excursion, wander, journey (Śiv. 1682, 1836, 1859).

saur सौर m. the planet Saturn (K. 132).

sēr 1 सेर् । सेटकः m. a weight of about two pounds, a seer (cf. **man 3** and **manot^u**) (Gr.Gr. 21, 147; YZ. 404); a weight of a seer for weighing; anything

weighing a seer (cf. **phal-sēr 1**, p. 692a, l. 10) (W. 135; Śiv. 1862; K.Pr. 225, 256). **sēra-wād** सेर-वाद् । सेटकमानगणितः adj. c.g. weighable by seers, suitable for being weighed seer by seer.

sēr 2 सेर् । नासातो रक्तस्रुतिः f. bleeding at the nose (cf. **nas-sēr**, p. 654b, l. 7); cf. H. *naksir*, a vein in the nose, bleeding at the nose, and *sirā*, a vein. —**anūñ^u** —अनञ्जू । रक्तप्रस्रावणम् f.inf. to cause blood to flow, to bleed, phlebotomize (not necessarily from the nose). —**yiñ^u** —यिञ्जू । नसो रक्तस्रुतिः f.inf. bleeding from the nose to come on; bleeding to come on from any other orifice of the body.

sēr 3 सेर् (= سير) adj. c.g. full, satiated, sated (with **nishē**) (cf. **phal-sēr 2**, p. 692a, l. 11 and **phala-sēr**, id., l. 48) (Gr.M. *sir*, K.Pr. 256); satisfied, contented (H. i, 3). —**gaṭhun** —गहुन् । संतोषाप्तिः m.inf. satisfaction or contentment to occur, to be or become satisfied (W. 135; Śiv. 1240; Rām. 174, 365). —**karun** —करुन् । संतोषणम् m.inf. to satisfy, make content, console (Śiv. 1862). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् । संतुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become content (Rām. 1561 (—*sōpanun*), 1705 (—*sapanun*)).

sēri सेरि, see **sīr^u** and **syūr^u**.

sir 1 सिर् (= سر), or **sīr 1 सीर्** । रहस्यम् m. a secret (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 21, 480, 675; Rām. (*sir*) 194, 801; (*sir*) 19, 167, 429, 1246, 1766; K.Pr. (*sir*) 2, 72); a mystery (H. ii, 4); the secret parts (of a woman) (H. xii, 7). —**bāwun** —बावुन् । रहस्यप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to divulge a secret (Rām. 133, 340, 1214, 1468, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 23). —**phaṭun** —फटुन् । रहस्योद्घेदः m.inf. a secret to be divulged. —**phāṭawun** —फाटवुन् । रहस्योद्घेदनम् m.inf. to break, reveal, another's secrets. —**thawun** —थवुन् । रहस्यानुद्घाटनम् m.inf. to keep a secret, not to divulge a secret.

sira-bōj^u सिर-बोजु । रहस्याश्रयः, रहस्यपात्रभूतः m. (f. —**bājēñ** -बाज्यञ्), a sharer in a secret. **ādanaki-sira-bōj^u**, a sharer of innate secrets (Rām. 213) (cf. **ādanuk^u bōj^u**, p. 14b, l. 44). —**kath** -कथ् । रहस्यकथा f. (sg. dat. —**kathī** -कथि), a secret word (or direction, to be divulged at the proper time, e.g. sealed orders). —**sān** -सान् adv. secretly (K.Pr. 201, *sirah-s°*).

sir 2 सिर् (= سر), i.q. **sar 2** in **sir-āb सिर्-आब्** (= سرآب) adj. c.g. watered from the head of a stream, (of a village) a high-land (village), as distinct from a low-land (village) (**pāy-āb**, p. 812b, l. 25, q.v.) (L. 435). **sir-dāna सिर्-दान** (= سردانه) m. (of a rice crop) full grains, as distinct from weak, imperfect, or blasted grains (L. 335).

sīr 2 सीर्, see **sēr 3**, **sir 1**, **sīr^u 1**.

sirē सिर्य or sirī सिरि or (q.v.) sūrē सूर्य । सूर्यः m. the sun (El. *sirī*, *siriyi*; Gr.M. *sirī*; Rām. (*sirī*) 219, 1262, 1265, 1275, 1341, 1617, 1755; K.Pr. 120, *siriyih*; 201, sg. dat. *siryas*). Cf. sūrē and sūrya.

sirⁱ सिरि, see syur^u.

sirⁱ सीरि, see syūr^u, 1 and 2.

sir^u 1 सीरू (also written sīr सीरु) । इष्टिका f. (pl. nom. sērē सेर्य, Gr.Gr. 62) a brick (for building) (cf. *atha-s°*, p. 62b, l. 33; *ranga-s°*, p. 837a, l. 24; *surki-s°*, p. 935a, l. 28) (El. *sir*; Gr.Gr. 15, 62; Gr.M.; L. 458; Śiv. 1033; Rām. 568). A brick may be either a baked brick (pūc^u sīr^u), or an unbaked brick of sundried mud (öm^u, or khām, sīr^u) (cf. *khām s°*, p. 400a, l. 21). —bēhanāvūn^u —ब्यहनावञ्जू । संधापनम् f.inf. to lay a brick; met. to unite former enemies in friendship, to reconcile; (of disordered conditions) to set in order, make good arrangements, to appease (a quarrel), and the like. —bēhūn^u —ब्यहञ्जू । सुप्रबन्धसंभवः f.inf. a brick to be laid; met. reconciliation of former enemies to be effected; (disordered conditions) to be put in order (as ab.). —dalūn^u —डलञ्जू । विरोधाद्युद्भवः f.inf. a brick to be displaced; met. mutual enmity among relations, etc., to occur; a business to go out of order through some piece of carelessness or the like, good arrangements to become disarranged.

sērē-kajāba सेर्य-कजाव । इष्टिकाकूटम् m. a pile of bricks. —kōlib -कालिब । इष्टिकायन्त्रम् m. a brick-mould (cf. كالب). —kōda -कौद । इष्टिकाभ्राष्ट्रः f. a brick-kiln. —lūr^u -लूरु । ऐष्टिकसदनम् f. a brick house, a house built of baked bricks. —pōr -पोर । इष्टिकापुरम् m. a brick story, i.e. an upper story of a house. In Kashmir, if the lowest story of a house is built of stone, the upper stories are generally of brick. —tūr^u -तूरु । इष्टिकातन्त्रिणी f. a bricklayer's tool, used for trimming bricks. —ḥyūn^u -ह्यून । इष्टिकामयकुडाम् m. a brick pillar, a pillar built of bricks.

sir^u 2 सीरू । अङ्गुलिप्रायाकारविवृतपिचुखण्डः f. a finger-shaped roll of clean cotton prepared for spinning into thread (Śiv. 1014); a wad of cotton for medicinal purposes (cf. *gēv-s°*, p. 316b, l. 10; *phamba-s°*, p. 698a, l. 39; *thañi-s°*, s.v. *thañi*).

siri-tul^u सीरि-तुलु । शलाकाविशेषः m. a stick about a span long, and as thick as the thumb, on which this cotton is wound and made ready. —tāsa -तास । विवृतमृदुपिचुपात्रिका m. a covered jar in which the cleaned cotton is stored for the purpose of making these rolls.

sir^u 3 सीरू, in dah-sir^u, p. 199a, l. 1, q.v.

sir^u 4 सीरू, see syūr^u 2.

sōr 1 स्वर । स्वरः, निनादः m. a noise, sound (esp. a musical sound) (cf. *atha-s°*, p. 62b, l. 26) (El. *sor*, slow music) (Śiv. 374, 394, 408, 1017, 1323, 1348, 1455, 1761, 1771, 1779, 1803, 1827, 1847); a note of the musical scale (they are seven in number) (Śiv. 1455, 1771); a vowel. —phirun —फिरुन । वाद्यवादनाद्यारम्भः m.inf. to play music, make musical sounds (Śiv. 1612, with pun on meaning of sōr 2).

sōr 2 स्वर । स्मृतिः, चेष्टा m. recollection, memory (cf. *bē-sōr*, p. 135a, l. 1) (Śiv. 348, 351; Rām. 1693; K. 604); thinking of, calling to mind, carefulness, watchfulness (El.); consciousness (K. 66, 413); (esp. of someone in a faint or the like) motion (of the limbs, etc.), effort, movement (as a sign of returning consciousness) (Gr.M. *bē-sōr*, lifeless). —dalun —डलुन । स्मृतिभ्रंशः m.inf. the memory to fail. —dyun^u —दिनु । संज्ञापनम् m.inf. to remind (Śiv. 107, (with pun on meaning of sōr 1) 1612). —gaṭhun —गठुन । चेष्टासंभवः m.inf. (of someone in a faint or the like) movements of the limbs to occur, signs of returning consciousness to appear. —karun —करुन । चेष्टनम् m.inf. to make movements, to show signs of returning consciousness; to show watchfulness, be careful (K.Pr. 77, *sur*); to think (El.). —rōzun —रोजुन । स्मृतिस्थितिः, चेष्टासाक्षावशेषः m.inf. memory to remain, memory to be borne in mind; consciousness to remain (in a person), consciousness to exist (K. 69, 511); (of a fainting person) nothing but movements of the limbs to remain (K. 263). —sōr gaṭhun —स्वर गठुन । चेष्टासमुद्भवः m.inf. involuntary movements (in a senseless person) to occur. —sōr karun —स्वर करुन । यथोत्तरचेष्टाप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. (after a faint) to begin a succession of involuntary movements. —thawun —थवुन । समाधानतयावेक्षा m.inf. to keep memory, to bear (something) in mind, to watch carefully.

sōra-bod^u स्वर-बडु । विशिष्टस्मृतिगुणः adj. (f. -būd^u -बडू), one who has a good memory, mindful. —dol^u -डलु । विगतस्मृति, विगतचेष्टः adj. (f. -dūj^u -डजू), one who has lost his memory; one whose power of movement has been lost. —dalun —डलुन । नष्टस्मृतिकी-(चेष्टी)-भवनम् m.inf. to lose one's memory; to lose power of motion. —phērun —फेरुन । स्मृतौ (चेष्टने) प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to begin to remember; to begin to show signs of motion (K. 659). —phirun —फिरुन । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause (a heedless or forgetful person) to remember and bear in mind, to remind (Śiv. 1750; cf. *sōr ph°*, Śiv. 1612). —phirawun —फिरवुन । स्मृत्यनुस्मृतीकरणम् m.inf. to recall (a person) to memory, to cause to remember; to rouse a senseless person. —rost^u -रस्तु । निश्चेष्टः adj.

(f. -rūsh^u -रूश्), devoid of memory, forgetful, forgetting (Śiv. 335); motionless (in a swoon). —rōzun —रोजुन् । स्मृत्यनुष्ठानम् m.inf. to bear firmly in the memory, to continue remembering (Śiv. 1689, 1803); to remain firm in consciousness. —yun^u —यिनु । चेटनम् m.inf. to come into memory, to remember (intr.) (K. 461, 744); to come to oneself, to return to consciousness.

sōras pyon^u स्वरस् प्यनु । समाहितीभवनम् m.inf. to come into remembering, to become composed, collected, calm (Śiv. 1170).

sör 3 स्वर, i.q. sur 1, q.v.

sör 4 स्वर m. collyrium; met. a fine powder (Śiv. 1731). Cf. sōrma.

sör 1 सोर । वराहः m. (f. sūriñ सूरिञ्, q.v.), a male pig, a hog (cf. dyāra-sör, a money-pig, a miser, p. 270b, l. 47; sōrbān-sör, p. 933a, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203, 227, 236).

sōra-buth^u सोर-बुथ । धृष्टमुखः m. pig-faced, having a face like that of a pig; impudent-faced, brazen-faced, bold-faced. -buthör^u -बुथाह् । निर्भयनिर्लेज्ज-मुखम् f. a face like that of a pig; impudence, brazen-facedness. -ṣam -जम् । वाराहचर्म f. pigskin, pig leather; met. a man's skin which is rough and hard. -ṣom^u -जम् । वाराहचर्ममयः, वराहतुल्यचर्मा adj. (f. -ṣūm^u -जम्), made of pigskin; having skin like that of a pig.

sör 2 सोर । सुदृढाश्मप्राकारः f. (sg. dat. sūr^u सूह्), a strong wall built of blocks of stone, a stone-wall; a river-wall, sea-wall, pier-wall.

sōra-lāday सोर-लादय । भित्तिविशेषनिर्माणकर्म, तन्निर्मितिवेतनम् f. the act, or work, of building such a wall; wages for building such a wall.

sūr^u-küñ^u 1 सूह्-कुञ् (for 2 and 3, see sūrⁱ) । शिलाविशेषः f. a large block of stone, used in numbers for strengthening and reinforcing the base of a river-wall to protect it from the violence of the strong current. -pēth thawun -पथ् थवुन् । अपहृत्य पलायनम् m.inf. to carry off and disappear, to run away with (stolen property or the like).

sör^u स्वर । सस्मृतिः adj. (f. sōr^u स्वरह्), one who has a good memory, remembering.

sor^u 1 स्र् m. in sārⁱ-phol^u सरि-फल् m. a mustard seed; (as an example of minuteness) (L.V. 47).

sor^u 2 स्र् adj. said to mean 'absorbed', 'vanished'. Noted only as a supposititious original of the word sālⁱ-alam, p. 24b, l. 27. Possibly connected with sārⁱ 2, q.v.

sôr^u 1 सोर । सारः adj. (f. sör^u 1 साह्), essential, that which is the essence (of anything or quality); (in Ksh.)

indestructible, imperishable, everlasting, permanent (Śiv. 189, 738, 1582, 1644); trustworthy (El.); all, the whole (in this sense generally used at the present day with emph. y, Gr.Gr. 92; see bel.) (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.; without emph. y, we have in sg. (for pl. see bel.) Śiv. 32, 414, 913, 934, 1154; Rām. 7, 276, 282, 515, 587, 642, 717, 1098, 1136, 1381, 1573, 1603, 1682, 1761; K. 14, 56, 84-5, 91, 100, 162, 263, 268, 329, 447, 467, 500, 584, 586, 627, 762, 815, 817, 1102; YZ. 177. With emph. y, see bel.). —nērun 1 —नेरुन् । ध्रुवतया स्थित्युपगमनम् m.inf. to attain to a condition of indestructibility, to turn out (to be) permanent. —nērun 2 —नेरुन् । अचयतया संभवन् adj. (f. —nērūñ^u —नेरुञ्), one who, or that which, attains a condition of permanence.

sāri ranga सारि रंग adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 154).

sörⁱ सारि । सर्वे m.pl. (f. sārē सार्य), all, every (when employed with emph. y, see bel.) (L. 458, soré; Śiv. 25, 127, 924, 981, 1221, 1500, 1509; Rām. 8, 141, 194, 667, 692, 751, 857, 916, 1003, 1085, 1108c, 1595, 1641, 1690).

sāriy pōthⁱ सारिय पांठि adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 153).

sōruy सोरुय । सर्व एव adj. (for pl. see sōriy bel.; sg. dat. sōris^uy सारिसूय, sometimes written sōrisay सारिसय; f.sg. sōr^uy साह्य, abl. sāriy सारिय), all, the whole, quite the whole, the entire (cf. sōruy kāh, etc., p. 390a, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 92, 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 42-8, 84, 95; Śiv. (sōruy) 42, 117, 207, 363, 369, 419, 588, 636, 641, 677, etc.; (sōrisay), 284, 1153; (sōr^uy), 769; (sāriy) (f.), 1240; Rām. (sōruy) 56, 60, 162, 172, 177, 182, 313, 429, 514, 516, 594, 597, 653, etc.; (sōrⁱsay) 156, 320, 556, 737, 739, 844, 981, 1013, 1234, 1442; (sōr^uy) 178, 442, 571, 595, 994, 1703; K. (sōruy) 128, 469, 1150, etc.; (sāriy) 5-6, etc.; (sōris^uy) 100; (sōr^uy) 560, 570, 839, etc.; YZ. (sōruy) 99, 236; H. (sōruy) iii, 1; v. 7, 9; xi, 9, 20; xii, 19).

sōriy सारिय (sometimes written sōrī सारी) । सर्वे एव m.pl. (dat. sārēñ^uy सार्यनूय, sometimes written sārēñay सार्यनय, sārēñiy सार्यनिय, or sārēñⁱ सार्यनि; ag. abl. sārēv^uy सार्यवूय, sometimes written sārivay सारिवय; f. sārēy सार्यय), all, every (Gr.Gr. 92; Śiv. (sōriy) 193, 195, 213, 224, 235, 285, etc.; (sōrī) 720, 733, 1047, 1511, 1532; (sārēñ^uy) 162, 170; (sārēñiy) 202, 1170; (sārēy) 1861; Rām. (sōriy) 2, 4, 68, 142, 207, 399, 615, etc.; (sōrī) 972; (sārēñⁱ) 465, 1228, 1463; (sārēñiy) 579, 835, 1359, 1476, 1492; (sārēv^uy), 142; (sārēy) 307; K. (sōriy) 40, 85, 182, 235, 340, 418, 633, etc.; (sārēñ^uy) 513, etc.; (sārēñⁱ) 304, 706, etc.; (sārēv^uy) 566; (sārēy) 98, 238, 299, etc.;

H. (sōriy) iii, 4; v, 9; vi, 16; YZ (sōrī) 173, 189; (sarēṇay) 26);

all people, everybody (Śiv. (sōriy) 65, 206, 360, 385, 507, etc.; (sōrī) 622, 624, 783, 1507, 1523, 1890; (sārēṇ^ūy) 123; (sārēṇay) 41, 89, 99; (sārēṇiy) 8, 74, 212, 443, 839, 1225, 1235, 1239, 1335; (sāriṇay) 843, 1508; Rām. (sōriy) 2, 53, 127, 204, 341, 404, 722, etc.; (sōrī) 137; (sārēṇⁱ) 586, 998, 1112, 1243-4, 1311, 1751, 1762; (sārēṇiy) 92, 815, 985, 1278; (sārēṇiy-hond^u) 63; (sārēṇ^ūy) 90, 796, 1108c; K. (sōriy) 108, 173, 236, 415, 1151, etc.; (sārēṇ^ūy) 99, 402, 404, 407, 466, etc.; (sārēṇⁱ) 467, 706, etc.; (sārēṇ^ūy) 266, 292, 369, 534, 561, 701, 750; (sārēy) 301, 511, 765, etc.; K.Pr. (sārī for sōriy) 150).

sāryuk^u सारिकु or sāryukuy सारिकुय् । सर्वसंबन्धी gen. (sāric^ū सारिचू or sāric^ūy सारिचूय्), of, or belonging to, the whole or everything. (Without emph. y) (Śiv. 729 (f.); Rām. 1756); (with emph. y) (Śiv. 911; Rām. 126, 815, 1136, 1387, 1757; K. 6, 1100).

sôr^u 2 सोरु (f. sôr^ū 2 सांरु), 1 p.p. of sārūn, q.v., used —°, collected, brought together by degrees from one place to another, transported in instalments (cf. ad-s°, p. 10b, l. 10, and ada-s°, p. 11b, l. 5) (K.Pr. 200).

sôr^ū 3 सांरु । क्रमसमुच्चयः, संग्रहणम् m. gradual transportation from one place to another, accumulating, accumulation of something (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 27; athi-s°, p. 66a, l. 15; bôr^ū-s°, p. 118b, l. 27; dajē-s°, p. 203a, l. 45; dālⁱ-s°, p. 211b, l. 48; dana-s°, p. 222a, l. 13; dāñē-s°, p. 231a, l. 4; khal-s°, p. 397a, l. 4; lada-s°, p. 508b, l. 4; laṭa-s°, p. 537a, l. 18; māṭⁱ-s°, p. 603a, l. 11; nātⁱ-s°, p. 660a, l. 3; nāwa-s°, p. 666b, l. 26; phal-s°, p. 692a, l. 14; phālⁱ-s°, p. 694b, l. 17; phōṭⁱ-s°, p. 715b, l. 21; pajē-s°, p. 724a, l. 11; pālⁱ-s°, p. 730a, l. 32; pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 13; pot^u-s°, p. 788a, l. 3; pithⁱ-s°, p. 818b, l. 29; thapa-s°, s.v. thaph; tal-s° and tālⁱ-s°, s.v. tal 1); the being accumulated, being amassed or collected (cf. ad-sārē-mad-sārē, p. 10b, l. 13; gagar-s°, p. 28a, l. 5; khaṭa-s°, p. 421a, l. 28; lāka-s°, p. 517b, l. 48).

sôr^ū 4 सांरु । स्पर्शः, स्पर्शेन परीक्षणम् f. touching, feeling (with the hand or the like) (cf. nama-s°, p. 635b, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 122); testing by touch or by feeling (cf. ānⁱ-s°, p. 30, l. 38; lata-s°, p. 537a, l. 4); met. testing secretly, putting to a private test.

sôr^ū 5 सांरु, see sār 2.

sur 1 सुर or (Śiv.) sôr 3 खरु m. a god (Śiv. 859). sura-guru सुर-गुरु m. the preceptor of the gods, (in Skt.)

Brhaspati; the chief of the gods; hence, sura-guru-nāth, the lord of the chief of the gods, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 5, 65).

sur 2 सुर in sur-chōch सुर-चौक् f. a certain fruit-bearing bramble, *Rubus lasiocarpus* (L. 73, sur chānch). Cf. suru krilu, p. 933a, l. 26.

sūr 1 सूर । भस्म m. (pl. dat. sūran सूरन्, Gr.Gr. 51), ashes (cf. ada-s°, p. 13b, l. 5; brana-s°, p. 124a, l. 33; daba-s°, p. 181b, l. 26; tōka-s°, s.v. tōkh) (Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 319, 326, 815, 875, 878, 893, 900, 932, 1063, 1287, 1292, 1608, 1685, 1778; Rām. 47, 457, 554, 682, 740, 767, 978, 1081, 1113, 1234, 1263, 1597; H. v, 9; xii, 23; YZ. 234-5; K.Pr. 64, 207); powder, dust (Rām. 933; K. 111, 441; H. vii, 13; K.Pr. 207); hoar-frost (El.; L. 460, sur; Śiv. 325, 334, 1208). —sās —सास् । भस्मसमुदायः m. a heap of ashes (e.g. such as is left after a conflagration) (Śiv. 818 (sūra-s°), 833 (id.), (1355 sūr-s°); K.Pr. 262 (na sūr na sās)). -zamīn -जमीन् f. a kind of soil, dark in colour (L. 320, surhzamīn).

sūra-dag सूर-दग् f. (El. m.) dew (El., Gr.M.); the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26; cf. p. 193a, l. 37). -k^{ot} -कुत् । भस्माक्तः adj. (f. -k^ū -कु), 'wet with ashes', i.e. smeared all over with ashes. -lōbur -लवुर । भस्मगोलकः m. a lump of the ashes of dried cowdung. -manan -मनन् । भस्मपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. -manūn^ū -मनन्), a boatman's brazier full of ashes (see manan). -mot^ū -मुत् । भस्मपरिशीलनः adj. (f. -mūṣ^ū -मुष), 'ashes-mad', one who is in the constant habit of smearing the body with ashes (Śiv. 88, 114, 154, 270, 370 (sūray-m°), 579, 1292, 1564, 1608, 1610; Rām. 1602). -mēṣ^ū -म्येषू । मृद्विशेषः f. 'ashes-earth', a kind of earth, white like ashes, used for rubbing on the body (Śiv. 353). -phol^u -फलु । भस्मसमूहः m. a heap of ashes (such as is left by a burnt-out fire). -sās -सास्, see sūr-sās, ab. -tās -टास् । अत्यन्ताभावः m. the crash of (falling) ashes, i.e. hardly any sound at all; hence, met. entire disappearance, as in the phrase tath drāv na sūra-tās (on its disappearance or destruction), there was not even the crash of its ashes.

sūr 2 सूर, سور m. joy, pleasure (noted only in YZ. 494, 547).

surai सुरै, see suray.

sūrē सूर्य or (q.v.) sirē सिर्य । सूर्यः m. the sun (Gr.M.; Śiv. 98, 126, 157, 166, 198, 203, 336, 346, 347, 523, 619, 904, 936, 1066, 1068, 1126, 1155, 1650, 1703, etc.; Rām. 74, 144, 401, 418, 530, 532, 557-8, 679, 1002, 1013, 1056, 1108e, 1257, 1264, 1278, 1372, 1449-51;

K. 49, 55, 312 (sg. gen. *sūryun^u*), 449, 555, 670 (sg. gen. *sūrē-sond^u*), 671, 703, 741, 881, 983); cf. *sirē* or *sirī*. —*khasun* —खसुन् m.inf. the sun to rise (Rām. 259, 431, 884, 1121). —*kōth* -काँठ । सूर्यकान्तः (sg. dat. —*kōtas* -काँटस्), the sun-stone, sun-crystal; a circular piece of crystal used to represent the sun in worship. —*prakāsh* -प्रकाश m. the light of the sun, sunshine (Rām. 1524, 1764; cf. 59, 295, 1636). —*rūph* -रूप m. (sg. dat. —*rūpas* -रूपस्), a sun-like form, an appearance glorious as the sun (Rām. 285); one who has a form like the sun (Rām. 1121, 1771). —*wasun* —वसुन् m.inf. the sun to set (Rām. 400).

suri (W. 141), see *sārun* 1.

sūrⁱ सूरि, or *sūr^u* 2 सूरू (for 1, see *sōr* 2; for 3, see *sūr^u*) । आश्यामवर्णः adj. e.g. ash-coloured, light black, darkish grey. —*gaṣhun* —गहून् । भस्मीभवनम् m.inf. to become ash-coloured, to be reduced (or burnt) to ashes. —*karun* —करुन् । भस्मावस्थापादनम् m.inf. to reduce to ashes.

sūr^u-kōn^u सूरू-कंजु । ईषच्छ्यामकपिलः adj. (f. *sūr^u-küñ^u* 2 सूरू-कंजु, for 1, see p. 931a, l. 34; for 3, see the next), darkish brown, rather dark tawny. *sūr^u-küñ^u* 3 सूरू-कंजु । शिलाविशेषः f. a certain dark-coloured stone used for erecting important buildings, such as temples or the like.

suru in *suru krilu* (? spelling and gend.) a certain medicinal herb, *Rubus sp.*, used as a remedy for dropsy (L. 76). Cf. *sur-chōch*, p. 932b, l. 4.

sūr^u सूरू (f. *sūr^u* 3 सूरू), 1 p.p. of *sōrun*, q.v. used —°, exhausted, used up, spent (cf. *aḍa-s^o*, p. 13b, l. 5).

sūr^u सूरू, see *sōr* 2, and *sūrⁱ*; also f. of *sūr^u*, qq.v.

sōrbān खर्वान् m. the Ksh. form of the Skt. *Svarbhānu*, a N. of Rāhu (see *Rāh* 2), the demon of eclipse. *sōrbān sōr* खर्वान् सोर् । गूढचित्तः m. 'a Sōrbān pig', a gruff fellow who keeps himself to himself and refuses to answer questions.

sarbāngⁱ सर्बंगि । अवधूतभिनुः m. a class of Hindū religious mendicants, who do not accept the Hindū ideas of caste, pollution, etc. (the *sarbhāngīs* of India; they have a reputation for vehement shamelessness).

srōd^u स्रुद or (q.v.) *sryod^u* स्रुद । साधारणः adj. (f. *srōz^u* स्रुज), common (to two or more), joint (cf. *man-sr^o*, p. 572a, l. 23); cf. *sryod^u*. —*bōzun* —बोजुन् । साधारणताविचारणम् m.inf. to consider in common, (of a number of people) to be unanimous.

srōdi bēhun स्रुदि व्यहन् । साधारणेनास्थानम् m.inf. to sit in commonalty, (of a number of people with distinct occupations) to occupy a joint locality or place of business for mutual convenience or profit. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । साधारणेन स्थितिः m.inf. to abide

in common, (of a number of persons) to dwell in commonalty or partnership; (of a number of people of the same trade) to dwell or work in the same locality. —*thawun* —थवुन् । साधारणेन योजनम् m.inf. to put into commonalty, to put things together for joint use, to put into partnership for mutual profit.

srōdyuk^u स्रुदिकु । साधारणवृत्तिकः gen. (f. *srōdic^u* स्रुदिचू), of, or belonging to, commonalty (e.g. property in common, or a shareholder).

10 *sarda* सर्द, i.q. *sardī*, q.v. (H. i, 11).

sardī सर्दी سردی f. cold, coldness, chilliness, rawness (Śiv. 348; Rām. 1005, 1267).

sarūd सरूद سرود m. singing, chanting (cf. *sāza-s^o*, s.v. *sāz*).

15 *srōdil* स्रुदिन् or *srōdⁱlōz^u* स्रुदिलाजू । साधारणवृत्तिः f. commonalty, the condition of being joint property or the like.

sardun सर्दुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *sardyōv* सर्वोव), to become cold, to become chilly, to feel cold (Rām. 1005).

20 *sīrdan* सीर्दन् adj. e.g. enough, sufficient (K.Pr. 201). Cf. *sēr* 3.

srōdⁱnār स्रुदिनार । साधारणम् m. sharing, participation, coparcenary, property held in common, community of interests.

25 *srēdēr* स्रद्वर् । साधारणम् m. community, joint interest. *srōdēr* स्रुद्वर् । सामान्याधिकारिता m. common property, joint possession.

sardara सर्दर (= سردر) । गृहद्वारविशेषः m. the lintel of a door.

30 *sardār* सर्दार سردار m. a head man, head, chief, commander (Śiv. 2, 36; K.Pr. 136, 187).

sardōrī सर्दारी سرداری f. headship, chiefship, lordship, supremacy, domination, sway, rule, government (Śiv. 632).

35 *sar^af* صرف, see *sar^aph* 2.

saraf, *saruf*, see *sar^aph* 1.

sarāf صراف, see *sarāph*.

sirf सिर्फ صرف adv. purely, merely, only, solely, exclusively (Gr.M.).

40 *sarafēn*, see *sārⁱpiñ*.

srag स्रग् in the following:— *srag-alag* स्रग्-अलग । आदरानादरचर्या m. inconsistent behaviour, sometimes respectful and sometimes the reverse, occasional failure in courtesy (a phrase used in apologies for accidental discourtesy).

45 *srōg^u* स्रुग or (q.v.) *sōg^u* सुगु । समूह्यः adj. (f. *srōj^u* स्रुज or *srōjⁱ* स्रुजि), cheap, costing a low price (El. *srug*, *srang*; Gr.Gr. 30, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1284, 1290; K.Pr. 204 *srug*).

50 *srōgi bāzara* स्रुगि बाज़र । समूह्येन adv. at a low

price, cheaply. —drōgi—द्रुगि । अल्पेन वङ्गना वा मूल्यान
adv. cheaply or dearly, (e.g. in srōgi drōgi gash^h
hyon^a, it must be got at any price, whether cheap or
dear). —mōluk^a—मलुक । समुच्चयकः adj. (f. =mōluc^a
—मलुचू), cheap, low-priced.

saragī सरगी f. testing, trying, investigation (H. viii, 7,
8, 10; x, 7); experimentation (El.); temptation (El.).

sōrg or swarg स्वर्ग । स्वर्गलोकः m. heaven, Indra's
paradise (El. sorag, paradise, sūrug, heaven; Gr.M.;
L.V. 62; Śiv. 419, 646, 1132, 1539; Rām. 571, 1167,
1567; K. 1124; K.Pr. 233, sūrug); met. (in this
world) a delightful place, a heaven upon earth
(K. 1005, sōrgāh, with suff. of indef. art.).

sōrga-būn^a स्वर्ग-बूनु । विततवंशादि जननी f. (sg. dat.
-bōñē -बोत्र), 'a plane-tree of heaven' (very shady
and pleasant); hence, a woman who in her lifetime
sees many children and grandchildren; a woman who
(as a plane-tree gives shade) supports numerous
dependents in happiness and comfort, a Lady
Bountiful. -dwār -द्वार m. the gateway of heaven
(Śiv. 972, 1074; Rām. 1072); meton. i.q. sōrg,
heaven and all that it contains (Śiv. 64, 1154); a
heaven upon earth, a delightful place (Rām. 597).
-lūkh -लूख m. Indra's paradise (Rām. 342; K. 300,
770, 773). -wās -वास m. an inhabitant of heaven, a
celestial being, a god (Rām. 1599). -wōsī -वासी m.
one who lives in heaven, one whose soul is in heaven;
(politely) one who is dead, deceased (Rām. 507).
-woth^a -वथु । स्वर्गादवतीर्ण इव adj. (f. -wūth^a -वथू),
one who descended from heaven (cf. wasun); hence,
met. an angel, one of angelic beauty or character.
-zyūn^a -ज्युनु । जितस्वर्गः adj. (f. -zīn^a -जीनु), one who
has conquered heaven, one who, by his virtuous
conduct, has earned a title to an abode in heaven
after his death.

sōrguk^a स्वर्गुक । स्वर्गसंबन्धी gen. (f. sōrguc^a
स्वर्गचू), of, or belonging to, heaven (Rām. 519, 651,
1072, 1212, 1234).

sōrgī स्वर्गी । स्वर्गवास्तव्यः adj. e.g. an inhabitant of heaven,
a person who, owing to virtuous conduct, attains to
heaven.

sōragī सोरगी । असमीक्ष्यकारिता f. inconsiderateness,
the habit of acting without due deliberation (esp.
when marked by ill-timed anger, troubling others,
mischievous interference, or the like).

surgauc (? sur-goc^a सुर-गचू), m. *Rubus lasiocarpus*
(El. cf. gurāca, kharmach, kandiāra, and pakōnī).

srugāl सृगाल् m. a jackal (L.V. 47).

srōgun स्रुगुन् or (q.v.) sōgun स्वगुन् । समुच्चयीभवनम्

conj. 3 (2 p.p. srōgyōv स्रुग्योव), to become cheap,
to fall in price. srōgyō-mot^a स्रुग्यो-मंतु । समुच्चयीभूतः
perf. part. (f. srōgyē-mūth^a स्रुग्ये-मंथू), fallen in price.
srōg^anār स्रुगजार् or (q.v.) sōg^anār स्वगजार् । समुच्चयता
m. general cheapness (esp. of food) (esp. when due to
favourable weather, etc.).

sōrgāpōr स्वर्गाप्वर् m. (K. 771) or sōrgāpurī स्वर्गापुरी
f. (Śiv. 197) । स्वर्गलोकः heaven, Indra's paradise (Śiv. and
K., as ab.); met. a heaven upon earth, a delightful place.

sōrgāpurī स्वर्गापुरी । स्वर्गलोकभवः adj. e.g. produced or
instituted in heaven; met. delightful or charming as
if produced in heaven.

srōg^arun स्रुगरुन् or (q.v.) sōj^arun स्वज्रुन्, i.q.
srōg^arāwun, q.v. (1 p.p. srōg^ar^a s्रुग्रह्).

srōg^arāwun स्रुगरावुन् or (q.v.) sōg^arāwun स्वगरावुन् ।
समुच्चयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. srōg^arōw^a स्रुग्रोवु), to
make (something dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring
down the price (of something); to fix a fair price
(after bargaining); to make of small account, to cry
down, depreciate, disparage; cf. sōj^arāwun and
srōg^arun. srōg^arōw^a-mot^a स्रुग्रोवु-मंतु । समुच्चयीकृतः
perf. part. (f. srōj^arōv^a-mūth^a स्रुज्रावु-मंथू), made
cheap; made of small account.

srōgawun^a स्रुगवुनु । समुच्चयमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f.
srōgavūn^a स्रुगवचू), that which is (gradually)
becoming cheap, becoming cheaper and cheaper.

srah सह or srēh स्रह । स्नेहः, क्लेदः, आर्द्रता m. affection,
love, tenderness (El. srē; Gr.Gr. 147; Śiv. (srah)
1758, 1843; (srēh) 1033, 1112, 1688; K. (srēh) 157,
266, 409, 743; K.Pr. (srēh) 99); moistness, dampness,
(Śiv. 1610 (srah); H. viii, 7 (srēh); K.Pr. (srēh) 17
187); cf. s^anih. —barun —बरुन् । स्नेहसमाचरणम्,
प्रेमाचरणम् m. to practise loving, to show affection,
to be in love with (K. 462). —gashun —गकुन् ।
स्नेहोद्भवः, आर्द्रतोद्भवः m.inf. love to be born, to come
into existence; moisture to occur, dampness to be
experienced. —karun —करुन् । सार्द्रतोद्भावनम्
(उद्भवश्च) m.inf. to moisten, make humid; moisture
or humidity to occur. —rōzun —रोजुन् ।
आर्द्रतावशेषः m.inf. moisture to remain, (of something
being dried) a little moisture to remain.

sraha-borut^a सह-वरुतु । स्नेहभरितः adj. (f.
-bar^ath^a -वरचू), full of love, very loving (Śiv. 1806),
lovable, adorable, attractive, seductive. -vyot^a -व्युतु ।
आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. -vēth^a -व्यचू), moist, damp, (after
a course of drying) still moist.

sarhad सर्हद् سرحد f. a boundary, frontier, border.

srēhadār स्रहदार् । सार्द्रः adj. e.g. moist, damp.

srahul^a स्रहलु or srēhul^a स्रहलु or srihyul^a स्रिहलु ।
स्नेहोपेतः, आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. sra(ē)h^aj^a स्र(स्नेह)हज्),

loving, full of love, affectionate, of a loving disposition (Gr.Gr. 147); causing love, arousing affection, attractive, captivating; moist, damp (El. *sirhāl*, Gr.M.).

sōrahāl खरहाल् or (q.v.) sōlhār खल्हार । महानसः f. (sg. dat. sōrahōj^u खरहाजू), a kitchen, a cookhouse.

See sōlhār (? another form of the same word).

srōjⁱ स्रोजि, srōj^u स्रजू, see srōg^u.

sirāj सिराज् (El.) (= سراج), m. a saddler.

sōrāj खराज् m. one's own kingdom, one's own glory (Rām. 77).

srōjēr स्रोज्यर् or (q.v.) sōjēr खज्यर् । समूह्यता m. cheapness, low price (Gr.Gr. 30, 140). srōjērūk^u स्रोज्यरूक् । समूह्यकालकीतः gen. (f. srōjērūc^u स्रोज्यरचू), of, or belonging to, cheapness; hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

srōj^aran स्रोज्रन् or (q.v.) sōjⁱran खजिरन् । समूह्यीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. srōj^arūn^u स्रोज्ररून्), making cheap, bringing down the price (of something dear).

srōj^arōv^u-mūṣ^u स्रोज्रावू-मूचू, see srōg^arōw^u-mot^u, s.v. srōg^arāwun.

sirka, see sirkha.

surkⁱ सुर्कि (= سرخی) । इष्टिकाचोदः f. brickdust, pounded bricks (mixed with lime and water to form a wall-plaster). It is said to be made of half-burnt bricks.

surki-phol^u सुर्कि-फल् । इष्टिकाचोदसमुदायः m. a quantity of brickdust. -sīr^u -सीरू । चोदोपयोगीष्टिका f. a brick suitable for pounding into brickdust.

sirkha सिख् (= سرکه) । अस्ररसविशेषः m. vinegar (El. *sirka*). -tang -टंग् m. a kind of pear (L. 350, *sirkatang*).

surkh सुर्ख् (= سرخ) adj. c.g. red. surkh bād सुर्ख बाद (= سرخ باد) । रोगविशेषः m. erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

surkhī स्रखि, see surkⁱ.

sūrākh सूरख् (= سوراخ) m. (sg. dat. sūrākhas सूरखस्), a hole, opening, orifice (Rām. 269, 716); a perforation; a perforated wound (in the body), a wound (Rām. 1235, 1251).

sarkār सर्कार् (= سرکار) m. a chief, master, lord (Śiv. 10, 1798); the government of a country (Gr.M., Śiv. 1798).

srōl स्रोल् m. (El.), see sawōlī (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Alnus nitida*).

saral सरल् । सुगमः adj. c.g. simple, easy (of a road, task, or the like); plain, intelligible (of a book, or the like).

sarul (L. 79), see srōl.

sōrma स्वर्म (= سرمه) । अञ्जनम् m. powdered antimony or lead-ore; collyrium for the eyes (made of the ab.)

(YZ. 261; K.Pr. (*surmah*) 2, 95, (*sarmah*) 153); fine powder, dust (Rām. 500); a disease of wheat, which turns the grain into a black powder with an offensive smell (L. 342); cf. sōr 4. —karun —करन् । आहत्यातिसूक्ष्मीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to an unpalpable powder (like collyrium). -shrūd^u -श्रूडू । अञ्जनसमुद्रकः f. (sg. dat. -shranjē -श्रञ्ज्य), a small box for holding collyrium (usually egg-shaped and made of crystal, silver, or the like). -srūd^u -स्रूडू । अञ्जनोपधानिका f. (sg. dat. -sranjē -स्रञ्ज्य), id. —tūj^u —तूजू । अञ्जनशलाका f. a needle for applying collyrium. -tal -तल् । अञ्जनतूलिका f., id. -tal dālūn^u -तल् डालून् । अञ्जनयोजनम् f.inf. to apply collyrium to the eye with such a needle.

sōrmal स्वर्मल् । ईषच्छ्याममुखी f. a woman whose eyes are coloured with collyrium; a woman whose face is of a darkish grey colour (looked upon as a beauty). sōrmālī स्वर्मलि । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of collyrium, darkish grey.

sar-māṭha सर्-माँठ । ठकारः m. the name, used in schools, of the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī *ṭha* ठ. Cf. ar-māṭa.

sarmāyē सर्माय (= سرمايه) । संचयः m. principal sum, capital, stock-in-trade; funds, assets, means, resources. —gaṣhun —गहून् । संचितीभवनम् m.inf. savings to be made (after expenditure). —karun —करन् । संचयनम् m.inf. to save up. —rōzun —रोजुन् । संचयात्मनावशिष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be saved up (after expenditure), to remain over and above. —thawun —थवुन् । संचयेन पालनम् m.inf. to keep savings, to save up.

sōrmōyⁱ स्वर्मायि (= سرمئي) । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of collyrium, greyish.

sran स्रन् । खेदः f. (sg. dat. srūn^u स्रजू), sweat, perspiration (cf. srôn^u).

srān स्रान् । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (El. *srān*, adj. clean; H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7; YZ. 162, 537); ceremonial bathing. Cf. shrān, snān.

srāna-gor^u स्रान-गर्ह । स्नपनकर्मा m. (f. -gūr^u -गर्हू), a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man. -pūt^u -पटू । मृतस्नानपट्टिका f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing, as ab. -paṭh -पट् । कौपीनम् m. (sg. dat. paṭas पटस्), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress, a loin-cloth (K.Pr. 91).

srôn^u स्रोनु or (q.v.) shrôn^u थ्रोनु । सार्द्रः adj. (f. srōn^u स्राजू), wet, moist; succulent, not dry, green, juicy; (of a story or the like) soft, tender. Cf. sāñēr, srāñēr, and shrôn^u.

sāran 1 सारन् । संभृतिः, समुच्चयः f. (sg. dat. sārūn^u सारून्), collection, bringing by instalments from one place to another, transporting and heaping up (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house); the being collected, being piled up. -bhāna -वान् । संभरणोपकरणम् m. a vessel for transporting (e.g. a sack or the like) and piling in another place.

sāran 2 सारन् । स्पर्श, गणितशास्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. as in sāran 1), touching, feeling (e.g. something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is); testing (by questioning or the like) a person's secret intentions; a certain kind of treatise for expediting astronomical calculations. —karūn^u —करून् । अभिप्रायपरीक्षणम् f.inf. to test another's hidden intentions (as if by touching or feeling) (cf. sara).

sarōn सर्वन्, see sarō 1.

sarun सरुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sor^u सुरु), to remember, keep in remembrance, bear in mind (L.V. 50; H. xi, 14); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (Gr.Gr. 9, Rām. 1509); cf. sōrun. sor^u-mot^u सुरु-मंतु । स्मृतिविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. sūr^u-mūṣ^u सुरू-मंतू), remembered.

sārun 1 सारुन् । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōr^u सोरु), to transport (gradually) from one place and to collect in another (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house) (cf. atha s^o, p. 62b, l. 30; kranjali pōn^u s^o, p. 474a, l. 48) (Śiv. 341; Rām. 233; H. ix, 9; xi, 6, 10); to collect, heap, pile up, accumulate (cf. dēr s^o, p. 236b, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 23; W. 141, suri, he will receive, is perhaps incorr. for sārī; Rām. 1462; K.Pr. 36, 48, 115, 259); gradually to bring near, put near (a person or place) (K. 158). sōr^u-mot^u 1 सोरु-मंतु । संभृतः perf. part. (f. sōr^u-mūṣ^u सोरू-मंतू), collected after transport; piled up, accumulated.

sārun 2 सारुन् । संस्पर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in sārun 1), to feel, touch, test by feeling (e.g. to feel something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is) (cf. khōr s^o, p. 410a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 120, 121-2; Rām. 237); to touch, affect (the heart or the like) (Rām. 350, 1485); (by judicious questioning or the like) to test or find out a person's private intentions or opinion. sōr^u-mot^u 2 सोरु-मंतु । संस्पृष्टः perf. part. (f. as in sārun 1), felt, tested, etc., as ab.

sārun 3 सारुन् । समुच्चितीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sāryōv सार्योव्), to be gradually accumulated, to be gradually piled up or collected, to be transported gradually from one place to another. sāryō-mot^u सार्यो-मंतु । संचयमुपगतः perf. part. (f. sāryē-mūṣ^u सार्ये-मंतू), accumulated, as ab.

sīrun सीरुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sīryōv सीर्योव्), to go round, circulate (Gr.Gr. lxxx).

sōran स्वरन् m. remembering, calling to mind (cf. dyāna-s^o, p. 268a, l. 16) (Śiv. 155, 983, 1266, 1557). Cf. smaran.

sōrun स्वरुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōr^u स्वरु), to remember, recollect, call to mind (cf. dōr^u bar sōrun, p. 238a, l. 40) (L.V. 91; Śiv. 107, 164-5, 211, 249, 1165, 1170, 1708, 1723, 1726, 1749, 1751, 1757, 1760-1, 1763, 1770, 1772, 1777, 1857, 1901; Rām. 3, 57, 173, 1489, 1753; K. 50, 565, 1062-3, 1168); to call to mind, to remember affectionately, meditate upon (L.V. 45, 65; Śiv. 249, 309, 757, 798, 1383; K. 202, 499, 512, 588, 1125); to be conscious, to be in a state of consciousness (K. 61); to think upon, meditate upon (K. 180, 555, 1112, 1158); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (K.Pr. 256, surih for sōri). Cf. sarun.

sōrⁱ sōrⁱ pakun स्वरि स्वरि पकुन् । विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act after taking full precautions.

sōr^u-mot^u स्वरु-मंतु । स्मृतिमुपनीतः perf. part. (f. sōr^u-mūṣ^u स्वरू-मंतू), remembered, recollected.

sōrani pyon^u स्वरनि प्यनु । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call previous experience to remembrance (and act accordingly); to come to one's right mind (K. 88).

sōranas pyon^u स्वरनस प्यनु । स्मरणे प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to call previous experience to remembrance, to remember, call to mind (K. 64, 122, 180); to profit by experience, to understand the surrounding circumstances (K. 209, 211, 526); to become conscious, to cease to be unconscious (K. 230).

sōrith bēhun स्वरिथ ब्यहुन् । समाधानेन स्थितिः m.inf. to settle oneself, after calling to mind previous experience. —pakun —पकुन् । समाधानेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act according to previous experience, to act cautiously (remembering one's powers or capabilities) (cf. atha sōrith pakun, p. 62b, l. 37). —rōzun —रोजुन् । समाधानेन द्रव्यादिपालननिष्ठा m.inf. to remain remembering, to remain carefully in charge (of anything). —thawun —थवुन् । उत्तरफलादि-समवेक्षणम् m.inf. to care for with due regard to the future.

sōrun सोरुन् । अवसायः conj. 2 (1 p.p. sūr^u सूरु; 2 p.p. sōryōv सोर्योव्), to be spent, exhausted, used up, run short (of things, e.g. when being divided out) (Gr.Gr. 19, 205; Rām. 919; K. 157, 1025; K.Pr. 259); to become used up, to become worn out, to fade away (Rām. 200, 295); (of a period of time, of age, of life, or the like) to pass away, elapse (esp. vainly, or

without profit), expire (Rām. 661, 908, 950, 1089, 1625, 1634, 1636; K.Pr. 128); (of longings, efforts, or the like) to become exhausted, to be overspent, to cease, to be given up as hopeless, to be in vain (cf. *tamanāh* s°) (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628; YZ. 22, 474; K.Pr. 187).

sūr^u-mot^u सूरु-मंतु । अवसितः perf. part. (f. *sūr^u-mūṣ^u* सूरु-मंतू), used up, exhausted.

sōran-vil सोरन्-विल् । अवसानवेला f. the time of being used up, of being finished. -*viz^u* -विज् । अवसानसमयः f., id.

sōrān yun^u सोरान् यिनु । क्रमावसायसंभवः m.inf. gradually to become used up.

sōryō-mot^u सोर्यो-मंतु । अवसितः 2 perf. part. (f. *sōryē-mūṣ^u* सोर्ये-मंतू), used up, exhausted.

suranai, see *sörnay*.

srandā स्रंड or (q.v.) *shrandā* श्रंड । अतिस्थूलः m. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow; a buffalo (El., K.Pr. 203, both *srandāh*).

sronḍ (? spelling and gend.) or *mahz-nēnd* (p. 557a, l. 28) the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463).

sründ^u स्रुंडू or (q.v.) *shründ^u* श्रुंडू f. (sg. dat. *sranjē* स्रंज्य) a tiny box or casket (cf. *sōrma-s°*, p. 935b, l. 6).

srang, see *srōg^u*.

srōng स्रुंग् or (q.v.) *shrōng* श्रुंग् । सुदृङ्गा f. a very narrow passage, lane, tunnel, or the like.

sārang सारंग् । वीणा-(वाद्य-)भेदः f. a certain musical instrument like a fiddle.

sārangⁱ सारंगि । वैणिकः m. a player on a *sārang*, a fiddler.

sāranāwun 1 सारनावुन् । संभारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sāranōw^u* सारनोवु), to cause things to be gradually transported from one place for collection in another.

sāranāwun 2 सारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in *sāranāwun* 1), to have (a thing or person) felt, touched, tested (by feeling), by another; to have a person's secret intentions found out (by questioning or the like), by another.

sōranāwun स्वरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sōranōw^u* स्वरनोवु), to cause to be remembered, to call to mind (K. 358).

sōranāwun सोरनावुन् । अवसायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sōranōw^u* सोरनोवु), to cause (something) to be used up, finished, exhausted, to use up (Rām. 1454); to spend (time or the like) without profit, to waste (another's time).

suranāwun सुरनावुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *suranōw^u* सुरनोवु), to clean or scour a (metal) vessel or the like with ashes; i.q. *surawun*, q.v. *suranōw^u-mot^u* सुरनोवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. *suranōv^u-mūṣ^u* सुरनावू-मंतू), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sörnay स्वरनय् । वंशीविशेषः f. a pipe, clarion, hautboy (K. 1009, K.Pr. (*suranai*) 207, 261).

sranz स्रज् or (q.v.) *shranz* श्रज् । संग्राहिणी m. pincers, nippers, a forceps; a blacksmith's tongs.

srōn^u स्राञ्, see *srōn^u*.

sīrīn^u सीरिञ्, see *sīryun^u* 2.

sirōn^u सिराञ् । कपालम् f. the skull.

sōrīn 1 सारिञ् f. gradual transporting and depositing in another place, accumulation (cf. *pā-s°*, p. 748a, l. 14).

sōrīn 2 सारिञ् । आशयपरीक्षा f. feeling, touching, testing by feeling (e.g. feeling something in the dark to find out what it is) (Gr.Gr. 120); finding out or worming out another's secret intentions or opinion (cf. *phālⁱ-s°*, p. 694b, l. 20). —*hēn^u* —ह्यञ् । गूढपरीक्षा f.inf. (by question or the like) to worm out another's secrets.

sūrīn सूरिञ् । वाराही f. a sow (f. of *sōr* 1, q.v.) (cf. *dyāra-s°*, p. 270b, l. 47) (El. *sūrīn*).

srāñēr स्राञ् or (qq.v.) *shrañēr* श्राञ्, *sāñēr* साञ् । आर्द्रता m. moistness, dampness (cf. *atha-s°*, p. 62b, l. 33); freshness, juiciness. Cf. *shrōn^u*, *srōn^u*.

sarā-pā شراپا, see p. 928a, l. 33.

sar^aph 1 सर्फ or *saruph* सरफ् । सर्पः m. (sg. dat. *sarpas* सर्पस्; pl. nom. *sar^aph* सर्फ or *saraph* सरफ्, dat. *sarpan* सर्पन्). The f. of this word is *sārⁱpiñ* सरिपिञ् or *sarpiñ* सर्पिञ्, q.v.), a serpent, a snake (cf. *kāla-s°*, p. 435b, l. 47; *pā-s°*, p. 748a, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 48, 73; Gr.M.; L. 155, 464, *saraf*; W. 17, 139, *saruf*; Śiv. 812, 876, 1055, 1818; K. 236-41, 345; H. (*sar^aph*) x, 13; K.Pr. 23, 127, 188).

sarpa-gōsōn^u सर्प-ग्वसोज् । ब्यालयाही m. a snake-charmer, one who wanders about exhibiting snakes (Śiv. 90). -*kroṣh^u* -क्रुक् । निर्मोकः m. a snake's slough. -*lyūt^u* -ल्युट् । राजिलः m. a two-headed snake (believed to have a head at each end). -*mōlyun^u* -मालिनु । सर्पसमूहवसतिस्थानम् m. 'the home of a snake's father-in-law', a place haunted by (or full of) snakes. -*wōjⁱ* -वाजि or -*wōj^u* -वाज् । सर्पनिवासबिलम् f. a snake's hole (in which it lives). -*wōl^u* -वोलु ।

अहितुण्डिकः m. a snake-catcher. -*zāth* -जाथ् । सर्पकुलम्, सर्पसमानाचरणः subst. f. and adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. -*zōṣ^u* -जाञ्), the tribe of serpents, the snake tribe; (as adj.) a snake-like person, one who habitually destroys or injures others.

sar^aph 2 सर्फ صرف m. change, conversion; use, employment (Gr.M.); expending; (in Grammar) inflexion, declension, conjugation. *sarf o nahw* صرف و نحو f. inflexion and syntax, grammar (Gr.M.). —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to spend, expend, pass (time) (Gr.M.); to use, employ.

sarāph सराफ سَرَّاف । निष्कपण्याजीवी m. (sg. dat. sarāphas सराफस), a money-changer; a banker, a 'shroff' (Gr.M., W. 118, Rām. 1066, K.Pr. 188); met. the weight, scales, etc., of an honest shopkeeper.

sarūph सरूप् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. sarūpas सरूपस), having form, that which has form (Śiv. 1757).

sōrūph (or swarūph, cf. swa) स्वरूप् m. (sg. dat. sōrūpas स्वरूपस), one's own form, natural state, condition, or character, true constitution (Śiv. 153, 346, 1069, 1277, 1565, 1844). See also swa-rūph, s.v. swa.

sarōphil सराफिल् । निष्कपण्याजीविता f. the occupation or profession of a money-changer.

sarpākh सर्पाख् । सर्पाक्षी, ओषधिविशेषः (sg. dat. sarpākhi सर्पाखि), a snake's eye; N. of a certain plant with a small flower resembling a snake's eye (? L. 76, *sarpang*, *Euphorbia* sp. a medicinal herb, used internally and externally for scurvy and skin diseases).

sār'piñ सरिपिन् or (K. 238) sarpiñ सर्पिन् । सर्पिणी, पिटकरोगविशेषः f. (f. of sar'ph 1, q.v.), a female snake (cf. pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 17) (El. *serriping*; W. 17, *saraphin*; K. 238); a form of smallpox. —pēñ^u —प्यञ् । पिटकरोगविशेषोद्भवः f.inf. an attack of this smallpox to occur.

sarā-pāy सरा-पाय्, see p. 928a, l. 36.

sār'pyun^u सरिपिन् । सर्पपोतः m. an infant snake.

sārēr सार्यर् । अखण्डितत्वम् f. completeness, entirety.

This word is reported as fem., but it is probably masc. sarōrā सर्वरा in the following:— sarōrā karun सर्वरा करन् । सुप्रवन्धेन प्रेषणम् m.inf. to send a person (after making all due arrangements).

sīriri or silri (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

saras सरस् m. a lake, pool, pond (cf. *brahma-saras*, p. 121a, l. 16). I.q. sar 1, q.v.

sīris सीरिस्, see syūr^u.

sērish (= سیرش) m. a veil; (in Ksh.) a fringe (El.).

sōrshun 1 स्वरुन् m. (sg. dat. sōrshēnas स्वरुनस), water for washing, etc. (as in sōrshun 2).

sōrshun 2 स्वरुन् । चालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōrsh^u स्वरु), to wash, clean (e.g. the hands, feet, a dish, a cloth) (cf. *atha* s°, p. 62b, l. 35). sōrsh^u-mot^u स्वरु-मत् । चालितः perf. part. (f. sōrsh^u-mūṣ^u स्वरु-मूचू), washed, wet after washing.

sarshēph सर्शप् । सर्षपः m. (sg. dat. sarshēpas सर्शपस), the mustard plant or seed, rape (L. 330 *sarshaf*). Cf. sândij.

sarshār सर्शार سرشار adj. c.g. overflowing, brimful (El.).

sōr'shōr 1 स्वरिश्वर । स्मृतिदाता m. one who reminds, one who calls things to another's memory.

sōr'shōr 2 स्वरिश्वर । (सुरेश्वरी) चैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a sacred site (in Skt. *Suréśvarī*) on the north-east side of the Dal lake near Śrīnagar. It is of great sanctity (RT.Tr. II, 455).

sōrshāwun स्वरुणुन् । चालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōrshōw^u स्वरुणु), to wash (i.q. sōrshun 2, q.v.); to cause to be washed.

sarsān सर्सान (= سرسام) । शिरोरुग्निशेषः, अतिगर्वः m. swelling in the head, tumour or inflammation of the brain; met. swelling in the head, great self-presumption, arrogance, 'swelled head'. —dōrith

dyun^u —दारिथ् दिनु । असह्यशिरोरोगसमुद्भवः m.inf. inflammation of the brain to attack (a person).

—gathun —गकुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भवः m.inf. arrogance or self-presumption to occur. —karun —करन् ।

दुष्पीडशिरोरोगाधिगमः inflammation of the brain to attack a person.

sarsōnⁱ सर्सानि । अतिगर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of arrogance or self-presumption, suffering from 'swelled head'.

sarasōtī सरस्वती f. a N. of Śārādā, the goddess of learning, and patron goddess of Kashmir (Skt. *Sarasvatī*) (Śiv. 1095, 1151, 1497; Rām. 147, 1617).

sursōtⁱ सुर्साति । विहृतः adj. c.g. (esp. of grain) rendered worthless by the admixture of dirt.

sursāth सुर्साथ् । हेयः m. (sg. dat. sursātas सुर्सातस), rice or other grain which is rendered worthless by dirt or the like.

sarōth सर्वथ् । संपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. sarōṭṣ^u सर्वचू), (worldly) prosperity.

sīrath सीरथ् सیرت । आन्तराचरणम् f. (sg. dat. sīrūṭṣ^u सीरचू), way of life, conduct, character, nature, disposition; virtue, morals, qualities.

surath सूरथ् । वृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. surūṭṣ^u सुरचू), occupation, means of subsistence; adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment. In the latter sense, i.q. sūrath.

sūrath सूरथ् سورت । संभूतिः f. or (YZ. 224-5) m. (sg. dat. (Śiv.) sūrūṭṣ^u सूरचू; (YZ. 47) sūrati سورتہ; or (m.)

sūratas (صورتس), form, fashion, figure, appearance, aspect (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1276; Rām. 1366; YZ. 18, 47, 224-5); face, countenance; prospect, probability; state,

condition (of a thing), case; effigy, image, portrait, statue, picture (Rām. 1159); mental image, idea; beauty, loveliness (YZ. 67, 160); (in Ksh.) occupation,

means of subsistence, adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment (i.q. *surath*, q.v.); ba-

sūrath, adv. in the appearance (of), in the guise

(of), in appearance, outwardly (Rām. 1149); cf. **surath**. —**āsūn^u** —आसञ्जू । साधनसंपत्पर्याप्तिः f.inf. means of accomplishment to be within reach. —**gathūn^u** —गहञ्जू । साधनसंपत्समागमः f.inf. means of accomplishment to occur, i.e. to be obtained. —**karūn^u** —करञ्जू । साधनसंपत्संग्रहः f.inf. to collect means of accomplishment. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । साधनसंपदवशेषः m.inf. means of accomplishment to remain over and above (after use).

surath सुरठ । मूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **surati** सुरटि), a certain root used for making black dyes.

sāarthav सार्थव् । बह्वज्जः adj. e.g. possessed of great knowledge, knowing much, well-informed, thoroughly taught.

sartal सर्तल् । आरकूटः f. brass (El.; Gr.M.; L. 458, *sartal*; Siv. 544, 1060, 1307–8; Rām. 682, 1067; YZ. 24, 286; K.Pr. 206).

sartali-bāna सर्तलि-वान् । रीतिमयवस्तु m. a vessel made of brass, a brazen vessel. —**hond^u** —हण्डु । रीतिमयः gen. (f. —**hūnz^u** —हण्डू), of, or belonging to, brass; made of brass, brazen. —**hār** —हार । नेत्रौषधविशेषः a certain eye-ointment (made of burnt and powdered cowries (*hār*) mixed in a brass vessel with the milk of the mother of a girl baby).

srūts, see **shrūts^u**.

srav स्रव् । रन्ध्रम् m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.); cf. **shrav**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । रन्ध्रसंपादनम् m.inf. to make such a hole.

sarv سر, **sarwa** 1 सर्व, see **sarō** 1.

sarwa 2 or **sarō** 2 सर्व adj. e.g. (a word borrowed from Skt.) all (the Ksh. word is **sōr^u** 1, q.v.). This word is used in Skt. compounds, such as the following (and similarly in Śiv. 4, 39, 115, 156, 194, 208, 212, 739, 884, 1089, 1159, 1352, 1507, 1510, 1518, 1525, 1744–5, 1759, 1799, 1886, 1889, 1892–3, 1896; K. 2, 21, etc.). —**ādikār** —आदिकार् or **sarwādikār** सर्वादिकार् m. having power over all, a universal rule, omnipotence (Śiv. 1799). —**ādikōrī** —आदिकारी or **sarwādikōrī** सर्वादिकारी adj. e.g. one who has power over all, one who is the ruler or superintendent of the universe, omnipotent (an epithet of the Supreme Deity) (Śiv. 1507, 1893). **sarwa-gath** सर्व-गथ् adj. e.g. going to all places; hence, as an epithet of the Deity, All-pervading, Omnipresent (L.V. 64). **sarwa-gyētā** सर्व-ज्ञता f. omniscience (Gr.M.). **sarwa-kriy** सर्व-क्रिय् m. he who made all things, the All-Creator (L.V. 59). **sarwa-shēktimān** सर्व-शक्तिमान् adj. e.g. omnipotent (Gr.M.). **sarwa-sw** सर्व-स्व m. everything, the whole of one's possessions (Śiv. 1850).

sarwadā सर्वदा adv. always (a Skt. borrowed word in *sadā-sarwadā*, p. 863b, l. 8).

sarwādikār सर्वादिकार्, **sarwādikōrī** सर्वादिकारी, see **sarwa-ādi^o**, col. a, ll. 37, 39.

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سرود, see **sarō** 1.

srawal स्रवल् । स्रन्ध्रः adj. e.g. perforated, having a pin-hole (e.g. a leaking vessel). See **srav**.

srawun स्रवुन् । चरणम् conj. 2 (2 p.p. **srow^u** स्रवु. According to Gr.Gr. lxxxix, this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **srawyōv** स्रव्योव्), to drip, ooze, drop forth, trickle; cf. **shrawun**. **srow^u-mot^u** स्रवु-मंतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. **srüv^u-müts^u** स्रवू-मञ्जू), dripped, oozed forth.

sārawun^u 1 सारवुनु । संभरकः n.ag. (f. **sāravūn^u** सारवञ्जू), one who transports (gradually) from one place to another; one who collects, accumulates. Cf. **sārun** 1.

sārawun^u 2 सारवुनु । स्पर्शकः n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who touches, feels, tests by feeling (something which he cannot see); one who worms out another's hidden intentions or opinions. Cf. **sārun** 2.

sārawun^u 3 सारवुनु । संचयमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which is being gradually transported from one place to another, or which is being accumulated. Cf. **sārun** 3.

sōrawun^u स्रवुनु । स्मरणः n.ag. (f. **sōravūn^u** स्रवञ्जू), one who remembers, recollects, one who has a good memory.

sōrawun^u स्रवुनु । अवसायमानः n.ag. (f. **sōravūn^u** स्रवञ्जू), that which is nearly finished, or nearly used up; that which is usually used up or finished at the proper time or place.

surawun सुरवुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **surow^u** सुरवु), to clean or scour (a vessel, mirror, etc.) with ashes (cf. **ōs s^o**, p. 46b, l. 17) (Rām. 47); i.q. **suranāwun**, q.v. **surow^u-mot^u** सुरवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **surüv^u-müts^u** सुरवू-मञ्जू), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sarwāng सर्वाङ् । संपूर्णः adj. e.g. complete in every limb, complete in every respect, perfectly complete.

sārawaṇ सारवञ् । संभरणभृतिः f. the wages paid for gradually transporting a collection of articles from one place to another. Cf. **sārun** 1.

sarwar सर्वर् سرور m. a chief, head, leader.

sarwarī सर्वरी سروري f. leadership (K.Pr. 150).

sarwasw सर्वस्व, see col. a, l. 49.

srawawun^u स्रववुनु । प्रच्यवन् n.ag. (f. **srawavūn^u** स्रववञ्जू), that which oozes, that which drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **shrawawun^u**.

saray सरय् or **sarāy** सराय् (سرائي) । पथिकाश्रयः,

शाखानगरम् f. a temporary home for travellers, a caravansary, inn (El. *sarātī*); a small or insignificant quarter of a large town; (in certain compounds) a house or room in which a number of people are assembled (cf. *mātam-s°*, p. 607a, l. 12) (Śiv. 829).

sāray सारय् f., i.q. *sör^u* 3, q.v. gradual transportation from place to place; collection, accumulation (cf. *lāka-s°*, p. 517b, l. 50).

sūrya सूर्य m. the sun (the Skt. form of *sūrē*, see *sirē*) used in such Skt. compounds as the following:—
sūrya-maṇḍal सूर्य-मण्डल m. the orb, or disk, of the sun; met. the Supreme Deity (L.V. 75).

suray सुरय् (= *صراحی*) । कमण्डलुविशेषः f. a long-necked flask, a gugglet (Gr.Gr. 22, *surai*).

suraiya ثريا m. the Pleiades (El.).

sryod^u स्र्यदु or (q.v.) *srōd^u* स्रुदु । साधारणः adj. (f. *srēz^u* स्र्यज्), common (to two or more), joint. Cf. *srōd^u*.

siriyih, siryas, see *sirē*.

sīryun^u 1 सीर्युनु । प्रस्थः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing three-quarters of a *sēr* (of about two pounds); (grain or other article) weighing this amount.

sīryun^u 2 सीर्युनु । सेटकिकपात्रम् adj. (f. *sīriṇ^u* सीरिन्), (a vessel) containing or holding a *sēr* (about two pounds) of grain or the like (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which holds exactly a *sēr* (by measure) and is used for measuring, a *sēr* measure.

srēz^u स्र्यज्, see *sryod^u*.

srōz^u स्रुज्, see *srōd^u*.

sōrzan स्वर्जनम् । शिवरात्र्युत्सवसमापनविधिः m. (sg. dat. *sōrzanās* स्वर्जनस्), the final ceremony of the Śivarātri festival, beginning in Kashmīr on the 12th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March), lasting for five days, and ending on the first lunar day of the light half of the month, i.e. the day of the new moon. Cf. *wagur^u*.

sōrzan ok^u dōh स्वर्जनं अकुर्वह । तिथिविशेषः m. the first lunar day (i.e. the day of the new moon) of the light half of Phāgun on which the festival ends.

-māwas -मावस् । तिथिविशेषः f. according to some, the festival begins on the 11th of the dark half of Phāgun, not the 12th. These call the day of the new moon by this name.

srōzar स्रुजरम् m. community (of property, opinions, etc., between two or more persons), co-partnership, joint participation (cf. *man-s°*, p. 572a, l. 20). Cf. *srōd^u* and *sryod^u*.

sās सस् । योनिवातः m. a breaking of wind without noise, a silent fart (cf. *ḍēkⁱ* sās trāwānⁱ, p. 204b, l. 46) (El. *sīs*, f.). —*ḥalun* —*जलुन्* । अन्ततः कुण्ठितीभवनम्

m.inf. such wind to abscond (i.e. escape and disappear); hence, met. braggard boasting to result (at the time of action) in feeble futility.

sās-phātⁱ gaṭhun सस्-फटि गह्नुन् । निःशब्दं हान्यापत्तिः m.inf. be destroyed silently (or privately) and become dissipated, quietly to go bad and become worthless (for the idiom cf. *kōla-phātⁱ* gaṭhun, p. 716a, l. 5). —*phātⁱ* karun -फटि करुन् । निःशब्दं हापनम् m.inf. privately (or silently) to render something worthless as ab.

sas सस् । सख्यम्, सूदविशेषः beans, peas, gram, lentils, or other similar crop (W. 124; K.Pr. 99, 182); a kind of porridge made of one of these crushed (cf. *mahā-* or *māha-s°*, p. 553a, ll. 16, 27; *phōṭa-s°*, p. 716b, l. 33; *ras-sas*, p. 841b, l. 30; *rasa-k^ot^u* *sasa-k^ot^u*, p. 842a, l. 4) (K.Pr. 189). —*gaṭhun* —*गह्नुन्* । विघातापत्तिः m.inf. an obstacle, impediment, to occur (esp. in some completed work, owing to some mistake in the arrangements) to be spoilt in this way; to become disgraced by abuse or the like. —*karun* —*करुन्* । विहननम् m.inf. to cause an obstacle, to spoil some completed work. —*ras dyun^u* —*रस् दिनु* । बलिविशेष-वितरणम् m.inf. 'to deposit porridge and soup', to deposit cooked food as an offering at a cross-roads or similar place (intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc.), in order to ward off disaster (cf. *ras-sas*, p. 841b, l. 30). —*ras mēlun* —*रस् मेलुन्* । उच्चनीचसंसर्गः m.inf. (owing to want of discrimination) to mix up things of opposing qualities (truth and falsehood, pure and impure, what is to be done and what is to be avoided, eatable and uneatable, and so on).

sasa-muj^u सस्-मुज् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a dish composed of this porridge mixed with chopped up radishes, etc.

sās 1 सास् or (L.V. 43) *swās* स्वास् । भस्म m. ashes (cf. *sūr-sās*, p. 932b, l. 16) (L.V. 18 *sās*, 43 *swās*; Śiv. 818, 833, 951, 1355, 1436, 1444; K.Pr. 262); a kind of black smutty fungus, attacking maize and wheat (L. 337, 342).

sāsa-gāsh सास-गाश् । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. a dim light. —*kūt^u* -कटू । दुरवरोहपर्वतमार्गः f. a mountain road making descent difficult; the name of a difficult mountain on the pilgrim route in Kashmīr.

sās 2 सास् । सहस्रम् card. m.pl. a thousand (cf. *dah sās*, p. 199a, l. 4, and p. 271a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 80, 85, 144, 149; L.V. 34; Śiv. 711, 951, 1353, 1438, 1444, 1467, 1875; Rām. 122, 363, 395, 1740, 1755; K. 97, 236, 431, 765, 960, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a sum of money consisting of ten *haths*; each *hath* (q.v.) at present corresponding to a British pice (K.Pr. 238).

sāsa-bod^u सास-बदु । सहस्रप्रकारः adj. (f. -büz^u -बजु), of a thousand kinds (K. 167); (in plur.) in thousands, thousands of (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 104; Śiv. 61, 203, 952, 1436; Rām. 630, 1271; K. 29, 170, 727, 913, 1008, 1132; YZ. 16, 30, 225), **sāsa-bādⁱ** **sās**, thousands upon thousands (Rām. 865, 1377).
-grand -ग्रन्द् । सहस्रशः संभूतिः f. (sg. dat. -grünz^u -ग्रजु), 'a count of thousands', the being in thousands.
-phyur^u -फिर् । सहस्रागमः m. gain or profit of thousands. **-sāsa -सास** । प्रतिसहस्रम् adv. thousand by thousand. **-top^u** -टपु । साहस्रमार्गिकः adj. of a thousand directions, coming from a thousand, or countless, sides (e.g. help, fortune, profits of business, and so on).

sāsā सासा (with suff. of indef. art.) a thousand, i.e. any indefinite great number (L.V. 18; K.Pr. 45 (*sāsah*), 57, 66).

sāsan-hāndⁱ **sās** सासन-हन्दि सास । असंख्यसहस्राणि c.g. pl. thousands of thousands, countless thousands.

sās 3 सास, see **sās**.

sās साँस m. breath, breathing, respiration; a cough (Gr.M. *sās*). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cough (El.).

sāis سائس, see **sōyīsth**.

sēs स्यस् । सिध्मस्फोटः f. a sore in leprosy; a white spot, blotch, mark of skin disease, scab, wart (cf. **mal-sēs**, p. 564a, l. 22) (El. a tumour, a wart; Gr.Gr. 134, a wart); a hard round scabby knot on a tree-trunk or the like. **sēsa-bombur** स्यस-बम्बुर । सिध्मपिटक-रोगसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** बम्बुरस), a creeping line of scabs.

sēs^u स्यसू, see **syos^u**.

sos^u संसु, i.q. **sost^u**, q.v. as in **shūbi-s^o**, p. 869a, l. 44.

sōs^u 1 सोसु । सहस्रसंख्याकः adj. (f. **sōs^u** साँसू), amounting to a thousand, consisting of a thousand; worth a thousand (rupees or the like), costing a thousand; earning (wages of) a thousand (rupees, etc.). Often —°, as in **ṭu-sōs^u**, consisting of four thousand; **pōṇṭa-s^o**, consisting of five thousand, and so on.

sāsi-mōkha सासि-म्वख adv. with a thousand mouths (Śiv. 735, alluding to the thousand heads of the serpent Shēsh (*Śēṣa*)). **-ranga -रंग** । सहस्रप्रकारेण adv. of a thousand kinds, in a thousand ways. **-rangⁱ** -रंगि । सहस्रप्रकारकः adj. c.g. of a thousand kinds. **-wati -वति** । साहस्रनिमित्तेन adv. in a thousand ways; for a thousand reasons or causes.

sōs^u 2 सोसु adj. (f. **sōs^u** साँसू), of, or belonging to, lentils or porridge (**sas**), used in compounds such as **sata-s^o**, made of seven kinds of lentils, etc., s.v. **sath 3**.

sūsⁱ सूसि (= سوسي) । चित्रपटविशेषः f. a kind of striped

cloth. **-palav -पलव** । पटविशेषमयवसनम् m. a garment made of this cloth.

sūsū सूसू । दीर्घसूत्रता m. dilatoriness, procrastination, doing lazily and slowly something which is easy and at the same time urgent.

sūsh^u संशू, see **sahun**.

sōshil स्वशील् । विनीतः adj. c.g. well-mannered, well-behaved, well brought up.

sōshilā स्वशीला f. N. of the wife of Sōdām (Sudāmā), q.v., (in Skt. *Suśilā*) (Śiv. 1473; K. 1175, 1180, 1193–4, 1197 ff.).

sushumn सुषुम्ण m. N. of a particular artery of the human body (Skt. *susumnā*) (Śiv. 1655).

sōshāna स्वशान । प्रशस्तगुणः m. excellent character, good behaviour, gentleness; cf. **shāna 1**.

sōshānuk^u स्वशानुकु । प्रशस्तगुणसंपन्नः gen. (f. **sōshānūc^u** स्वशानचू), (esp. of a child or one not of full age) well-mannered, gentlemanly (f. lady-like).

sashyōv सश्योव्, see **sahun**.

susko, in **susko-kul^u**, a kind of walnut (K.Pr. 229).

s^asal ससल् । गुदवातव्याधितः adj. c.g. one who suffers from inability to retain wind (see **s^as**).

sēsal स्यसल् or (Gr.Gr. 135) **sēsalad** स्यसलद् । किलासव्याप्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from scabs (cf. **mal-sēsal**, p. 564a, l. 25); warted (Gr.Gr. 134–5); (of a tree) scabby. See **sēs**.

sūsūlad सूसूलद् । दीर्घसूत्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sūsūladīn** सूसूलदिन्), dilatory, procrastinating (see **sūsū**).

sūs^amār 1 सूसमार । शिशुमारः m. the Gangetic porpoise; a sea monster.

sūs^amār 2 सूसमार । कुटिलप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **sūs^amārēn** सूसमार्यन्), a vile hypocrite, wicked dissembler, a malicious person, a wolf in sheep's clothing (K.Pr. 116).

sūs^amōrī सूसमारी । शायम् f. wicked hypocrisy, dissembling, outward kindness and inward wickedness.

s^asun ससुन् । गुदवातनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s^os^u** संसु; 2 p.p. **s^asyōv** सस्योव् or **s^asōv** ससोव्, Gr.Gr. 208. This verb is impersonal) to break wind, fart (esp. without noise) (Gr.Gr. 208); met. to talk boastfully and do nothing.

sōsan सोसन سوسن m. the iris, *Iris nepalensis* (El.; L. 75, 248; Rām. 397, 403, 648, 1018, 1091; YZ. 13, 96, 150). According to El. it is the great graveyard flower with the Musalmāns of the Valley and is of four species, yellow, white, red, and blue. In Rām., however, it is always alluded to as a typically dark-coloured flower, in contrast, e.g., to the rose. The root of the red species is used as a remedy for amenorrhœa, and for noises in the ear. According

to L. the plant is used medicinally as a stimulant and expectorant.

sōs^anī सोसनी سوسنی adj. iris-coloured, purple, lilac; as subst. f. purple colour (L. 459).

sō-santān स्व-संतान् m. good progeny, a fine child or fine children (Rām. 1258).

s^asar ससर । अत्युष्मता, जलविद्युत् f. heat, great warmth, fervent heat, boiling heat (El. *sāsar*, *sīsar*); lightning in rain, rain (believed to be boiling) accompanied by lightning; cf. b^asar. —abūn^ū —अबून् । संतापेन पाकापत्तिः f.inf. (of water) the boiling point to be reached. —pēn^ū —प्यन् । विद्युतवृष्टिजलनिपातः f.inf. rain accompanied by lightning (believed to be boiling) to fall. —shunūn^ū —कुनन् । संतप्रजलप्रक्षेपः f.inf. to throw boiling water (on a person).

s^asari-gōg^ūj^ū ससरि-ग्वग्ज् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of turnip cooked by long boiling. s^asari-wōn^ū

ससरि-वोन् । अत्युष्णजलम् m. boiling or very hot water.

sōsor^ū स्वसर् or sōsur स्वसुर् । अन्तर्जीर्णता m. internal decay (e.g. something worm-eaten or a fruit going bad inside) (Gr.Gr. 121). —abun —अबुन् । अन्तर्जीर्ण-तोद्भवः m.inf. internal decay to occur; (of a person) internal suffering (due to grief or the like) to occur. —lagun —लगुन् । अन्तर्जीर्णतागमः m.inf., id.

sōsar-hēma स्वसर्-ह्यम । जीर्णतावलयः f.pl. lines or creases on a bean or the like caused by decay. —lōd^ū —लोद् । अतिजीर्णता m. a pile of decay, a pile of grain, fruit, or the like much decayed.

sōsur^ū स्वसुर् । अन्तर्जीर्णताविकारः adj. (f. sōsūr^ū स्वसूर्), internally decayed.

sōsar^llad स्वसरिलद् । अन्तर्जीर्णः adj. e.g. suffering from internal decay.

sōsarun स्वसरुन् । अन्तर्जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sōsaryōv स्वसर्योव), to decay internally (e.g. wood) (Gr.Gr. 121); (of a person) to suffer internally (from sorrow, desire, etc.). sōsaryō-mot^ū स्वसर्यो-मत् । अन्तर्जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (sōsaryē-mūt^ū स्वसर्ये-मत्), decayed internally.

susurāray सुसुरारय् onomat. f. a rustling sound (H. xii, 23).

sussō सुस्सा । सकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter equivalent to the Nāgarī letter स sa.

sōst or swast स्वस्त interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svasti*, 'it is well') welcome! hail! (used esp. by Brāhmaṇas in benediction) (K. 977); adieu! farewell! Cf. sōstēstu.

sost^ū संस्तु or (q.v.) sos^ū संसु । संयुक्तः adj. (f. sūt^h संक्). The opposite of this word is rost^ū, q.v.) accompanied by, possessed of, possessing, endowed with (Gr.M.). Very common —°, as in āyē-s°, p. 73a, l. 23;

bala-s°, p. 103a, l. 36 (Śiv. 1259); bāwa-s°, p. 147a, l. 4; bayē-s°, p. 148b, l. 30; dādi-s°, p. 187b, l. 31; dādi-s°, p. 191a, l. 42; dōkha-s°, p. 206b, l. 4; dana-s°, p. 222a, l. 15; darma-s°, p. 245a, l. 1; dūshē-s°, p. 253a, l. 50; māna-s°, p. 573a, l. 22; nēma-s°, p. 637a, l. 23; nyāyē-s°, p. 675a, l. 12; phala-s°, p. 692b, l. 3; pōñē-s°, p. 746b, l. 28; prayēma-s°, p. 774a, l. 43; pāyē-s°, p. 812b, l. 15; rāga-s°, p. 828a, l. 15; rōni-sūt^h, p. 835b, l. 22; rūpa-s°, p. 840b, l. 4; shōba-s°, p. 869a, l. 15; shūbi-s°, p. 869a, l. 44; santāpa-s°, p. 923b, l. 25; and many others (Śiv. 237, 580, 587, 806, 840, 891, 983, 985, 1050, 1438, 1566, 1628, 1648, 1785; Rām. 242, 1259, 1783 (*nawa-dwāra-sost*^ū (a house) with nine doors; cf. p. 664a, l. 27); K. 10, 231, 242).

sust सुस्त سست adj. e.g. heavy, languid; slow, dilatory, tardy, lazy; indolent (Gr.M.).

sōstibadr or swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र m. N. of a certain holy *mantra* or text recited at the auspicious moment of beginning a sacrifice (in Skt. *svastibhadra*) (K. 1038).

sōstēstu or swastyastu स्वस्त्वस्तु interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svastyastu*, 'may it be well'), i.q. sōst, q.v. (K. 934).

sas^har सस्त्रर्, see sa^hhar.

s^asawun^ū ससवुन् । निःसरद्योनिवातः n.ag. (f. s^asavūn^ū ससवन्), one who owing to disease or having eaten certain food is unable to retain his wind (see s^as).

sōsyum^ū सांसिम् । साहस्रिकः ord. (f. sōsim^ū सांसिम्), thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

sōsyun^ū सांसिन् । सहस्रमूल्कः adj. (f. sōsiñ^ū सांसिन्), costing or worth, a thousand (rupees, etc.) (cf. dyāra-s°, p. 270b, l. 49; sata-s°, s.v. sath 3); one whose wages are a thousand (rupees, etc.).

sa^ha सट । संमन्त्रणम् m. union, close attachment, intimacy; league, intimate consultation, conspiracy, collusion. —karun —करुन् । अन्योन्यं संमतिग्रहणम् m.inf. to consult together, to conspire. —wōt^ū —वाट् । संबन्धनम् f. (by mutual consultation) arrangement of companionship or relationship (e.g. private consultation regarding going together on a journey, or regarding a suggested marriage). —wōt^ū —वोट् । गूढतया संबन्धनम् m. private agreement, joint secrecy (e.g. for the accomplishment of some work, when it is agreed to take precautions against some secret concerning it being divulged before the work is accomplished).

satē सत्य, see satya.

sātī सति m.pl. multiplicative of sath 3, seven, see sot^ū 2.

satī सती । पतिव्रता f. a virtuous wife (Rām. 1166, 1593, 1599, 1604 ff., 1672, 1690, 1694, 1711, 1721, 1728);

a N. of the goddess Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 101, 111, 114, 426, 431, 438, 668, 1612).

satū सतू or **sattō सत्त्व** m. a corruption of the Skt. *sattva*, the quality of goodness or purity, regarded as the highest of the three *guṇas* (see **gōn**), in the compound **satū-gōn सतू-खन्** m. the quality of goodness (Śiv. 447, 797, 1271, 1342, 1419; Rām. 71; K. 320 (*sattō*)).

set, see **sūty** and **sōyēth**.

sītā सीता f. N. of the daughter of Zanakh (Skt. *Janaka*) King of Mithilā and wife of Rām (Skt. *Rāma*) (Śiv. 701, 852, 1140, 1419, 1481; Rām. 36, 66, 120, 135, 183, 198, 224, 228, 312, 319, 322, 334, 363, 369, 374, 378, etc.).

sōtā सोटा m. a staff, club, cudgel, truncheon (K.Pr. 179).

sōtī स्वती f., i.q. **sōth**, q.v. deep sleep, in **nēta-sōtī**, p. 660b, l. 50.

sōt^u स्वंतु । शान्तः adj. (f. **sōṭṭ^u स्वंतू**), appeased, allayed, calmed, pacified (El. *sūt*, lazy); extinguished (of fire), subsided (of heat, etc.); become gentle (of a flooded stream); calm (of the sea) (Gr.M. *sol^u*); slow (W. 20).

—**sōt^u —स्वंतु** । मन्दावस्थः adj. (f. **sōṭṭ^u sōṭṭ^u स्वंतू स्वंतू**), calm, extinguished, quieted; as adv. slowly (W. 96).

—**tab —तब्** । दीर्घकालवृत्तिक्लेशः m. long continued worry, pain, trouble, etc.

sōṭṭ^uy tēmb^ur^u wōshēlūn^u स्वंतूय् तंबरू वशलंतू । अतिबुद्धापि तीव्रा समुत्कर्षशीला f. 'an extinguished spark to become red'; used met. with reference to any woman, fem. thing, quality, act, or condition, who or which, from small beginnings rises to great eminence, prosperity, or exaltation.

sot^u 1 संतू or (as first member of a compound) **sūt^u संतू** m. or (q.v.) **sūt^u संतू** f. । सक्तुः the flour of barley, gram, etc. (parched before it is ground), parched gram (or popcorn) reduced to meal, 'suttoo' (cf. **dachilⁱ-s^o**, p. 186, l. 7; **lāyē-s^o**, p. 543b, l. 5). (El. *saut*.)

sūt^u-phēkh संतू-फख् । अल्पःसक्तुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. **-phēki -फकि**), a very small amount of suttoo.

-phol^u -फलु । सक्तुसमुदायः m. a quantity of suttoo taken as provision on a journey, a viaticum of this meal.

sot^u 2 संतू m. a group of seven, a seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sātⁱ सति m.pl. the form used for **sath 3**, seven, in multiplication, as in **z^ah sātⁱ ṭōdāh**, two sevens are fourteen (Gr.Gr. 86); cf. **sāda sātⁱ**, p. 863b, l. 43, which owing to its special meaning is treated as sing. f. **-sataway -सतवय्** । समयाः सप्त card. (pl. dat. **sātⁱ-satawanī सति-सतवनी** or **sātⁱ-satawānī सति-सतवनि**), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85).

sotwāh khaṇḍā संत्वाह् खंडा about seven but a little less, nearly seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sot^u 3 संतू, see **sōt^u**.

sōtⁱ, see **sūty**.

sut (?), in **sut pakun**, to creep (El.). Cf. **sōt^u**.

sūt (El.) adj. lazy. See **sōt^u**.

suta सुत । आघातः m. a poking blow with the point of a stick or the like.

su-ti सु-ति, see **tih**.

sūtⁱ सूति, see **sūty**.

sūt^u संतू f., i.q. **sot^u 1** m. q.v., see **t^ala-s^o**, s.v. **t^al**.

sath 1 सथ् । सत्यम् m. (sg. dat. **satas सतस्**), truth (El. adj. true) (Śiv. 249, 376, 582, 642, 736, 753, etc.; Rām. 27, 31, 33, 35, 509, 956, 1782); sincerity (Śiv. 182); goodness, virtue, purity (Śiv. 1437, Rām. 1054); nature, essence, natural character; substance, body, substantiality (L.V. 41); existence. Cf. **sath 4**.

sata-kinⁱ सत-किनि adv. truthfully, in good truth; thoroughly (Rām. 815). **-rāth -राथ्** । द्विरागमविधिः, सुदायः f. (sg. dat. **-rōṭṭ^u -रांतू**), the ceremonial first visit after the marriage of a bride and bridegroom to the bride's father's house (El. *saturāt*, m. the third day after marriage) (Śiv. 1549, 1553); the present sent to the bride at her husband's house before this visit (L. 262 *satrat*). **-rōṭṭ^u-bōg^u -रांतू-बोगु** । द्विरागमसुदायः m. the present paid to the bridegroom by the bride's people on the occasion of this visit. **-rōṭṭ^u-mahanyuw^u -रांतू-महनिवु** । विवाहोत्तरद्विरागमभृत्यः m. the servant who carries this present. **-rōṭṭ^u-mahārēñ -रांतू-महार्यन्** । द्विरागमोत्सववृत्तिका वधूः f. the bride on this occasion. **-rōṭṭ^u-mahārāza -रांतू-महाराज** । द्विरागमवरः m. the bridegroom on this occasion. **-rōṭṭ^u-phōt^u -रांतू-फुतु** । सुदायपेटकविशेषः m. the basket or trunk in which the above present is carried.

satō-sath सतो-सथ् m. truth of truth, absolute truth, that which is absolutely true (Śiv. 693).

sathay-sath सथय्-सथ् m. absolute truth, the very truth (Śiv. 741, 838).

satuk^u सतुकु । सत्यसंभवः adj. gen. (f. **satūc^u सतचू**), of, or belonging to, truth (Śiv. 382, 623, 658, 1267-8, 1654, 1743, 1771, 1884-5; Rām. 35-6, 46, 181, 1686); born of truth resulting from truth (Śiv. 236, 553, 601-4); having the nature of truth (Śiv. 245, Rām. 11).

satas-pēth rōzun सतस्-पथ्-रोजुन् । सत्यवृत्त्याचरणम् m.inf. to continue living a sincere life.

sath 2 सथ् । आशा f. (sg. dat. **sūṭṭ^u संतू**), hope, expectation, prospect (cf. **mana-s^o**, p. 572a, l. 41; **pot^u-s^o**, p. 788a, l. 6; **pōtra-s^o**, p. 799b, l. 28; **sōmīrūñ^u-s^o**, p. 914b, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 69, L.V. 102, K. 723); trust, confidence (in a person) (cf. **mōlⁱ-s^o**,

p. 566b, l. 28) (Śiv. 1256, 1364, 1584, 1865; K. 525; K.Pr. 194). —**barūn^u** —वरञ् । दृढाशावलम्बः f.inf. to be full of hope, to hope. —**gaṣṭhūn^u** —गहञ् । दृढाशावाप्तिः f.inf. hope to occur, to be felt (by a person, dat.); consolation to occur (K. 725). —**kariūn^u** —करञ् । आशादानम् f.inf. to give hope, console (K. 369, 461, 467, 500, 645, 742, 757, 856, 862).

sūṣ^u karañē सञ् करञ् । नानाविधाशाप्रदानम् f. pl. inf. to give hopes, console (K. 407, 472, 474, 477, 566, 1123); to make hopes, to feel hope (K. 1120). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । आशया कालनिर्वाहः m.inf. to pass the time in hope. —**thawun** —थवुन् । आशावलम्बना m. inf. to confirm (a person) in hope.

sath 3 सथ् । सप्त card. (pl. dat. **satan** सतन्), seven (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; L.V. 59, 82; Śiv. 437, 535, 836, 1149, 1654; Rām. 479, 740, 924, 956, 1248, 1387, 1467; K. 328, 720-1, 723, 725; H. iii, 8; v, 8; vi, 3, 15; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 9; YZ. 190).

According to Hindūs, there are seven worlds (Skt. *lōka*), viz. the earth (*bhūr-lōka*), sky (*bhuvar-lōka*), heaven (*svar-lōka*), middle region (*mahar-lōka*), place of births (*janar-lōka*), mansion of the blest (*tapar-lōka*), and abode of truth (*satya-lōka*). There are seven lower regions, or hells, viz. (Skt.) *Atala*, *Vitala*, *Sutala*, *Rasātala*, *Talātala*, *Mahātala*, and *Pātala*. In Śaiva philosophy there are seven (Skt.) *jñāna-bhūmi*, or planes of knowledge; viz. *śubhēcchā*, or the plane of auspicious desire (for knowledge); *vicāraṇā*, the plane of consideration; *tanu-mānasa*, the plane of the subtile mind; *sattvāpatti*, the plane of acquirement of good sense; *samsakti*, the plane of intimate acquaintance; *padārtha-bhāvinī*, the plane of possession of the (true) meanings of words; and, seventhly, *turya-gā*, that which conducts to the *turya* state, or condition leading to final emancipation (cf. L.V. p. 207).

sath hath सथ् हथ् card. seven hundred (Gr.Gr. 80), the ordinal of this word is **satahatyum^u**, bel.

sata-dōn^u सत-दोज् । सप्तधान्याश्रयः, सप्तधनिकामाना adj. (f. **-dōn^u** -दाञ्), containing or consisting of seven kinds of paddy (see **dāñē** 1); (of an ornament or the like) weighing seven **dōn^u** or seven times six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* (see **dōn^u**); used like our 'carat' to express the fineness of gold. Sixteen **dōn^u** equal one *tōlā* or half an ounce. In this use, therefore, **sata-dōn^u** means '(gold) of which seven parts (are pure and nine (i.e. 16-7) parts are alloy)'. —**dōr^u** -दोर् । सप्तपञ्चद्वारकः adj. (f. **-dōr^u** -दाञ्), (of a house, etc.) possessing seven windows or casements (on each story) (see **dōr^u** 3); made of, or associated with, seven kinds of timber (see **dār** 2); connected with,

resting upon, etc., seven beams or pillars (see **dār** 2). —**gor^u āgun** -गर् अङ्गुन् । सप्तगृहावृत्तमङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat. **-garis āganas** -गरिस अङ्गनस्), a courtyard (into which each opens) surrounded by seven houses (each with its own family); met. such a courtyard surrounded by many such houses. —**hot^u** -हत् । साप्तशतिकः adj. (f. **-hūṣ^u** -हञ्), costing seven hundred (rupees or the like); receiving wages of seven hundred (rupees or the like). —**hatyum^u** -हतिम् ord. (f. **-hatim^u** -हतिम्), seven hundredth; cf. **sath hath**, ab. —**hatyun^u** -हतिन् । साप्तशत्यः adj. (f. **-hātīn^u** -हतिञ्), i.q. **sata-hot^u**, ab. —**kōluy^u** -क्लुय् । सप्तदारः m. a man who has had seven wives (one after the other). —**kōsh^ulad** -काशिलद् । सप्ताहानशनः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **-kōsh^uladiñ** -काशिलदिञ्), one who has fasted for seven days (e.g. owing to illness, or from poverty). —**kotur^u** -कतुर् । सप्तपुत्रः m. (f. **-kūtūr^u** -कतुञ्), one who has seven sons (esp. sons of superior merit); one who has seven children (sons or daughters or both). —**mon^u** -मन् । सप्ताटकिकः adj. (f. **-mūn^u** -मञ्), weighing seven *man* of three pounds each (see **man** 3); a stone or other article used as a weight for weighing this amount. —**mōs^u** -मोस् । साप्तमासिकः, सप्तमातृष्वसृकः adj. (f. **-mōs^u** -मास्), seven months old, lasting seven months, known for seven months and so on (see **mās** 1); (a child) who has seven maternal aunts (see **mās** 3). —**phol^u** -फल् । सप्तफलः adj. (a field or the like) bearing seven different kinds of crops, (a dish or the like) containing seven different kinds of grain, (a necklace or the like) consisting of seven jewels, (a work) producing seven different results, and so on. —**rēshⁱ** -रेशि । सप्तर्षयः m.pl. the seven sages (in Skt. *Marici*, *Angiras*, *Atri*, *Pulastya*, *Pulaha*, *Kratu*, and *Vasiṣṭha*) (Śiv. 77, 638, 675, 686, 1149, 1457; K. 1038); the constellation Ursa Major (see p. 855b, l. 14). —**ryot^u** -र्यत् । साप्तमासिकः adj. (f. **-rēṣ^u** -र्यञ्), seven months old, seven months after birth; a seven-months' child. —**sōnal** -खनल् । सप्तसपत्नीका f. a woman with six other co-wives (a term often used in abuse or cursing). —**sōs^u** -सोस् । सप्तसखात्रम् adj. (f. **-sōs^u** -सास्), a porridge made of mixture of seven kinds of grain (cf. **sas**). —**sōsyun^u** -सासिन् । साप्तसाहस्रिकः adj. (f. **sōsīn^u** सासिञ्), costing seven thousand, or earning seven thousand (rupees, etc.). —**top^u** -टप् । सप्तपत्त्यः adj. (f. **-tūp^u** -टप्), having seven sources of profit, honour, help, or the like. —**tāsal** -टासल् । सप्तध्वनिकः m. issuing seven roars or explosions (esp. with reference to a cannon or the like). —**wuhor^u** -वुहर् । सप्तवर्षः adj. (f. **-wārish^u** -वरिञ्), of seven years, seven years old (Śiv. 578 (f.)). —**wot^u**

-वतु । सप्तायनः m. approached by seven roads ; having seven roads leading to seven places ; (of a work) having seven devices, or having seven results.

sati सति in sati nēngi सति न्यंगि adv. seven times, on seven occasions (L.V. 50).

satan-hond^u सतन्-हन्दु । सप्तपण्यः, संबन्धी वा (f. -hünz^u -हज्जू), of seven, having wages of seven (rupees or the like) ; having seven relatives ; a seven-months' child.

sataway सतवय् । सप्तैव card. (pl. dat. satawanī सतवनी or satawānī सतवनि), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 835, 1149; K. 725). Cf. sātī-sataway, s.v. sot^u.

satay सतय् card. only seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sath 4 सथ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. satas सतस्), good (L.V. 82) ; true, truthful (Śiv. 887; Rām. 1643, 1646) ; pure, virtuous (Rām. 1709, 1768) ; as subst. m. a good man, a virtuous man (L.V. 59) ; cf. sath 1. -gōr -ग्वर् । सद्गुरुः m. a virtuous spiritual preceptor, i.q. sadgōr, q.v. -pōrush -प्वरुश् or sat-pōrush सत्-प्वरुश् । सज्जनः m. (sg. dat. -pōrashēs -प्वरश्), a virtuous, righteous, honourable, or pious man (Śiv. (sat-) 1045, 1338, 1404). —parbuth —पर्वथ् m. (sg. dat. —parbatas —पर्वतस्), 'the true mountain', a name of the hill near Śrīnagar called 'Hāra-parbuth' (Śiv. 1136). -pōth^{ar} -प्थर् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -pōtras -प्त्रस्), a good or virtuous son. -sang -संग्, see -satsang. -ṭēth -द्यथ् or saṭṭhith सच्चिथ् m. (sg. dat. -ṭētas -द्यतस्), he who is pure existence and spirit ; a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccit*) (Śiv. 274, 982, 1110, 1344) ; cf. ṭēth 1. -ṭēth-ākāsh -द्यथ्-आकाश् or (Śiv. 1124) saṭṭhidākāsh सच्चिदाकाश् m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and the ether, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 28, 252, 1124) (in Skt. *saccidākāśa*). -ṭēth-ānand -द्यथ्-आनन्द or saṭṭhidānand सच्चिदानन्द m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccidānanda*) (Śiv. (-ṭēth^o), 180, 1767, 1882 ; (saṭṭh^o) 273, 1045, 1098). -ṭēth-ānanda-gan -द्यथ्-आनन्द-गन् or (Śiv. 1403) saṭṭhidānanda-gan सच्चिदानन्द-गन् m. a corruption of the Skt. *sac-cid-ānanda-ghana*, he who is composed of pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1293, 1338, 1403). -zan -जन् m. (Śiv. 1206), i.q. sazzan, q.v.

sath सठ् f. (sg. dat. satī सटि), a cause of alarm, a scare ; as —° with dat., used to indicate non-identity but similarity (cf. lūkas s°, p. 519b, l. 13 ; tamis s°, s.v. tih). —yiñ^u —यिजू । अत्याहितापातः f.inf. a sudden scare to come, to become terrified by an accusation of a crime or by reviling or scandal, etc.

sāth 1 साथ् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. sāthas साथस्), company, society, association, alliance.

sāthay-sāth साथय्-साथ् adv. in close company (with anyone) (Śiv. 1552).

sāth 2 साथ् ساعت । चणात्मकालः, मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. sātas सातस्), time, a particular time (cf. pot^u sā°, p. 788a, l. 10 ; patyum^u sā°, p. 806a, l. 18, and Rām. 258) (L.V. 25 ; Rām. 836, 1023 ; H. iii, 6 ; vii, 8 ; xii, 4, 15 ; K.Pr. 22 (*sāat*) ; an instant, a short space of time, a minute, a moment (cf. prath sāta, p. 769a, l. 37, and Rām. 582) (L.V. 104 ; Śiv. 1304, 1883 ; Rām. 203, 858) ; esp. the auspicious moment for performing any action (cf. dōda-s°, p. 190a, l. 29 ; dōh^{al}-s°, p. 200b, l. 37 ; pana-s°, p. 734b, l. 1 ; prōvishē-s°, p. 773b, l. 1) (Rām. 1098, 1709) ; (in astrology) a particular fortunate or unfortunate time (L.V. 3 ; Śiv. 38, 1550). —nērun —नेरुन् । समुहूर्तोपलक्षणम् m.inf. the auspicious moment (for beginning any work) to be ascertained (by consulting an almanac or the like). —raṭun —रटुन् । मुहूर्तावलम्बनम् m.inf. to grasp the auspicious moment ; i.e. (when one's preparations are not completely ready) to seize the auspicious moment by making a formal beginning (and then waiting for things to be completely ready before going on). —wuchun —वुकुन् । समुहूर्तावेक्षणम् m.inf. to ascertain, or wait for, the auspicious moment (for beginning any work).

sāta karun सात करुन् । समुहूर्ते विधानम् m.inf. to act on the auspicious moment, to take advantage of a lucky moment, to begin a work at the auspicious moment ; so with other verbs, such as sāta gaṭhun, to go (i.e. start) at the auspicious moment, and similarly with parun, to study ; yun^u, to come ; nyun^u, to take ; bēhun, to take up a residence, and so on. sāta sāta सात सात । प्रतिक्षणम् adv. moment by moment, at each and every moment (Rām. 574, 1169, 1365).

sāthāh साथाह् or sāthā साथा m. a moment, a short space of time ; as adv., for a short time, during a short time (Rām. 1079, 1172 ; H. ii, 4 ; vi, 3 ; vii, 9 ; YZ. 553). —gaṭhith —गह्थिथ्, adv. a short time having elapsed, after a short time (Rām. 928).

sōtiy सौतिय् adv. at a particular time, at (the) very moment (L.V. 25).

sāth 3 साथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. sōṭh^u सांजू), the star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism.

sēth स्यठ् । भोजनाजीर्णता f. indigestion (caused by eating indigestible or too much food). —gaṭhūñ^u —गह्जून् । अजीर्णतासंभवः f.inf. an attack of indigestion

to come on. —karūñ^ū —करञू । अजीर्णतासंभवः
f.inf., id.

sēthā स्या, see sēthāh.

seth, see sūty.

sēth सेथ् । अपस्मारः, अकर्तव्ये प्रवर्तनम् f. (sg. dat. sīṭh^ū सीचू), epilepsy, a fit of epilepsy (Gr.Gr. 21); (esp. of children), causing annoyance or trouble (like an epileptic) by doing what is wrong, prohibited, or destructive. —anūñ^ū —अनञू । उद्वेजनम् f.inf. to cause worry or annoyance by doing forbidden actions, interfering, hindering, or the like. —d^anūñ^ū —दनञू । अकर्तव्याचरणम् f.inf. to practise forbidden or wrong methods or conduct (causing useless labour, waste of time, spoiling of efforts or things, and so on). —yiñ^ū —यिञू । निरर्थवद्वायासः f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on; great labour or exertions to be made, but all in vain.

sēta-kāth सेत-कठ् । अपस्मारी बालकः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), an epileptic boy; a boy who (like an epileptic) habitually does what he should not.

sīṭh^ū-rost^ū सीचू-रस्तु । सुकरः adj. (f. -rūṭh^ū -रकू), without trouble, not difficult, easy.

sith सिथ् । श्वासमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. sitas सितस्), (in speaking) a mere breath (without intelligible words), a mere inarticulate whisper (El. sit f. a sound); a whisper (Gr.Gr. 13).

sōth स्वथ् । गाढनिद्रा f. (sg. dat. sōṭh^ū स्वञू), deep and prolonged sleep (cf. nēta-sōth, p. 661a, l. 1) (Rām. 1182; K. 55, 65, 77, 79, 91). —pēñ^ū —पञञू । गाढनिद्रापातः f.inf. deep sleep to fall (involving insensibility).

sōta-sōv^ū स्वत-सावू । दीर्घनिद्रा f. deep and prolonged sleep. —sōv^ū pēñ^ū -सावू पञञू । मरणावस्थागमः f.inf. deep and prolonged sleep to fall; to fall into coma when at the point of death (so sōta-sōv^ū ṭhuniñ^ū, to die).

sōth^ū स्वथु । सेतुः m. an embankment, a river embankment (often used as a road, or even as a bridge) (cf. sum-s^o, p. 911b, l. 6; sēmanz-sōthi, p. 913b, l. 45; swa-mana-s^o, s.v. swa) (El. suth; L. 458, sut; L.V. 74, 98 (= K.Pr. 18); Śiv. 371, 1143, 1829; Rām. 36, 794-7, 1749).

sōth सोठ् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. sōṭas सोटस्), concord, association, agreement. —karun —करुन् । ऐकमत्यविधानम् m.inf. (of former enemies) to make concord, to make it up, become friends. —rōzun —रोजुन् । संयोगस्थितिः m.inf. concord to continue. —thawun —थवुन् । संयोगपालनम् m.inf. to keep up intimacy for the future (esp. with some powerful person in the hope of future help).

sōth सोथ् or sōnth सोथ् । वसन्तः m. (sg. dat. sōtas सोतस्), the spring season, spring time [considered as covering two months, viz. Tsith^ar (in Skt. Caitra = March-April) and Wāhēkh (in Skt. Vaiśākha = April-May), and hence as covering the period when the sun is in Pisces and Aries (Skt. Mīna and Mēṣa)] (L. 326, sont; Śiv. 1573, 1651, 1848; Rām. 678; K. 100; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 78, 203); the spring festival held on the day of the sun's entry into Pisces (called in Skt. the Caitra-samkrānti), spring-day (L. 265, 464, sont). -kāl -काल् । वसन्तसमयः m. spring time (Rām. 1661). -kōlⁱ -कालि । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring. -kāluk^ū -कालुकु । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. -kāluc^ū -कालचू), of, or belonging to, the spring. -kālyuk^ū -काल्युकु । वासन्तिकः gen. of -kōlⁱ (f. -kālic^ū -कालिचू), id. —karun —करुन् । उत्सवाचरणम् m.inf. to carry out the spring festival. -mās -मास् । वसन्तकालः m. the spring month, springtide. —yun^ū —यिनु । वसन्तागमः m.inf. spring to come.

sōta-bōg^ū सोत-बोगु । वासन्तोपायनम् m. the spring-gift, the present sent on the spring festival to a bride and her husband by her parents. -dōy -दय् । वसन्तसंक्रमद्वितीयाहः f. the second day after the spring festival. -kani -कनि । वसन्तप्रायकाले adv. at or about spring time. -kanyuk^ū -कन्युकु । वसन्तप्रायकालसंबन्धी gen. (f. -kanic^ū -कनिचू), of, or belonging to, about spring time. -mās -मास् । वसन्तर्तुः m. a spring month, i.e. one of the two months Tsith^ar and Wāhēkh (see ab.); the spring season, spring time. -mōsⁱ -मासि । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring time. -māwas -मावस् । मीनसंक्रान्तिपूर्वाहः m. the day before the spring festival (held on the sun's entry into Pisces), i.e. the last day of the sun's stay in Aquarius. On the evening of this day a large basket is filled with paddy, on the top of which are placed jewelled ornaments of silver and gold, curds, flowers, rice-cakes, walnuts, lights, and other articles. This is deposited on the east side of the bed of the head of the household, and on the morning of the next day (i.e. of the spring festival) it is greeted with hymns and blessings by every member of the family, great and small. Each then takes one of the fruits or flowers, bathes, and casts it into the river. -phal -फल । वासन्तफलम् m. a spring crop (e.g. barley, wheat, mustard, etc.); the astrological result of the conjunction of planets occurring on the occasion of the spring festival. -phulay -फुलय् । वासन्तपुष्पविकासः f. the spring-flowering, the blooming of flowers in the spring. -sul -सुल् । वासन्तारम्भकालः f. a spring-dawn, the beginning of the year (on the occasion of the spring festival); met. a very early time, a time coming

very quickly (e.g. for the early completion of some prolonged work). -suli -सुलि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very soon, very early. -tray -त्रय् । वसन्तसंक्रमतृतीयाहः f. the third day after the spring festival, i.e. the third day of the sun's residence in Pisces (on which a festival and worship are held). -wōn^u -वोऩ् । वासन्तवारि m. spring-water, the river floods after the spring melting of the winter snow.

sōtuk^u सौतुकु । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. sōtūc^u सौतैचू), of, or belonging to, spring.

sōtun^u सौतुनु adj. (f. sōtūn^u सौतैनु), of, or belonging to, spring (Rām. 14, 1089).

sōtas-kyut^u सौतस्-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring.

sōth सांथ, see sōyēth.

sōthⁱ सांथि । सहचरः m. a comrade, associate, companion, ally, accomplice, mate, assistant (El. also sōth; Gr.M. sōthī; Śiv. sōthī, 1552).

sūth सूठ m. (sg. dat. sūtas सूतस्), the puff of smoke from a pipe (Gr.Gr. 18).

sūth 1 सूथ m. (sg. dat. sūtas सूतस्), a bard (Śiv. 670).

sūth 2 सूथ । रोषप्रकृतिका f. (sg. dat. sūṭh^u सूठू), an irascible woman, an ill-tempered woman, termagant, shrew.

sēthāh स्याहा or siṭhāh सिठाह (sometimes written sēthā स्याहा) । वज्रलः adj. c.g. (pl. dat. sēthāhan स्याहान्, Gr.M., Śiv. 420-1), abundant, copious, much, plentiful (Gr.Gr. 187; Gr.M.; Śiv. 429-30, 706, 755, 795, 912; Rām. 69, 71, 317, 421, etc.; H. viii, 4); numerous, manifold, many (cf. osh^u sēthāh pakān, p. 47b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 154; Śiv. 328, 1764; Rām. 118, 304, etc.; K. 565; YZ. 267);

as adv. very, extremely, much, abundantly (Gr.M.; W. 96, sētha; Śiv. 431, 436, 470, 475, 537, 633, 656, 691, 708, etc.; Rām. 52, 54, 75, 80, 104, 116, 153, etc.; H. viii, 1, 9, 11, 12, 14; xii, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15; YZ. 84). —āsun —आसुन् m.inf. to abound (Śiv. 428, 433, 437).

sēthāhi ranga स्याहाहि रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr. 154).

sōth^akh खट्ख । स्फटिकः m. (sg. dat. sōth^akas खट्कस्), crystal, quartz (El. soṭka, Śiv. 1657, Rām. 571, K. 921).

sōth^aka-tujⁱ खट्क-टुजि । स्फटिकखण्डम् f. a splinter, or piece, of crystal.

sōth^akuw^u खट्कुवु । स्फटिकमयः adj. (f. sōth^akūv^u खट्कुवू), made of crystal.

sthalī स्थली f. a spot of ground, in such Skt. compounds as dēva-sthalī (p. 261b, l. 47), a god-spot, i.e. a spot of ground sacred to the gods or hallowed by their presence (Śiv. 1170).

sthūl स्थूल adj. c.g. large, great, big, bulky, huge (opp. to sūkshma, q.v.) (Śiv. 1026, 1198, 1853).

sthān स्थान m. a place, spot, site, position, locality (cf. nābi-s^o, p. 619b, l. 14; parama-s^o, p. 760a, l. 21) (L.V. 57, 82; Śiv. 20, 1050, 1601, 1654, 1659, 1700). Cf. stān.

sthir स्थिर adj. c.g. fixed, firm, permanent (L.V. 73).

s^ath^ar सथर् । सूत्रम्, पैचवतन्तुसमुदायः, विवृतपूतानावेष्टितपिचुसमुदायः m. (sg. dat. s^atras सत्रस् or s^at^aras सत्रस्), thread (cf. paṭa-s^o, p. 793b, l. 33) (El. sathir, thread); string, line, cord; a bunch, or hank, of thread; an aphoristic rule, a technical or memorial rule; cotton which has been carded and cleansed, but not yet spun into thread (El. sathir, cotton, sithar, cotton without seeds; K.Pr. 214, situr). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रयत्नारम्भः m.inf. to set the thread (on the loom); hence, to make the preliminaries for a work to be undertaken.

s^atra-(or s^at^ara-)dōr सत्र-(सत्र-)-दोर् । दीर्घकार्पासपटः f. a long stretch of cotton cloth as issuing from the loom, a 'thān' of cloth, cloth in the piece. -dōra -दोर् । पैचवपटवितानयन्त्रम् m. a loom for weaving. -kōn^u -कोनु । सूत्रपुटकम् m. the roll or ball of cotton thread as wound on the distaff (El.). -kān^{er} -कात्र् । सूत्रपुटकम् f., id. -pot^u -पेटु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of cloth, in which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool. -ṣādar -षाद्वर् । पटविशेषः f. a sheet of a cloth of which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool.

sēthur सथुर् । मृक्षेपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. sētharas सथरस्), a kind of mud plaster (mixed with chaff). sēthis सथिस्, see syoth^u.

satahaith सतहैठ or satahōth सतहाठ । सप्तषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. satahai(hō)ṭhan सतहै(हा)ठन्), sixty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satahūṭhyum^u सतहूठिमु । सप्तषष्टितमः ord. (f. satahūṭhim^u सतहूठिमु), sixty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79, where it is written satahaithyum^u).

satahūṭhyun^u सतहूठिनु । सप्तषष्टिपण्यः adj. (f. satahūṭhiñ^u सतहूठिनु), costing sixty-seven (rupees or the like); having wages of sixty-seven (rupees or the like).

sthāwar स्थावर् adj. c.g. fixed to one spot, stationary, unmovable, inanimate (opp. to zangam) (Śiv. 1631).

sātēki or sātyaki सात्यकि m. N. of Krushna's (Kṛṣṇa's) charioteer (in Skt. sātyaki) (K. 820).

soṭka, see sōth^akh.

sutukh सुतुख m. (sg. dat. sutakas सुतकस्), the ceremonial lustration with incense of the house and family performed by the midwife on the

satsadāshiv सत्सदाशिव् m. the good Sadā-shiv, a N. of Śiva (see sadā-shiv, p. 863b, l. 5) (Śiv. 518).
 satashīth सतशीथ् । सप्ताशीतिः card. (pl. dat. satashītan सतशीतन्), eighty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79). satashītan-hond^u सतशीतन्-हन्दु । सप्ताशीतिपण्यादिनियमः adj. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, eighty-seven; costing, or worth, eighty-seven (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-seven (rupees or the like).
 satashītyum^u सतशीतिम् । सप्ताशीतितमः ord. (f. satashītim^u सतशीतिम्), eighty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).
 satsamāgam सत्समागम् m. association with the virtuous (cf. samāgam) (Śiv. 1769).
 satsang सत्सङ्ग or (Śiv. 518) sath-sang सथ्-सङ्ग m. association with the virtuous (cf. sath 4) (Śiv. 19, 229, 249, 382, 445, 518 (sath-), 571, 849, 877, 1025, 1075, 1351, 1404, 1601, 1783, 1803).
 satasatath सतसतथ् । सप्तसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. satasatatan सतसततन्), seventy-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).
 satasatatyum^u सतसततिम् । सप्तसप्ततितमः ord. (f. sata-satatim^u सतसततिम्), seventy-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).
 satasatatyun^u सतसततिन् । सप्तसप्ततिपण्यः adj. (f. satasatatin^u सतसततिन्), costing, or worth, seventy-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of seventy-seven (rupees or the like).
 stutā स्तुता f. praise, a hymn of praise (K. 331, 337). Cf. tōtā, tōth 2, and tōth.
 sattō सत्त्व, see satū.
 satātⁱ सतति m.pl. a group of seventy, a seventy; the form taken by satath, seventy, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in kāh satātⁱ sath hath ta satath, eleven seventies are seven hundred and seventy (Gr.Gr. 86).
 satut^u सतुतु or satatut^u सततुतु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain small bird, described as having a long beak and tail, reddish wings, and a cry like that of the kōil or Indian cuckoo (El. satatūt, lapwing; K.Pr. 38 (a lapwing), 189 (a hoopoo)).
 satath सतथ् । सप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. satatan सततन्), seventy (Gr.Gr. 79, 148). satatan-andar सततन्-अन्दर् । सप्ततिवर्षवयाः adj. c.g. in seventy, i.e. seventy years old.
 satēṭha सटेट card. about seven, approximately seven (Gr.Gr. 83).
 satatōjih सततांजिह । सप्तचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78) (El. satajih). satatōjihan-hond^u सततांजिहन्-हन्दु । सप्तचत्वारिंशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, forty-seven; worth, or costing, forty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of forty-seven (rupees or the like).
 satatōjīhyum^u सततांजिहिम् । सप्तचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. satatōjīhim^u सततांजिहिम्), forty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satatr^h सतत्रह । सप्तत्रिंशत् card. thirty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77).
 satatr^hhan-hond^u सतत्रहन-हन्दु । सप्तत्रिंशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, thirty-seven; costing, or worth, thirty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of thirty-seven (rupees or the like).
 satatr^hhyum^u सतत्रहिम् । सप्तत्रिंशः ord. (f. satatr^hhim^u सतत्रहिम्), thirty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).
 satatut^u सततुतु, satatūt, see satut^u.
 sattwa सत्त्व, see satū.
 satatyum^u सततिम् । सप्ततितमः ord. (f. satatim^u सततिम्), seventieth (Gr.Gr. 79).
 satatyun^u सततिन् । सप्ततिपण्यः adj. (f. satatin^u सततिन्), costing, or worth, seventy (rupees or the like) (Gr.Gr. 148); earning wages of seventy (rupees or the like).
 satāv सताव् । उद्वेजनम् m. worrying, teasing, harassing, interrupting or distracting (a person busily occupied in some work). —lāgun —लागुन् । कोलाहलादिनोद्वेजनम् m.inf. to distract or tease (a person busily employed on something, by raising a noise, worrying with requests, or the like). —yun^u —यिन् । अत्युद्वेगोद्भवः m.inf. such worry, teasing, harassment, or distraction to come (upon a person).
 satōwuh सतोवुह । सप्तविंशतिः card. twenty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77, Śiv. 38, K. 1024). satōwuhan-hond^u सतोवुहन-हन्दु । सप्तविंशतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, twenty-seven; worth, or costing twenty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of twenty-seven (rupees or the like).
 sotwāh सत्वाह, see sot^u.
 satōwuhyum^u सतोवुहिम् । सप्तविंशः ord. (f. satōwuhim^u सतोवुहिम्), twenty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).
 satāwun सतावुन् । विवाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. satōw^u सतोवु). This verb is impersonal, and, in tenses which change for gender, is conjugated in the feminine) to trouble, tease, worry, molest, interrupt, persecute, harass (Gr.M.). satōw^u-mot^u सतोवु-मत्तु । उद्वेजितः worried, harassed, teased. The fem. is used impersonally in satōv^u-müṣ^u सतावू-मञ्जू । उद्वेगोद्भावनम्, as in āmⁱ chēm satōv^u-müṣ^u, by this, there is worry to me, i.e. this worries me.
 satawanzāh सतवज्जाह । सप्तपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78). satawanzāhan-hond^u सतवज्जाहन-हन्दु । सप्तपञ्चाशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, fifty-seven; worth, or costing, fifty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of fifty-seven (rupees or the like).
 satawanzōhyum^u सतवज्जाहिम् । सप्तपञ्चाशः ord. (f. satawanzōhim^u सतवज्जाहिम्), fifty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).
 satāviññā सताविंश । उद्वेजना f. that which causes worry,

teasing, or harassment to a person (used impersonally).

Cf. *satöv^u-mü^u*, p. 949b, l. 38.

sataway सतवय्, see sath 3.

satya or satē सत्य, a Skt. word, the equivalent of sath 1, q.v. used in the following Skt. compounds:— *satya-bām* सत्य-व(भ)ाम् or *satē-bāmā* सत्य-व(भ)ामा f. 'having true lustre', N. of the daughter of Satrājī, and one of the wives of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Satyabhāmā*) (Śiv. 1437; K. 687–8, 690, 694, 772–3, 777, 935, 938). *satya-bāv* सत्य-वा(भा)व् m. truthfulness, *satya-bāwa*, adv. in truthfulness, truthfully. *satya-dēv* सत्य-देव् m. the god of truth, a title of Shiva (Śiva) (Śiv. 1403, 1628). *satya-nārāyēn* सत्य-नारायण् m. a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1403). *satya-rūph* सत्य-रूप् m. (sg. dat. -*rūpas* -रूपस्), one who possesses the form of truth, one whose essence is truth, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 518). *satya-wōdī* सत्य-वादी adj. e.g. a speaker of truth, truthful, sincere (Śiv. 518). *satya-yōg* सत्य-युग् m. the first of the four *yugas* or ages of the world, the age of truth and purity, the golden age.

satyā सत्या । सद्बुद्धिः, गुणः f. (of a person) good intelligence, intelligence gained from good experience, sagacity, good judgment; (of a thing) suitable quality; N. of the daughter of Nagnajit, king of Ayōdhyā, who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 716). *satyā-nās* सत्या-नास् m. destruction, ruin, total destruction, perdition, annihilation. *satyā-nās gaṭhun* सत्या-नास् गच्छन् । सत्ताविनाशोद्भवः m.inf. total destruction to occur, to be destroyed, ruined, etc. —*wōthūn^u* —वथन् । सद्बुद्धिसद्गुणविभ्रंशः f. intelligence, good behaviour, thoroughness, or the like, to decay or be ruined.

satay सतय्, see sath 3.

sūty सूत्य [also written *sūtⁱ* सूति or (m.c. Rām. 1594, 1611) *sūtī* सूती] or *sūtin* सूतिन् adv. and postpos. governing dat. or abl. (El. *set*, *seth*; W. 98, *sōtⁱ*).

A. adv. with, together, in company, as a companion [(*sūty*) Rām. 870, 953, 1686, 1756; K. 780; H. vii, 5; x, 14; xii, 2, 16; (*sūtin*) Rām. 855; K. 727]. Cf. also bel.

B. Postpos. governing dat., with, together with, associated with, (striving) with, it being implied that the person or thing accompanied is the principal, and he who (or that which) accompanies is the appendage. Thus in *mōlis-sūty* (or *sūtin*) āv, he came with the father, it is implied that the father is the principal, while the son who came is the appendage, i.e. that the father brought the son along with him. If the superiority of the parties is reversed, we must use *sān* (q.v.) instead of *sūty*. Thus *mōlis-sān āv*, indicates that the father is the appendage so that it is implied

that the other brought his father along with him [Gr.Gr. 44; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 57, 92; Śiv. 12, 23, 38, 69, 84, 114–5, 164, 182, 196, 240, 278, 353, 432, 519, 593, etc.; Rām. 35, 73, 88, 103, 120, 171, 176, 327, 330, 428, 435, 448, 484, 530, 611, 690, 705, 803, 848, 904, 943, etc.; (in Rām. 152, 701, the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb); K. 200–1, 211, 279, 286 (pron. suff.), 287–8, etc.; H. iii, 7, 8; v. 7, 10; vii, 6; viii, 3, 7, 11, etc.; YZ. 93, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 160, 527, 799, 1460, 1664, 1688; Rām. 361, 1027, 1639, 1647–8, 1677, 1691 (in the foregoing in Rām. the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb), (governing dat.) 31, 90, 94–5, 106, 142, 317, 469, 488, etc.; K. 727 (pron. suff.), 748; H. i, 7; YZ. 23].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the dat., when we should expect the abl. Thus (*sūtin*) Rām. 33, *satas sūtin pūr^u*, filled with truth; 838, *tas sūtin* (for *tami s^o*) for that reason, therefore.

C. Governing abl., with, by means of (indicating the instrument). Thus, *shrāki-sūtin*, (cut) with a knife (cf. *ami*-(*amiy*)-*sūty*, p. 55a, l. 12, p. 55b, l. 8; *atha-s^o*, p. 62b, l. 40) [Gr.Gr. 20, *sūtin*; 47; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 25; Śiv. 13, 17–19, 27, 51, 92, 170, 191, 239, 254, etc.; Rām. 6, 16, 47, 233, 449, 479, etc.; K. 5, 154, 165, 171, 232, 247, etc.; H. v, 4; vii, 19; viii, 7; x, 8; xii, 12, 16, 17; YZ. 35, 50; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 23–4, 130, 191, 269, 281, 505, 590, 746, 992, etc.; Rām. 409, 435, 457, 478, 480, 582, 703, 839, 1006, 1176, 1200, 1376, 1411, 1648; K. 646; H. ix, 5, 12; YZ. 79]; of, resulting from, with (denoting material, race, stock, etc.), in accordance with; *sērē mēsi sūty*, bricks (made) of clay; *āba-s^o* (filled) with water, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) Śiv. 58, 512, 919, 1200, 1245, 1474; Rām. 285, 1022; K. 231, 350, 414, 921; (*sūtin*) K. 984]; in consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through (*bōchi sūty*, dying of hunger, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) L.V. 83; Śiv. 26, 102, 110, 165, 167, 207, 214, 229, 248, 251, etc.; Rām. 230, 377, 533, 781, etc.; K. 13, 51, 61, 91, 175, 230, 301, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 128, 170, 471; Rām. 96, 199, 200, 603, 655, 828, 1117, 1189, 1192, 1194, 1210, 1221, 1374, 1377, 1379, 1545, 1567, 1618; K. 424, 625].

Instead of the ablative, we may use the ablative masculine of the genitive. Thus (from *dēka*) *dēkaki sūtin*, by means of the forehead; *guri-sūtin* or *guri-sandi sūtin*, by means of a horse [Gr.Gr. 47; (*sūty*) Śiv. 361, 1018, 1509, 1592–3, 1642; Rām. 176; K. 583; H. i, 3; v, 5; vi, 16; vii, 10, 13; x, 4; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 171; H. i, 4].

In this sense, it sometimes forms a kind of adverb or other indeclinable, as in **avēz^u-sūty**, with incorrectness, i.e. wrongly, p. 71a, l. 5; **bükts^us°**, courteously, K. 574; devotedly, K. 704; **dayāyⁱ-s°**, with kindness, i.e. please! p. 267a, l. 3; Śiv. 1223, 1319; **gōda-s°**, with the beginning, i.e. from the first, p. 277a, l. 41; **lōla-s°**, affectionately, K. 523; **mana-s°**, with the heart, cordially, p. 572a, l. 42; [(*sūtin*) Śiv. 192, 438, 504, 1411].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the abl., when we should expect the dat. Thus:—(*sūtin*) Rām. 1097, **pōshau-s° kul^u**, a tree with flowers.

sūtin suv सूतिन् सुव् postpos. (governing dat.) in close contact with, (of place) right inside, in (or into) the very heart of (Rām. 606).

sūtinay सूतिनय्, emph. form of **sūtin**, with, in company with (Śiv. 647, 684).

sōtiy सातिय् or **sūtiy सूतिय्**, emph. form of **sūty**, as in **tim chih bāzi-sūtiy dōh nibāwān**, they live only by deceit (Gr.M.; so L.V. 25; Śiv. 1611; K.Pr. 107, *suēti*; id. 208, *suti dugah* (i.e. *sūtiy dōga*), by means of pounding, by continued pounding, by blow after blow).

sūty(sūtin) anun सूत्य्(सूतिन्) अनुन् m.inf. to bring with one, to bring along ((*sūty*) Śiv. 717, 1670; K. 494; (*sūtin*) Rām. 971). **-bōj^u -बोज्** m. one who accompanies, a companion, friend, associate (Śiv. 1832); a follower, a servant (Śiv. 169). **—hyon^u —ह्यनु** m.inf. to take a person (along) with oneself, to bring (a person) along, to bring in one's train [(*sūty*) Śiv. 169, 629, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456, 1459, 1581, 1672 (*pānas sūty hyon^u*), 1836; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1323, 1554, 1698, 1758; K. 14, 24, 28, 83, 203, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 6; YZ. 88; (*sūtin*) Rām. 1322; K. 647]. **—nyun^u —निनु** m.inf. to take (a person) with one, to take a person along (Śiv. 1380, 1676 (*pānas sūty nyun^u*); Rām. 953; K. 69 (*pānas sūty n°*), 196 (*id.*), 203 (*id.*), 283 (*id.*), etc.). **—pakun —पकुन्** m.inf. to go along in company, to accompany, be a fellow traveller (with, dat.) (Rām. 870). **—pakawun^u —पकवुन्** n.ag. (f. **—pakavūn^u —पकवून्**), a fellow traveller (El. *set-pakaicun*).

sūty-sūtin सूत्य्-सूतिन् adv. accompanying, in company (with a person) (Śiv. 1115, 1134). **sūty-sūtinay सूत्य्-सूतिनय्**, id. (Śiv. 636). **sūty-sūtin hyon^u सूत्य्-सूतिन् ह्यनु** m.inf. to take (a person) along with one. **sūty-sūty सूत्य्-सूत्य्** adv. and postpos. with, together (with, dat.), in one company, in society (with) (Śiv. 94, 986, 1054, 1154, 1362, 1445, 1581; Rām. 871, 1779; H. vii, 5; YZ. 25). **sūty-sūtiy सूत्य्-सूतिय्** adv., i.q. **sūty-sūty** (Śiv. 1186).

The word **sūtin** is naturally scanned in poetry as two long syllables (— —) as in Rām. 96, **dapan s^{ah} bīma-sūtin gāsa hēth āv**, but occasionally it is scanned as — —, as in Rām. 95, **korukh hārēn-sūtin brāryau vēsāpōn^u**. In both these lines the metre is — — — — — — — — — —. In 95 the scansion of **vēsāpōn^u** is irregularly — — —. Other examples of — — are Rām. 469, 530, 606, 626, 917, 1097, 1163, 1189, 1200, 1280, 1389.

10 **sātyaki सात्यकि**, see **sātēki**.

satyum^u सत्युम् or **satim^u सतिम्**, सप्तमः ord. (f. **satim^u सतिम्**), seventh (Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 1154; K. 41, 132; H. v, 7; xii, 7).

15 **sitēza सितेज्** ستيزه m. controversy, altercation, quarrelling dispute; (in Ksh.) abuse, vituperation, invective, contumely (Rām. 963, 1239).

s^{ah} 1 सच्। **सौचिकः** m. a tailor (cf. **janda-s°**, p. 375a, l. 28; **tōpa-s°**; **tōpi-s°**, s.v. **tūpⁱ**) (Gr.Gr. 32; L. 464, *suts*; W. 18, *sats*; L.V. 103; Rām. 911). **-mōzūrⁱ 1 -खजूरि**। **सौचिकभृतिः** f. the amount paid to a tailor for work done, a tailor's wages.

s^{ah} 2 सच्। **सूचीविशेषः** m. a large strong needle (such as is used for sewing sacks. An ordinary needle is **s^{ah}an 2**, q.v.); cf. **suwa 1**, and **Wakhī sīs**, a needle. **-mub^u -मुबु**। **सूचीकर्माजितद्रव्यम्** m. the bits of cloth that are left over and unused after a tailor has cut out and made a garment; met. a tailor's profits; cf. **mub^u** and **mōtsun**. **-mōzūrⁱ 2 -खजूरि**। **सूचीकर्मवृत्तिः** f. a living made by the needle, the livelihood or profession of a tailor.

30 **sīṣ^u सीषू**, see **sēth**.

sōṣ^u स्वू, see **sōt^u** and **sōth**.

s^uṣ^u सू, see **s^{atun}**.

sūṣ^u सू, see **sath 2** and **satun**.

35 **sas^{har} सहर** or **sas^{har} ससहर**। **सहितत्वम्** m. the being accompanied by (anything), the being possessed of, the being endowed with (the opposite of **ra^{sh}har**, q.v.) (cf. **darma-s°**, p. 245a, l. 2; **phala-s°**, p. 672b, l. 5; **prayēma-s°**, p. 774a, l. 45); endowments, possessions, wealth at the owner's own disposal. Cf. **sost^u**.

40 **sōṣal स्वचल्**। **सौवर्चललता** f. mallows (El.) (cf. **gurⁱ-s°**, p. 299a, l. 9; **sinⁱ-muhima s°**, s.v. **syun^u**) (L. 75 *sutsal*, *Malva rotundifolia*, used medicinally as an expectorant; K.Pr. 201, 208).

45 **sīṣ^ulad सीषूलद**। **प्रमादी, अविनीतः, दुष्करः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sīṣ^u-ladiⁿ सीषूलदिन्**), an epileptic, one who suffers from epilepsy; (esp. of a child) one who is naughty, disobedient, annoying, and destructive; (of some work) arduous of accomplishment, to be accomplished only by the expenditure of great bodily and

mental labour (cf. *arsīṣ^ulad* and *arasīṣ^ulad*, p. 45a, ll. 6, 8). Cf. *sētalad* and *sēth*.

s^uṣ^u-müṣ^u सूचू-मचू, see *s^atun*.

s^aṣan 1 सूचन् । सूचनम् m. (sg. dat. s^aṣanas सूचनस्), warning, informing, esp. by hinting, private indication, gestures, or the like.

s^aṣan 2 सूचन् । सूची f. (sg. dat. s^aṣiñ^u सूचिन्), a needle (for sewing) (a large needle is s^aṣ 2, q.v.) (cf. *janda-s^o*, p. 375a, l. 21; *phālī-s^o*, p. 694b, l. 22); *tōpi-s^o*, s.v. *tūpⁱ* (Gr.M.; L. 462, *satzan*; K.Pr. 208).

s^aṣiñ^u- (also written s^aṣāñē-)kōm^u सूचिन्- (सूचिन्-)कामू (usually written -कामू by Hindūs) । सूचीचित्रकर्म f. 'needle-work', i.e. silk embroidery. -mōzūrī-स्वजूरि । सूचीकर्माजीवः f. needle-work, a livelihood gained by needle-work, a tailor's profession, tailoring. -poh^u -पहु । सूचीरन्ध्रम् m. 'a needle's spleen', i.e. a needle's eye. -pow^u -पवु or -pōw^u -पोवु । सूचीरन्ध्रम् m. a needle's eye (K.Pr. 190, *sētsanih pāvih*, by the eye of a needle). Like *poh^u*, -pow^u also means 'spleen'. -pyot^u -प्यतु । सूच्यम् m. the point of a needle.

s^aṣan 3 सूचन् f. a festival indicating (see s^aṣan 1) some event, as in *sōkh-s^aṣan*, p. 905b, l. 4, a festival in honour of some happy event.

sōṣan स्वचन् f. in the following:— sōṣiñ^u- (also written sōṣāñē-)tul^u स्वचिन्- (स्वचिन्-)तुलु । सूचवेष्टनाधारतुणतूलिका m. a hollow straw (fitting over the iron spindle) on which thread is wound while being spun.

sōṣar स्वचर् । शान्तता m. calmness, quietness; the condition of being extinguished. Cf. *sōt^u*.

sōṣ^aran स्वचरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. sōṣ^arūñ^u स्वचरन्चू), appeasing, calming, extinguishing (e.g. of fire, fever, grief, or the like).

sōṣ^arun स्वचरन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōṣ^or^u स्वचरु), to appease, calm, extinguish (e.g. fire, fever, grief, or the like) (causal of *sōtun*, q.v.).

sōṣ^arāwun स्वचरावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōṣ^arōw^u स्वचरोवु), i.q. *sōṣ^arun*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8). sōṣ^arōw^u-mot^u स्वचरोवु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. sōṣ^arōv^u-müṣ^u स्वचरावू-मचू), appeased, calmed, extinguished.

sathidākāsh सच्चिदाकाश, see *sath-ṣēth-ākāsh*, p. 945a, l. 31.

sathidānand सच्चिदानन्द, see *sath-ṣēth-ānand*, p. 945a, l. 35.

sōṣṣhand स्वच्छन्द adj. e.g. one who is uncontrolled, one who acts entirely at his own pleasure; hence, a N. of Shiwa (Śiva) (Śiv. 30, 48, 775, 1273).

sathith सच्चिथ, see *sath-ṣēth*, p. 945a, l. 27.

s^aṣōv सूचोव, see *s^atun*.

swa(sō) स्व adj. and pron. own; self. This is a Skt. word, and occurs only in borrowed Skt. compounds.

Owing to the fact that *u* following a consonant, and *u* in borrowed words, are both, in Ksh., pronounced as *o*, this word is frequently employed to suggest a double meaning, as in the following:— *swa-darshēna-myū^u* स्व-दर्शन-म्यूलु m. union with the Self (i.e. God) (brought about) by visiting (holy places), or union (brought about) by the excellent visiting (of holy places) (*sō-darshēna-myū^u*) (L.V. 36). *swa-man-bāg* स्व-मन्-बाग् m. the garden of one's own heart, or a jasmine garden (*sōman-bāg*) (L.V. 98 = K.Pr. 18). *swa-mana-sōth^u* स्व-मन-स्वथु m. the embankment of (the illusions of) one's own mind, or (*suman-sōth^u*) an embankment with crazy bridges (*sum*) (L.V. 98). *swa-para-vēṣār* स्व-पर-व्यचार m. discrimination regarding the Self and the Supreme or discrimination regarding Him who is excellently supreme (*sō-para-vēṣār*) (L.V. 28). *swa-vēṣār* स्व-व्यचार m. discrimination on one's own Self, or *sō-vēṣār* good discrimination (L.V. 71, 79). Cf. *sō-vēṣār*.

swa-rūph स्व-रूप m. own form, i.e. the nature (of anything), identity with, as in *kha-swarūph*, He who is identical with absolute vacuity, the impersonal Supreme Deity (L.V. 15); *niza-swarūph*, the nature of what is one's own, the nature of Self (L.V. 67). *swa-swarūph* स्व-स्वरूप m. (sg. dat. -*swarūpas* -स्वरूपस्), a person's own form or nature (cf. *sōrūph*) (Śiv. 12, 1069). *swa-swayēm* स्व-स्वयम् m. one who is one's own self, one who is the Self (an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1850).

swoi (?) f. tamarisk (El.).

sawā सवा adj. with a quarter, increased by one-fourth, with one-fourth added (to it), a quarter more; cf.

swād 2. —*sēr* —सेर् । पूषविशेषः m. a seer (two pounds) and a quarter; a kind of large oake offered to Ganēsh (Skt. *Ganēśa*) on the fourth lunar day of the bright half of the month Bād^arapēth (in Skt. *Bhādra-pada* = August–September).

sēwā सेवा, see *siv*.

siv सिव m. boiling, in the following:— *siwa-hākh* सिव-हाख । जलपक्वशाकसूदः m. (sg. dat. -*hākas* -हाकस्), vegetables boiled in water. Cf. *siwun*.

siwā सिवा سوا or (q.v.) *siwāh* सिवाह postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides; without, deprived of (Rām. 196). Cf. *siwāh* and *siwōyⁱ*.

siv सीव or *siwā* सीवा or *sēwā* सेवा । सेवा f. service, servitude (Gr.M. *sēwā*; Śiv. (*sēwā*) 102, 970, 1073; (*siv*) 1314; K. (*siwā*) 782, 1094). —*karūñ^u* —करञ्जू f.inf. to do service (to, dat. or gen.), to serve, do

homage (to) (Śiv. (*siv*) 366, 477, 488, 527; Rām. 395, 423, 1533, 1641–3 ff., 1663; K. (*sivā*) 460, 503, 526, 780, 928, 979, 1069, 1132).

sivⁱ सिवि । हेकः adj. c.g. tame, domesticated (as a beast).

—gaṣhun —गह्नुन् । आयत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become domesticated, tamed (of a beast or the like); (of a human being) to become tamed, subjugated, dependent.

—karun —करन् । हेकतापादनम् m.inf. to tame, domesticate; to tame (a person), subjugate, make dependent.

sôw^u 1 सोवु । आद्यः adj. (f. sôv^u सावू), rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly (frequent —°; cf. bala-s°, p. 103a, l. 39; bata-s°, p. 137b, l. 2; dana-s°, p. 222a, l. 17; dyāra-s°, p. 217a, l. 5; māla-s°, p. 565a, l. 28; mūthri-s°, p. 606a, l. 36; māyā-s°, p. 612b, l. 31; phala-s°, p. 692b, l. 6; pōñē-s°, p. 746b, l. 31; rūma-s°, p. 834a, l. 35; ūnⁱ-sôv^u, p. 835b, l. 35; rūpa-sôw^u, p. 840b, l. 5; sōna-s°, p. 917b, l. 7) (Śiv. 58, Rām. 1784); rich, wealthy (El. *sáo*, *soe*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, *sáv* for *sôv^u*); plenteous, abounding (of a crop) (L.V. 66); also met. —°, as in atha-s°, with hands full (of money), liberal (p. 62b, l. 46); āyē-s°, long-lived, healthy (p. 73a, l. 25); mōla-s°, of great price, of high value (p. 566a, l. 45); mana-s°, firm-minded (p. 572a, l. 43); panāh-s°, (of cloth) fine and broad (p. 740a, l. 45). sôv^u kariūn^u सावू करन् । संपन्नत्वोपपादनम् f.inf. to cause a woman to be endowed with wealth, virtues, learning, and the like; to endow her with such.

sôw^u 2 सोवु 1 p.p. of sâwun (f. sôv^u सावू), used —° put to sleep, caused to sleep (cf. ada-sôw^u, p. 12a, l. 10) (K.Pr. 154).

sôv^u सावू, f. of the preceding, used as subst. f. to mean 'sleep', in the phrase sōta-s°, p. 946a, l. 32; sâvi-sân सावि-सान् adv. quietly (El. *sāvisan*).

suv सुव्, see suwa 2.

suwa 1 सुव । सूचीविशेषः m. a large coarse needle (for string, rope, or the like). Cf. s^aḥ 2.

suwa 2 सुव or (Rām. 606) suv सुव । संलग्नः adj. c.g. united, joined together, closely adhering, firmly fixed to, closely fitting together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like) (cf. sūtin-suv, p. 951a, l. 13); cf. suvyō-mot^u. suwa bēhun सुव व्यङ्गन् । सम्यग्योगापत्तिः m.inf. (of two things, actions, etc.) to fit closely together, to be intimately united (Rām. 606).

sawāb सवाल ثواب m. meed, compensation, requital, reward (esp. of obedience to God) (H. ix, 12); hence, a virtuous action (K.Pr. 14).

sōwōc^u स्ववाचू, see sōwōk^u.

swād 1 स्वाद् । आस्वादः, विचारः m. relish, flavour, taste, enjoyment (of food, story, music, or the like) (cf. pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 19) (K. 1147; K.Pr. 167, 200); prudence based on experience (of the results of dissipation, or of suffering from robbery, or from heedlessness, or the like). (Cf. sād 1.)

swādas pyon^u स्वादस् प्यन् । विचारे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into experience, to act cautiously as the result of unfortunate experience. —wātun —वातुन् । वास्तवावबोधपत्तिः m.inf. (after acting heedlessly) to adopt a cautious attitude born of experience.

swād 2 स्वाद् । सपाद् m. with a quarter, increased by a fourth, a quarter more (than) (cf. dūn^u-sōd^u, three-quarters and one and a quarter, p. 223b, l. 27) (W. 105). Cf. sawā.

swādūj^u स्वादजू, see swādul^u.

swādul^u स्वादुलु । आस्वादयुक्तः adj. (f. swādūj^u स्वादजू), having a taste, flavoured (sweet, bitter, sour, or so on) (of food, a story, a song, or the like).

sāwadān सावदान् or sāvidān साविदान् adj. c.g. (in Śiv. 23, 364, obl. sg. m. sāwadāna सावदान), attentive, heedful, cautious (Śiv. (*sāwa*°) 23, 40, 199, 364; (*sāvi*°) 480, 1491, 1654; Rām. (*sāwa*°) 736, 992; K. 1096, 1157); enraptured, full of joy, delighted (Śiv. (*sāvi*°) 273, 308, 939, 1554).

swōdith स्वादिह । आस्वादयुक्तः adj. c.g., i.q. swādul^u, q.v. siwāh सिवाह postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides (H. v, 9, governing dat.), see siwā and siwōyⁱ.

swāhākār स्वाहाकार् m. (a borrowed Skt. term) the ejaculation of the word *swāhā*, which is an exclamation used in making oblations to the gods (Śiv. 8).

sōwōk^u स्ववोकु । प्रशस्तवाक्यः adj. (f. sōwōc^u स्ववाचू), well-voiced, kindly-voiced, saying kindly or consoling words.

sīwakh सीवख् । सेवकः m. (sg. dat. sīwakas सीवकस्; f. sīwakēñ सीवक्यञ्, q.v.), a servant, servitor, follower (K. 335, 384).

sīwakēñ सीवक्यञ् । दासी f. a maid-servant (K. 738).

sīwākār सीवाकार् or sēwākār सेवाकार् । सेवाकर्मकरः m. one who does service (e.g. out of respect, or as a pupil to his teacher) (Śiv. (*sē*°) 9).

savikās सविकास m. that which has wide expansion, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V. 1).

swāl खाल्, i.q. sāl 1 m. an invitation (L. 460, *sawālā*; K. 402–4, 638).

sawāl सवाल سوال m. a question, query, interrogation (Gr.M.); a petition, application (H. x, 5). sawāl

ta jawāb सवाल त जवाब् m. question and answer, conversation (Gr.M.).

sawölī सवाली, (?) sröl स्रोल्, or (?) silein (El. *sawāli* f., *srol* m., *silein* m.) the alder, *Alnus* (cf. *balūt*) (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Alnus nitida*).

sawul^u सवुल् in awol^u-sawul^u, p. 71a, l. 38, q.v.

sōvēla स्वेल । प्रशस्तसमयः m. a happy time, a time of prosperity, good times.

swōmī स्वामि or swōmī स्वामी m. a master, a lord (Gr.M.; L.V. 13; Śiv. 159, 215, 237, 388, 418, 525, 716, 749, 837, 1247, 1458, 1574, 1708, 1897; K. 168, 384).

sāwun सावुन् । शयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōw^u सोवु), to put to sleep, lull to sleep, induce sleep (in another) (Gr.Gr. 23, 176, causal of *shōngun*, q.v.; L. 464, *saicun*; W. 65; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 352, 1445, 1478, 1627, 1709, 1825, 1883; Rām. 216, 1292, 1432; K. 118; K.Pr. 57, 64); cf. *shōnganāwun*. sōw^u-mot^u सोवु-मंतु । शयितः perf. part. (f. sōv^u-mūṣ^u सावू-मन्तू), put to sleep, lulled to sleep.

siwun सिवुन् । सेवनम्, जले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. syuw^u सिवु), to serve, wait or attend on, do service to, minister to, obey; to honour, worship (cf. *pād siwānī*, p. 681a, l. 6); to stew, cook in water, boil (vegetables and the like); met. to tame, domesticate (an animal) (cf. *ada-syuw^u*, p. 12a, l. 18).

siwan-lěj^u सिवन्-ल्यजू । जलपाकोखा f. a saucepan or cooking pot for stewing (vegetables, etc.), a stewing-pan (small in size and made of earthenware). -phakh -फख् । पाकदौर्गन्धम् m. (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), the evil smell remaining in an emptied stewing-pot after cooking. -thōjī -थांजि । जलयोगिपाकस्थाली f. a large stewing-pan (of metal). -wōñ^u -वोत्रु । जलपाकावशिष्टजलम् m. the waste water in which vegetables, etc., have been stewed.

siwana yun^u सिवन यिनु । औष्ण्यपाकादिना स्निग्धीभवनम् pass. to become soft by boiling or stewing; (of the limbs) to become exhausted or relaxed by steam, perspiration, a close atmosphere, or the like; (of an animal) to become tamed, domesticated.

syuw^u-mot^u सिवु-मंतु । सेवितः, जले पाचितः perf. part. (f. siv^u-mūṣ^u सिवू-मन्तू), served, ministered to; honoured, worshipped; boiled in water (Śiv. 1328); tamed, domesticated.

sōwān स्वान् । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. sōwōñ^u स्ववांत्रू), a lucky word, a word or sentence of good omen (heard at the beginning of a work, or accidentally in any other connexion).

suwun सुवुन् । स्यूतिकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. suw^u सुवु), to sew (El. *siwun*, *suicun*) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; L. 463, *siwun*; K.Pr. 208, 257, 'sow' misprint for 'sew'); to sew together, stitch together; met. to fasten one thing to

another as if by sewing (Rām. 448, 1408, 1564). suw^u-mot^u सुवु-मंतु । स्यूतः perf. part. (f. suv^u-mūṣ^u सुवू-मन्तू), sewn, that of which the sewing has been completed.

sōwanda स्वन्द । सुखशीतकालः m. a pleasant winter (without much snow, rain, cold winds, and the like).

sōwōnda 1 स्वन्द । प्रसन्नस्वान्तः adj. c.g. of a kindly disposition. sōwōnda 2 स्वन्द । प्रेम्णा adv. in a kindly way, amiably, affectionately.

suwanāwun सुवानावुन् । सेवना conj. 1 (1 p.p. suwanōw^u सुवनोवु), to cause to sew, to set a person sewing.

sāvēñ^u साव्येत्रू f. a lady (W. 121, *sāicēñ^u*; K.Pr. 251, 253).

sōwōñ^u स्ववांत्रू । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. sōwāñē स्ववात्र), i.q. sōwān, q.v.

swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश, see sōprakāsh.

swar स्वर m. heaven (a word borrowed from Skt.) (L.V. 9).

sawār सवार, see suwār.

sāvēr सावर् । आढ्यत्वम् m. richness, abundance, prosperity, great property (cf. *baba-s°*, p. 77a, l. 17; *bata-s°*, p. 137b, l. 4; *dana-s°*, p. 222a, l. 19; *mūthri-s°*, p. 606a, l. 39; *māyē-s°*, p. 612b, l. 47; *phala-s°*, p. 692b, l. 8; *pōtra-s°*, p. 799b, l. 30). Cf. *sāway*.

sāvūr^u सावूरू । नीधस्तम्बविशेषः f. the beam supporting the eaves of a house.

sōwār स्वार् । शुभग्रहवासरः f. a lucky week-day (fortunate for beginning any work). (Each week-day is under a special planet, and the luckiness consists in the day having the special planet which is auspicious for the particular work.)

suwār सुवार سوار or sawār सवार adj. c.g. and subst. m. mounted, riding (on a horse, etc., dat.) (H. xii, 1, *sa°*); embarked (on a ship), riding (in a carriage), etc.; a rider, horseman (cf. *shēh-s°*, p. 873a, l. 43), (El. *saicār*; Gr.M., id.); (pl.) cavalry (Rām. (*sa°*) 1323, 1373, 1435). —*gaṣhun* —गकुन् or —*sapadun* —सपदुन् m.inf. to ride (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*sa°* *sōpanun*) 394, 409).

suvēr सुवर् । संयुक्तता m. the condition of fitting closely (e.g. a cover on dish). Cf. *suwa* 2.

suwōrī सुवारी سوارى or sawōrī सवारी f. riding (cf. *ratha-s°*, p. 847a, l. 17); horsemanship; anything in or on which one rides, a vehicle; retinue, cavalcade, suite (Śiv. (*sa°*) 580, 629, 724, 729, 783, 786, 958, 1356; Rām. 1756).

swarg स्वर्ग, see sōrg.

swörgī स्वर्गी adj. o.g. of, or belonging to, heaven (see *sōrg*), heavenly; met. worthy of heaven, magnificent, luxurious (of garments or the like) (K. 925, 1046).

sāvarni सावर्णि m. N. of a son of the Sun, his mother's name being in Skt. *Saravā*. He was the eighth of the fourteen Manus, the successive progenitors of sovereigns of the earth (Śiv. 854).

suw^aran सुव्रन् । सम्यक्संयोजना f. (sg. dat. **suw^arūn^ū** सुव्रन्), fitting (something) closely, fitting or forcing tightly (into something). Cf. **suwa** 2.

sawārun सवारुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sawōr^u** सवोरु), to prepare, construct; to undertake (a work) (Gr.M.); to arrange, regulate, rectify, correct, put in order. **sawōr^u-mot^u** सवोरु-मंतु । सुनिर्वाहितः perf. part. (f. **sawōr^u-mūṣ^ū** सवोरु-मन्तु), arranged, regulated, rectified, corrected, put in order.

suw^arāwun सुवरावुन् । सम्यक्संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^arōw^u** सुवरोवु), to fit tightly together, to join closely together (e.g. a dish and its cover or a bottle and its cork); cf. **suwa** 2. **suw^arōw^u-mot^u** सुवरोवु-मंतु । सम्यक्संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **suw^arōv^ū-mūṣ^ū** सुवरोवु-मन्तु), closely joined together, as ab.

swās स्वास्, see **sās** 1.

sāwīsan (El.), see **sōw^u** 2.

sōwāsan स्ववासन् । सदासना f. a pious resolution or determination (e.g. to act virtuously, to benefit others, to endow a holy place, or the like).

sōwāsēn स्ववास्त्र । पतिवन्ती f. a woman whose husband is alive (and of respected character).

swast स्वस्त, see **sōst**.

swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र, see **sōstibadr**.

swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु, see **sōstēstu**.

swāth स्वाथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **swōṣ^ū** स्वात्रू), a certain auspicious constellation, the star Arcturus (as forming the fourteenth Nakṣatra or lunar asterism, in Skt. *Śrāti*). **swōṣ^ū-tārūkh** स्वात्रू-तारुख् । स्वातितारा m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the star Arcturus.

sōwath स्वथ् । सुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **sōwati** स्ववति), a good road, i.e. a holy way (such as that followed on a pilgrimage).

swātma स्वात्म or **swātmā** स्वात्मा m. (a word borrowed from Skt.) one's own self; hence, the Self recognized as identical with the Supreme (L.V. (°mā) 39, 40, 61; Śiv. (°ma) 606).

swātantryatā स्वातन्त्र्यता f. (a borrowed Skt. term) freedom of will, free will, independence (Śiv. 1484).

sāvitri सवित्री f. N. of the wife of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 485, 1142).

sōvēṣār स्वयंत्रार or **suvēṣār** सुवयंत्रार m. (cf. **swa-vēṣār**, p. 952b, l. 18) good, or wise discrimination (Śiv. 950, 1272).

siwawun^u सिववुन् । सेवमानः n.ag. (**siwavūn^ū** सिववन्तू),

one who serves; one who honours, worships. N.ag. of **siwun**, q.v.

suwawun^u सुववुन् । सूतिकर्मवृत्तिकः n.ag. (f. **suwavūn^ū** सुववन्तू), one who sews, one who is occupied in sewing; a professional sewer, a tailor.

suwawañ सुववन् । सूतिभृतिः f. wages paid for sewing, a tailor's wages.

sāway सावय् । सौख्यम् m. happiness, prosperity (resulting from wealth, health, peace of mind, or the like), plenty of the good things of this life (cf. **baba-s^o**, p. 77a, l. 20; **bata-s^o**, p. 137b, l. 6; **dīshē-s^o**, p. 253a, l. 23; **hurⁱ-s^o**, p. 347a, l. 19; **lūka-s^o**, p. 519a, l. 30; **phala-s^o**, p. 692a, l. 9; **pōtra-s^o**, p. 799b, l. 32; **rūnⁱ-s^o**, p. 835b, l. 37; **sōkh-s^o**, p. 905b, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 129); cf. **sāvēr**. **sāwayē-vyot^u** सावय-व्यंतु । सौख्यसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-vēṣ^ū** -व्यन्तू), endowed with prosperity, fully prosperous and happy.

sawōyⁱ सवायि سوائی । अधिकवृत्तिः f. that which is extra, that which is more than has been agreed upon or is usual (e.g. in paying a dowry, work, or the like); extra collections or cesses. —**kadūn^ū** —कडन्तू । अधिकप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (in paying a dowry, or the like) to deal with more than the proper amount.

siwōyⁱ सिवायि سوائی । विना prep. and postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception of, except, save, besides, other than, over and above, further than, but (W. 97, *sirōi*; YZ. 101, *sicōy*). Cf. **siwā** and **siwāh**.

swayēm स्वयं or स्वयम्, see **sōyēm**.

suvyō-mot^u सुव्यो-मंतु । सम्यक्संगतः adj. (f. **suvyē-mūṣ^ū** सुव्ये-मन्तू), closely fitted or joined together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like). Cf. **suwa** 2.

swayēmwar स्वयंवर, see **sōyēmwar**.

sōviz^ū स्वविज्ञू । प्रशस्तवेला f. an auspicious moment or occasion, see **viz^ū**.

say 1 सय्, see **tih**.

say 2 सय् । सत्यापनम् m. ratification (of contract, bargain, or the like), earnest money (El. *sai*, f.; Gr.M.). —**thawun** —थवुन् । सत्यापननियमनम्, आशयाहणम् m.inf. to bind or fix the earnest money, to deposit the earnest money; met. after arousing desire, to offer hope of its achievement (K.Pr. 44, *sai*; 92, *sai*).

sāyē साय سایه । काया, समाश्रयः m. shade, shadow (cf. **pot^u-sāyē**, p. 788a, l. 14) (El. *sāyi* f.; Śiv. 897, 1475, 1722); shelter, protection. —**bāna** -बान (= سایه بان) m. a canopy, the roof, or fly, of a tent (Śiv. 1146, 1733); a sunshade, umbrella, parasol. —**karun** —करुन् । कायाश्रयणम्, आच्छादनम्, m.inf.

to rest in the shade (Śiv. 1813); to ward off rain, sunshine, etc. (by a roof, a cloth, or the like), to use an umbrella or sunshade. -rost^u -रस्तु । छायाच्छादनसहायाश्रयहीनः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), wanting in shade, shadeless; wanting protection.

sěy स्वय् । सूक्ष्मकीटसमुच्चयः f. a collection, or bunch, of maggots. —wōthūn^u —वृथञ् । बुद्धकीटसंघसमुद्भवः f.inf. a bunch of maggots to appear (in food or the like becoming corrupt).

siyā सिया, see siyāh.

sōy 1 स्वय्, suy सुय्, see tih.

sōy 2 स्वय् । आत्मगुप्ता (मर्कटी). अनर्थप्रवृत्तिः f. the common nettle (cf. bōta-s°, p. 138b, l. 32; ganda-s°, p. 289b, l. 46; suman-s°, p. 913b, l. 31); (El. sō,e; L. 75, urtica dioica; 462, soi; 76, sooi, a stomachic medicine; K.Pr. 13, suī); useless action, vain efforts, unprofitable exertions; peppermint (El. sōi). —āsūn^u —आसञ् । व्यर्थचेष्टनशीलता f.inf. vain efforts to exist, to be in the habit of making useless actions (worrying other people). —chāvūn^u —छावञ् । मर्कटीलतया बाधनम् f.inf. to beat or flog with nettles (a naughty boy or the like). —lagūn^u —लगञ् । मर्कटीलतास्पर्शपीडापत्तिः, व्यर्थचेष्टाप्रवृत्त्यासक्तिः f.inf. a nettle to touch (a person), to be stung by a nettle; to become engaged in fruitless actions (worrying other people).

sōyē-dōph स्वय-द्वप् । मर्कटीचुपः m. (sg. dat. -dōpas -द्वप्), a nettle-plant. -tūp^u -टूप । मर्कटीपुष्पम् m. the nettle-flower. -zand -ज़न्ड । मर्कटीलता m. a bunch of nettles; a nettle-plant.

sōy^u स्वयु । शाकभेदः m. a certain wild plant used in cooking (? El. sicoi, tamarisk).

suy सुय्, see tih.

suy^u सुयु m. a needle (i.q. s^ats 2) (K.Pr. 208).

syod^u स्यदु । ऋजुः adj. (f. sěz^u 2 स्यञ्), straight, not crooked, direct, even (cf. syod^u dastār, p. 256b, l. 20 (Gr.M.; W. 113 (siud), 123, 139; Śiv. 1018; K. 71; YZ. 298; K.Pr. 34, 39, 137, 191); opposite, facing (cf. sēda syod^u, p. 864a, l. 39) (H, viii, 6, 13); straightforward, honest, fair, candid, sincere (Gr.M.; Śiv. 471; K. 1021; K.Pr. 83); kindly (K. 384); plain, simple, easy, not difficult; straight, upright (YZ. 532; K.Pr. 78, 208); straight, regular (Gr.M.); direct (of a road) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 188); cf. sēda. —anun —अनुन् m.inf. to bring straight, to correct, rebuke (a naughty child, or the like) (K. 140). —gaṣhun —गहुन् । निर्वाधतया संपत्तिः m.inf. to go straight and unopposed to one's object (K. 433, 1059). —rōzun —रोजुन् । आनुकूल्याचरणम् m.inf. to remain straight and facing (something); to act in agreement

with, be favourable to. —sāda —साद । सरलवृत्तिः adj. (f. —sěz^u sāda —स्यञ् साद), simple, straightforward, artless (Śiv. 1218, 1305); (of clothes, ornaments or the like) moderate, not extravagant and not bad, decent, becoming, suitable. —syod^u —स्यदु । अविलम्बितम् adv. without delay, straightway, at once and without impediment.

syoduy स्यदुय् । निर्वाधम् adv. straightway, without impediment (Śiv. 86, 432); truthfully, honestly (Śiv. 1295).

sězi wati pakun स्यज़ि वति पकुन् । सन्मार्गे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go on a straight road, to go on the highway (not by byways) (cf. Śiv. 1805, 1830); met. to lead an honest, straightforward life.

sěz^u mūn^u स्यञ् मञ् । कार्यसिद्धिः f. 'the straight pupil of the eye'; hence, a straight, open, countenance (K.Pr. 60); met. successful accomplishment. —mūn^u gaṣhūn^u —मञ् गहुञ् । भाग्यसत्तासिद्धिसंभवः f.inf. successful accomplishment to occur (esp. when unexpected and a matter of good luck).

syud (W. 156) (i.q. سيد) m. a lord, chief, prince; any descendant of Husain (who was the grandson of Muḥammad), a Saiyid (W. 156).

sayād सयाद् سياد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher (Rām. 1496). Cf. sayyād.

sayēd सयद् سيد m. game, prey, chase, an object of the chase (El. sayad, prey).

siyāh सियाह سياد or (Rām. 1042) siyā सिया adj. e.g. black (YZ. 44, 141, 144). —pōsh سياد پوش adj. e.g. clad in black (El. siyah-posh).

syū^u स्यूल । क्रीडाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. silis सीलिस, abl. sēli सेलि), N. of a game formerly played by boys in Kashmīr. It is said to be extinct for half a century. In it a peg or post to which a long rope is fastened, is firmly fixed in the ground. One boy holding the other end of the rope taut, runs round in a circle, while the others try to catch him. He wards them off by kicking. If any boy succeeds in catching him, the captor takes his place, and so on till each has had his turn. The winner is the boy who succeeds in making the greatest number of complete circles.

sěyēl स्ययल् or sěyēlad स्ययलद् । बुद्धकीटसंघव्याप्तः adj. e.g. full of, or infested by, groups of maggots.

sōyēlad स्ययलद् । व्यर्थचेष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. sōyēladiñ स्ययलदिञ्) (a child or other) who worries others by fruitless actions.

syom^u स्यम् or syomb^u स्यम् । आधारमलम्, मलसंघातः, ईषद्विषाक्तत्वम् m. (sg. dat. sēmīś स्यमिस् or sēmbis स्यबिस्), sediment, silt (cf. nambala-s°, p. 637b, l. 19); a power of causing slight intoxication. —bēhun

—व्यङ्गन् । मलसंहतिः m.inf. sediment or silt to settle (at the bottom of water).

sāyēm सायं m. evening, sunset (El., K. 782). -kāl -काल् m. evening time, eventide.

sōyēm or swayēm स्वयं or स्वयम् pron. (a borrowed Skt. word), self, oneself (cf. swa-swayēm, p. 952b, l. 26) (L.V. 33; Śiv. 1020, 1843, 1850); by oneself; of oneself, of one's own accord; (or subst. m.) N. of a site in the Māch'pur Pargana of Kashmīr where volcanic phenomena are observed. At certain periods vapour issues from fissures in the ground. The Skt. name was *Srayambhū*. See RT.Tr. i, 34 (note). According to Stein (l.c.) the place is now called 'Sayam' (Śiv. 305, 1121, 1174, 1425). sōyēm-bū स्वयंबू(भू) m. the Self-existent, a title of the Supreme Deity, esp. in the character of Brahmā, Vishnu, or (Śiv. 835) Shiwa (Śiva). sōyēm sō स्वयं सो । स्वद्वयचरम् m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā character equivalent to the Nāgarī स्व *sva* (in Kāshmīrī sō). It is the first syllable of the Skt. word *svasti*, which is part of the Skt. phrase *ōm svasti ēkaṁ siddham*, which is uttered before enunciating the alphabet (see *JRAS.*, 1916, p. 681).

syomb^u स्यंबु, see syom^u.

sōyēmwar or swayēmwar स्वयंवर m. (a borrowed Skt. word) the public selection of a husband by a maiden of rank at an assembly of suitors held for the purpose (Śiv. 45, 629, 684; K. 709-10, 730, 893-4).

syon^u स्यनु । मन्दः, निर्लेवणः adj. (f. sēñ^u स्यन्), soft, tender (as food by prolonged cooking) (cf. ada-s^o, p. 12a, l. 13); slow, dull-witted, dull, soft; (of cooked food) without salt, insufficiently salted or seasoned (cf. ada-s^o, as ab.; atha-s^o, p. 62b, 48); (of a hard-hearted person) rendered tender-hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. sēnun. —kyon^u —क्यनु । लावण्यहीनताविहतः adj. (f. sēñ^u kēñ^u स्यन् क्यन्), (of food or the like) gone bad and corrupt for want of salt.

syun^u सिनु । व्यञ्जनम्, मांसम् m. (sg. dat. sinis सिनिस). With the suff. of the indef. art. this word takes the form sinwāh सिन्वाह, cf. gōg^aji-s^o, p. 279a, l. 25), a vegetable sauce, broth, stew (cf. bōṣ^u-s^o, p. 146a, l. 25; dōda-s^o, p. 190a, l. 25; gōg^aji-sinwāh, as ab.; hōkha-s^o, p. 327a, l. 36; nadārⁱ-s^o, p. 623a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 8, 42 (*sun*), 87 (*id.*) 93, 155, 201, 205, 219); what is eaten along with rice, and is either vegetables, meat, or fish (El. *sun*, *syun*; Gr.Gr. 163); a dish of food (L. 459, *sun*); a flesh-broth; flesh for broth (cf. nījē-s^o, p. 626b, l. 43).

sinⁱ-bar^ag सिनि-वर्ग । शाकादिपत्रम् m. a single leaf of a vegetable suitable for making broth; met. a

very little of vegetables and other materials for broth; -dēv -दव् । वङ्गलसूदभुक् m. (f. -dēviñ -दविञ्), one who eats much broth, a soup-gobbler. -gāsh -गाश् । सूदसौलभ्यम् m. cheapness or plenty of vegetables and other materials for broth; plenty of broth. -kōñ^u -काञ् f. a few vegetables (this word cannot be employed if meat is included in the idea) (Gr.Gr. 163). -lēj^u -लैज् । सूदोखा f. a saucepan for making broth; a vessel full of broth, a full soup-tureen. -lakta -लक्त । स्थूलं मांसखण्डम् m. a large lump of meat (such as a lump of a shoulder of mutton) for making broth. -muhim -मुहिम् । सूददौर्लभ्यम् m. dearness or scarcity of materials for making broth, or of broth. -muhima sōṣal -मुहिम् स्वत्तल । सूदाभावे सुवर्चला f. 'mallows when soup is dear'; met. (when something necessary is unobtainable) an inferior substitute (K.Pr. 201). -milawan -मिलवन् । सूदविनिमयाचारः f. (sg. dat. -milavūñ^u -मिलवञ्), a custom between neighbours of exchanging broth (indicating intimacy and similarity of caste). -myul^u -मिलु । सूदविनिमयसंयोगः m. 'soup-terms', a state of friendship between neighbours in which they are on terms of exchanging broth. -phol^u -फ़लु । मांससूदखण्डम् m. a tasty morsel in broth. -rān -रान् । और्वमांसखण्डम् f. (for dat., see rān) the thick part of a leg of mutton or goat, suitable for making broth. -thaph -थफ् । सूदमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -thapi -थपि), a gobbet (or as much as can be taken up by all the fingers) of the solid part of broth. -thōp^u -थोपु m., i.q. -kōñ^u, ab. (Gr.Gr. 164). -tul^u -तलु । ईषन्मात्रशाकादि m., i.q. -kōñ^u, ab., a small amount of vegetables for making broth (cf. Gr.Gr. 164). -zand -जङ् m., i.q. kōñ^u, ab. (Gr.Gr. 163).

syund^u सिन्दु m. (sg. dat. sindis सिदिस्), the river Sindh, one of the three principal rivers of Kashmīr. Its waters are sacred (L.V. 81).

syop^u स्यपु । सशोफमुखः, अलसः adj. (f. sēp^u स्यपू), having a swollen face; slow, dilatory, lazy.

syup^u सिपु, see sipun.

syur^u सिरु । तण्डुलचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. siris सिरिस्), powdered rice, rice flour (Śiv. 702-3, K. 1118).

sirⁱ-lōd^u सिरि-लोदु । तण्डुलचूर्णराशिः m. a heaped up pile of rice-flour. -phol^u -फ़लु । तण्डुलचूर्णसमूहः m. a small amount of rice-flour (K. 1144). -wugra -वुग्र । तण्डुलचूर्णभक्तम् m. porridge of rice-flour.

syūr^u 1 स्यू । भ्रमरोगः m. (sg. dat. siris सीरिस्, abl. sēri सेरि), giddiness, vertigo, dizziness (cf. gyūr^u syūr^u, p. 318a, p. 16). sirⁱ gashun सीरि गहून् । अलसतावगमः m.inf. dizziness to happen, to be dizzy; met. to become torpid (from heavy eating or the like).

syūr^u 2 स्यू । सेटकमितः adj. (f. sir^u 4 सीरु, for 1-3, see

s.vv.; m. sg. dat. **sīris** सीरिस्, abl. **sēri** सेरि), weighing (so many) seers (nominally of two pounds each), used —°, as in **daha-syūr^u**, p. 199a, l. 16; **dusyūr^u**, p. 257a, l. 1; **dāyē-syūr^u**, p. 266b, l. 29; **pōṇṭa-syūr^u**, p. 743b, l. 1; **shē-syūr^u**, p. 874a, l. 19).

söyis सायिस سَائِس or (q.v.) **söyīsth** सायीस्त् m. a groom, a horse-keeper (El. *sá, is*; Rām. 1337).

syos^u स्वसु । अतिमन्दः, विटः adj. (f. **sēs^u** स्वसू), slow-natured, inert, inactive, torpid; a pimp, pander.

söyēsh स्वयश् । सत्कीर्तिः m. good repute, good fame.

siyāsath सियासत् سياست f. management, conduct (of affairs), right ordering (K.Pr. 216).

söyīsth सायीस्त् (= سَائِس) m. a groom, a horse-keeper, a syce (El. *sá, is*; H. xii, 3, 4). Cf. **söyis**.

syoth^u स्वथु । सिकथकम् m. (sg. dat. **sēthis** स्वथिस्), bees-wax (El. *syut*).

söyēth स्वयथ् । वर्तिका f. (sg. dat. **söyēṭh^u** स्वयच्चू), a lamp-wick (El. *soyet*, a wick; *soyat*, a candle; as a city term, *sāt*, i.e. *sōth*, a wick; as used out of Srīnagar, *set*, a lamp; *saiyat*, a lamp). **söyēṭh^u** स्वयच्चू करत्र । खण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. 'to make into wicks,' i.e. (in anger, or the like) to tear up a garment or cloth into little pieces.

sö-yēsh स्व-यश् f. (sg. dat. **-yēshi** -यश्चि), a good wish, a pious wish, pious intentions, good purpose, good resolves.

syuw^u सिवु 1 p.p. of **siwun**, q.v. cooked, domesticated, etc. (cf. **ada-s^o**, p. 12a, l. 18; **tūra-s^o**, s.v. **tūr**).

sayyād सय्याद् صياد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher. Cf. **sayād**.

saz सज् । सर्जिका f. natron, impure carbonate of soda (used instead of soap for cleaning linen, etc.) (L. 78, L.V. 103, translated 'fuller's earth').

saza 1 सज् । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. in a game something like our hopscotch, the disc (of potsherd or the like) which is propelled by the foot. **saza-long^u** सज्-लंग् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. the game referred to ab.

saza 2 सज् in **saza-byōl^u** सज्-ब्योलु । पुष्पविशेषबीजम् m. a certain flower seed, a decoction of which is used as a remedy for constipation, dysentery, and other diseases. **-mūl** -मूल । लताविशेषमूलम् m. the root of this plant. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. its flower, used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 76).

sāz 1 साज् ساز । प्रसाधनम्, अश्वभूषाद्युपकरणम्, वाद्यविशेषः m. arms, accoutrements; apparatus, instrument, implement; decoration, adornment, toilet (esp. of a bride or bridegroom, or of a courtesan) (Śiv. 920, Rām. 1372, K.Pr. 153); trappings of a horse, (ornamental) harness, a horse's headgear; a certain gong-like musical instrument (Śiv. 107, 327, 450,

1609); (in weaving) the cross threads, the woof (El.). **-bāz** -बाज् । मन्त्रप्रवन्धादियोजना m. complete collection of all the apparatus and preparation (after due consultation and consideration) for any work. **-wāyun** -वायुन् । वाद्यविशेषवादनम् m. inf. to sound the ab. instrument.

sāza-gor^u साज्-गर् । अश्वोपकरण-(प्रसाधनद्रव्य-) संपादकः m. (f. **-gūr^u** -गर्), a maker, seller, or applier of women's decoration, or of horses' trappings, as ab. (f.) a lady's maid, an attendant on a lady (Śiv. 1218). **-sarūd** -सरूद् । वीणादिवाद्यकर्म m. a musical performance, concert.

sāz 2 साज् ساز adj. c.g. making, preparing, effecting (cf. **sōbun-sāz**, p. 862b, l. 7; **shākh-sāz**, p. 876a, l. 50).

sazā सज़ा سزا adj. worthy, deserving (cf. **nā-sazā**, p. 659b, l. 6); (as subst. m., sg. dat. **sazāhas** सज़ाहस्) punishment, penalty, retribution (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18). This word as subst. is f. in Hindōstānī (W. 18). Cf. **sazāwal**.

sēz^u 1 and 2 स्वज़्, see **sēd** 1 and **syod^u**.

sōz 1 सोज़ سوز adj. c.g. burning, inflaming, used —°, as in **dil-sōz**, p. 215a, l. 31; as subst. m., heat, burning (YZ. 1).

sōz 2 सोज़ (= ساز) m. a symphony, a musical concert, a triple symphony (Rām. 1572). Cf. **sāz 1**.

sōz^u साज्, see **sādun**.

sōz^uhōrⁱ स्वज़्-हारि । सूतविशेषः f. a kind of bag or purse closed by a string (K.Pr. 236).

sāzal साज़ल् । प्रसाधनशीलः adj. c.g. one who is fond of decorating or adorning (him or herself), a fop, dandy, fine lady, a woman fond of pranking herself out.

sōz^u-mūṭh^u साज्-मच्चू, see **sādun**.

sōzan स्वज़न् । सत्पुरुषः m. a well-to-do and virtuous man, a gentleman, a respectable and benevolent man (K.Pr. 202).

sōzan सोज़न् سوزان । सूतचित्रकर्म f. a needle; (in Ksh.) tambour-work; cloth with tambour-work pattern; cf. **sōzūn^u** 2. **-tūpⁱ** -टूपि । सूतचित्रितशिरस्त्रम् f. a cap ornamented with tambour-work. The tambour-work must be of the same colour as the cloth of the cap. Otherwise it is a **cikānⁱ** **tūpⁱ**, see **cikan**.

sōzun सोज़ुन् । प्रेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sūz^u** सूज़ु), to send (a person, message, or the like), dispatch (cf. **athi s^o**, p. 66a, l. 19; **phīrith s^o**, p. 706b, l. 25; **pata s^o**, p. 793a, l. 46) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 638-9, 1218, 1670; Rām. 81, 147, 161, 195, 294, 304-5, 451, 489, 495-6, 505, etc.; K. 42, 105, 127, 305, 308, 485, 500, 554, 591, 640, 645, etc.; H. v, 1; x, 4; YZ. 28, 91, 246, 427; K.Pr. 128). **sūz^u-mot^u** सूज़ु-मंतु । प्रेषितः perf.

part. (f. sūz^u-müṣ^u सूज़-मंचू), sent, dispatched. Cf. sōdun.

sāzandar साज़ंदर् (= سا; نند) m. a player on musical instruments, a musician (El.).

sōzanāwun सोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōzanōw^u सोज़नोवू), to cause to be sent (El., K. 982).

sōzūn^u 1 सोज़नू । यन्त्रविशेषः i.q. sōdānⁱ, q.v.

sōzūn^u 2 सोज़नू (= سوزنی) । सूचीस्यूतचित्रपटविशेषः f. a kind of coverlet of tambour-work.

sēzar स्यज़र् । आर्जवम् m. straightness, directness (cf. atha-s°, p. 63a, l. 1) (K.Pr. 24); straightforwardness, uprightness, honesty, sincerity (Śiv. 1829); simplicity, humility. —bōzun —बोजुन् । अजुताप्रेक्षणम्, आर्जवेन प्रत्ययः m.inf. to inspect straightness; to test the straightness (of something); to act on trust of (another's) honesty, to act confidingly. —pazar —पज़र् । वास्तवार्जवम् m. (sg. dat. sēzaras pazaras स्यज़रस् पज़रस्), thorough honesty, probity, rectitude (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754).

sēz^aran स्यज़रन् । अज्जीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sēz^arūn^u स्यज़रनू), straightening, making straight (Gr.Gr. 121); making a crooked character straight, reforming (a person); aiming straight (at a mark).

sēz^arun स्यज़रन् । अज्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēz^or^u स्यज़र्), to make straight, to straighten (cf. dara s°, p. 236a, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 8, 21); to lead into straight habits, to reform (a person of crooked, i.e. evil, character); to aim something straight at a mark (lit. and fig.) (cf. tīr s°, s.v. tīr 2) (Rām. 999).

sēz^arāwun स्यज़रावुन् । अज्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

sēz^arōw^u स्यज़रोवू), i.q. sēz^arun, q.v. sēz^arōw^u-mot^u स्यज़रोवू-मंतु । अज्जीकृतः perf. part. (f. sēz^arōv^u-müṣ^u स्यज़रावू-मंचू), straightened; reformed, brought to a straight line of conduct; aimed straight at a mark, as ab.

sōzāth सज़ाथ् । सज्जनः m. (sg. dat. sōzātas सज़ातस्), one (esp. a boy) of good caste; hence, met. one of good family, well brought up, well educated, and well conducted.

sazīv सज़ीव् adj. e.g. alive, living, restored to life. —gaṭshun —गक़ुन् । आश्वासापत्तिः m.inf. to become restored to life; met. (of one overwhelmed by terror, calamity, sorrow, or the like) to be consoled, comforted, reassured.

sāzōv साज़ोव्, see sādun.

sazāwal सज़ावल m. a collector of revenue or rent, tax-gatherer, land-steward, bailiff; a superintendent, supervisor, overseer; (in Ksh.) an officer who supervises a number of shēkh-dars (see p. 876b, l. 13), or guardians of the crops (L. 402, sazaicol, which perhaps represents sazaicol^u, as a local corruption of sazāwal, by confusion with sazā, q.v.).

sāzawāy साज़वाय् । वाद्यवादनवृत्तिः f. the profession of playing the musical instrument called sās (q.v.); meton. the profession of music, a livelihood as a musician.

sazawōz^u सज़वाज़ू (cf. سازش) । अन्योन्यसंधिः f. confederacy, collusion, cabal, conspiracy.

sazzan सज्जन् or (Śiv. 1206) sath-zan सथ्-ज़न् m. a good man, a virtuous man (Śiv. 20, 102, 307, 442, 588, 981, 1003, 1206, 1338, 1753, etc.).

t त ت. The seventeenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph**, and also the sibilant **sh**, as separate letters, the twenty-first) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the sixteenth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the nineteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fourth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **tōv** **tō** तोव त. It is sounded nearly like the dental **t** त of India proper, but the dental colour is not so decided, and the letter is liable to be confounded with the cerebral **ṭ** ट (q.v. *bel.*). It is also used to represent the Arabic letter **ṭ** ط (*tōṭ*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, the **ṭ** ط is pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary **t**.

The aspirate of **t** त is **th** थ ث, which is the seventeenth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the twentieth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **thōsh** **thō** थाश थ.

When the letter **t** त is followed, in a Kāshmīrī word, by **ü-mātrā** (but not when followed by **i** or **i-mātrā**) it is changed to **ṭ** ट. Thus, the nominative plural of the base **rāt**-, night, is **rōṭ**ṭ. Similarly, **ty** त् becomes **ṭ** ट, and **tē** त becomes **ṭa** ट. Thus, the 2 p.p. of **katun**, to spin, is **kaṭōv** (for ***katyōv**), and from the base **tat**-, hot, we have the abstract noun **tas̄ar** (for ***tatēr**), heat. In the same way, the aspirate **th** थ becomes **ṭh** ठ, as in **wōṭh**ṭ, arisen, feminine **wōṭh**ṭ; the 2 p.p. of **wōṭhun**, to arise, is **wōṭhōv** (for ***wōthyōv**); and from the base **wath**-, free, we have the abstract noun **waṭhar** (for ***wathēr**), freedom. See Gr.Gr. 28; Gr.M., p. 22.

For the interchange of **t** and **ṭ**, see *bel.* s.v. **ṭ**.

ṭ ट ت. The eighteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph**, and also the sibilant **sh**, as separate letters, the twenty-second) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the eleventh (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fifth consonant in the

Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **ār māṭa** अर माँट. It is sounded approximately like the cerebral **ṭ** ट of India proper, but it is not so decidedly cerebral, being more nearly post-alveolar, so that it is liable to be confused with the dental **t** त dealt with in the preceding article.

The aspirate of **ṭ** ट is **ṭh** ठ, the twelfth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī language when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **sar māṭha** सर् माँठ.

When the letter **ṭ** ट is followed in a Kāshmīrī word by **i**, **ē**, or **y** (but not when followed by **i-mātrā** or **ü-mātrā**) it is changed to **c** च. Thus, the base **paṭ**-, a board, has its nominative singular **pūṭ**ṭ, but its ablative singular is **paci**, its nominative plural is **pacē**, and its ablative plural **pacyau**. Similarly, in such cases, the aspirate **ṭh** ठ becomes **ch** छ. Thus, **kāṭh**-, a stalk, nominative singular **kōṭh**ṭ, ablative singular **kāchi**, nominative plural **kāchē**, and ablative plural **kāchyau**. See Gr.Gr. 29; Gr.M., p. 22.

Allusion has been made above to the tendency observable in Kāshmīrī to confuse the dental **t** and **th** with the cerebral **ṭ** and **ṭh**, respectively. So strong is this tendency that Kāshmīrī poets do not hesitate to rhyme a word containing a dental letter with another containing a cerebral. For instance, in Rām. 699, the word **Yind^{ar}zīth** is rhymed with **dīṭh**ṭ, and, in 872, with **bīṭh**ṭ,—rhymes which would be unthinkable in India Proper, where there is a sharp distinction between the sound of **th** and that of **ṭh**. In the following words there is confusion between initial **t** (**th**) and **ṭ** (**ṭh**):—**tāḍav** or **ṭāḍav**, swelling; **tōg** or **ṭōg**, an elephant-goad; **thōba** or **ṭhōbba**, a sherd; **ṭhēla**, a bag, compared with the Hindī *thailā*; **thand**, cool, compared with the Hindī *ṭhaṇḍā*; **thingun** or **ṭhingun**, a pretty child; **thāpēra** or **ṭhāpēra**, a slap; **tālun** or **ṭālun**, to displace; **tōṭh** or **ṭōṭ**ṭ, cotton-seed; **tōṭh** or **ṭēṭh**, self-conceit; **tōṭh** or **ṭōṭh**ṭ, a filament; **tōṭhun** or **ṭōṭhun**, to be pleased; **tatarārav** or **ṭatarārav**, pattering; **tyoṭh**ṭ, bitter, as compared with Skt. *tikṭa*-, H. *tītā*. The following are a few examples of the same tendency in regard to letters

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Editor and Translator: Sir George A. Grierson.

1 fascicle (1928).

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4. ŚRĪ-RĀMĀVATĀRACARITAM (Kāshmirī text, with introduction, and abstract of contents in English).

Editor: Sir George A. Grierson.

(In the press)

Additional publication relating to Kāshmirī not issued in the Bibliotheca Indica.

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5. KĀṢMĪRAÇABDĀMṚTA, a Kāṣmīrī grammar written in the Sanskrit language, by Iśvara-Kaula. Edited, with notes and additions, by G. A. Grierson.

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Part II: Conjugation, 1898.

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